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REPORTS

ON THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

THE EARL OF EGLINTON, SIR J. STIRLING MAXWELL, BART.,
C. S. H. DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ., C. F. WESTON UNDERWOOD, ESQ.,
AND
G. WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT ON THE MUNIMENTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON, AT EGLINTON CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF AYR, BY WILLIAM FRASER, LL.D., EDINBURGH.

RIGHT HON. EARL OF EGLINTON.

The papers now reported on are selected from a large and miscellaneous collection, and they are of value both to historians and local antiquaries, containing as they do many references to passing events of importance in this and other countries, and also the names of ancient Ayrshire and west country families. The Earl of Eglinton now represents the three families of Montgomerie of Eaglesham, Eglinton of Eglinton, and Ardrossan of Ardrossan, all of far descended lineage; but there is no corresponding wealth of muniments in the family charter chest, the place of their custody having been destroyed in one of those terrible feuds which so often raged betwixt neighbouring baronial families in Scotland [No. 66 infra]. The evidence for the earlier members of the families of Montgomerie, and the long extinct houses of Eglinton and Ardrossan is therefore to be derived from sources wholly apart from their own charters. Regarding the Eglintouns of that ilk and the Ardrossans of Ardrossan little is known, but there is evidence that the former held their estates from about the time of Malcolm Canmore, while the Ardrossans flourished between 1177 and the time of King David the Second.

Lord Eglinton also represents in the male line the ancient House of Seton, Earls of Winton, as to whom there is a separate collection of muniments, which will form the subject of another and subsequent Report. The present Report is limited to the Eglinton muniments proper.

The first ancestor of the Montgomerie family who settled in Scotland was Robert of Montgomerie, who received, about the year 1157, from Walter FitzAlan, the Steward of Scotland, a grant of the lands of Eaglesham, situated in the barony and shire of Renfrew. Robert of Montgomerie is believed on good grounds to have been the grandson of the famous Roger of Montgomerie, Earl of Shrewsbury, the kinsman and companion of William the Conqueror. From Robert Montgomerie, the first of Eaglesham, who died about 1178, descended Sir John of Montgomerie, ninth of Eaglesham, who is celebrated for the part he took at the battle of Otterburn in the year 1388, where he captured Sir Henry Percy, known as "Hotspur." Sir John married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Hugh Eglintoun of that ilk, and acquired with her the estates of Eglinton and Ardrossan. Sir Hugh of Eglintoun held the office of Justiciary of Lothian and married Egidia or Giles Stewart, a half sister of Robert the Steward of Scotland, afterward King Robert the Second, who between 1358 and 1377 bestowed various lands

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on his brother-in-law. [Nos. 1, 5–8 infra.] Sir Hugh is also commemorated by Wyntown and Dunbar as among the poets of Scotland, and to him are ascribed the "Gest of Arthure," the "Gest of the Brut," the "Adventure of Sir Gawyn," and the "Pystyl of Swete Susan."

The grandson of Sir John Montgomerie and Elizabeth of Eglintoun was, about the year 1445, created a Lord of Parliament under the title of Lord Montgomerie. He was succeeded in due course by his great grandson Hugh, third Lord Montgomerie, who was a zealous supporter of King James the Fourth, and as a reward for his services was created, in 1506, Earl of Eglintoun. Under King James the Fifth, also, the Earl held a prominent position in the state. He was one of the tutors of the young King. In 1533 he was appointed Admiral Depute of the bailiary of Cunninghame, in the county of Ayr, and in 1536 he was named as one of the joint governors of Scotland during the King's absence in France [No. 68 infra]. Besides the affairs of State in which he was engaged, Lord Eglintoun was much occupied by the state of feud which existed between his family and the Cunninghames, Lords Kilmaurs and Earls of Glencairn. The subject of contention seems to have been the office of the bailiary of Cunningham, which had been held by Sir Hugh of Eglintoun so early as 1366, and in 1370 he was made Chamberlain of Irvine. The office seems to have descended to his grandson, Sir John Montgomerie, as in a marriage contract of Sir John's eldest daughter to Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, in 1425, it is agreed that Sir Robert shall hold the bailiary for his life; but in 1448 the office was formally bestowed by the Crown on Alexander, eldest son of the first Lord Montgomerie. His son, the second Lord, succeeded to him in the office and, in 1482, procured a transumpt of the chief documents relating to it. [No. 16 infra.] In 1498, another charter of the office was granted by King James the Fourth, who also issued letters to enforce obedience. In 1488 a stronghold of the Cunninghames had been destroyed by Lord Montgomerie probably as a retaliation [No. 37 infra]. In 1498 he required Lord Kilmaurs to find security to keep the peace. A serious feud was for a time averted by the Decree Arbitral pronounced in 1509, by consent of both parties, declaring that the Earl of Eglintoun had full right to the disputed office. The quarrel however still continued, and notwithstanding attempts at peacemaking in 1523 [No. 64 infra] increased in bitterness. In 1528, Eglintoun Castle was burned and destroyed [No. 66 infra], and the feud may be said to have culminated in the murder of Hugh fourth Earl of Eglintoun, on 18th April 1586. That this murder was deliberately planned by the Cunninghams may be clearly gathered from the document No. 81 infra, where the Earl of Glencairn openly agrees to shelter the perpetrator of the crime (Cunningham of Robertland), and refers to the conspiracy for revenge.

The son of the fourth Earl of Eglinton succeeded him, but died in 1612 without issue, and was the last of the direct male line of Montgomerie. His cousin, Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, third son of Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Eglinton, who was Countess of Robert, first Earl of Wintoun, inherited the estates and assumed the name of Montgomerie and title of Eglintoun. Sir Alexander Seton did this in terms of a family arrangement, confirmed by a charter from the Crown, dated 28 November 1611, but notwithstanding this his assumption of the dignity was strongly opposed by King James the Sixth. The controversy lasted for two years, during which Sir Alexander continued to assert his right, but in the end the King relented and confirmed the previous Crown grant. The King's motives and the way by which he saved his royal dignity are detailed in

the letters [Nos. 110 and 111 infra]. It does not appear that Sir Alexander made any formal recognition of the King's rights. This Earl, the sixth, was popularly called "Greysteel." From his fourth son the present Earl is lineally descended.

Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglintoun, enjoyed the title and estates for nearly half a century. In 1630, he entered into a curious contract with Viscount Montgomerie, of the Great Airds in Ireland [No. 88 infra], doubtless with a view to secure himself against any doubt that he was the head of the house of Eglinton, the Viscount being directly descended from an uncle of the first Earl of Eglinton. But the Viscount, who was anxious to secure assistance in the disturbed state of Ireland, duly acknowledged the Earl as his chief. The Earl took a prominent part in public affairs. In the dispute between King Charles the First and his subjects, the Earl adhered to the side of the Covenanters, and in 1639 spent a large sum of money (48,000 merks Scots) in supplying a regiment for their army [No. 90 infra], a sum which there is reason to believe was never repaid. In 1641 the Irish rebellion broke out, and the letters [Nos. 140 and 141 infra] give a faint idea of the atrocities committed. The Earl of Eglintoun commanded the troops sent to relieve the Scotch settlers, and was in time to save their lives, though not their property, while the English planters were almost extirpated. During the civil war in England the Earl and his sons, Lord Montgomerie, Colonel James Montgomerie, and Major General Robert Montgomerie, fought on the side of the Parliament, and the Earl and one of his sons were present at the battle of Long Marston Moor. Numerous letters were addressed to him by correspondents in England, giving from time to time news of the King, the war, and other matters [Nos. 129 and 130], a frequent writer being Sir John Seton, sometime Lieutenant of the Scots Guard to the King of France, who wrote from London [Nos. 136, 142, and 151]. After the death of King Charles First, the Earl of Eglinton was one of the first to welcome King Charles Second, and was appointed Captain of the King's Horse Guards. He and his sons, however, were not favoured by the ruling party of the Estates, and his regiment was dismissed with unfortunate results to the royal cause [No. 162]. The Earl, after the Act of Classes was rescinded, again took an active part for the King, but was made prisoner and remained in confinement until the Restoration.

It would appear that the Earl was fond of sport, especially of hawking. The loss of one of his hawks is referred to in No. 124, and in No. 112 King James Sixth gives a carefully qualified permission to the Earl to hawk and hunt in the west country.

The Earl's eldest son, Hugh Lord Montgomerie, was also an officer in the Covenanting Army, and served in England [Nos. 145, 149, 150, and 152 infra]. He was suspected of aiding the "Engagement" on behalf of King Charles the First in 1648, and was only restored to active service after "satisfying" the Church [No. 95 infra].

Apart from the documents already referred to, which illustrate the connexion of the Eglintoun family with the history of their country, the papers now reported on contain little of wide public interest. The destruction of the early writs of the family deprives the collection of much of its value, and the majority of the charters now reported on possess more interest for the genealogist than the historian, but one or two details are worthy of notice.

The marriage contracts, of which this collection contains several of an early date, present some curious features. Thus, in No. 16 (7), it is provided that Sir John Montgomerie, if he does not go as hostage for King James the First, shall maintain his daughter and her husband, with

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a damsel for the ladye, for two years ; but if Sir John departs the husband shall provide for himself and spouse. In another case [No. 18 infra], in an alliance between the Stewarts of Darnley and a daughter of Sir Alexander Montgomerie, the latter is bound to provide for the young couple and six horses for five years, while the bridegroom is to be brought home to the house of his father or father-in-law to be at their will. In another contract [No. 42 infra] the young Master of Montgomerie is taken bound to marry Bessy Edmonstone, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath. If either of them die before marriage Lord Montgomerie binds his second, third, and fourth sons in succession, and failing Bessy then Katern, Margaret, and Helen Edmonstone are in turn contracted to marry a son of Lord Montgomerie. In a fourth contract, where a son of the first Earl of Eglintoun engages to marry one of the co-heiresses of Robert Francis of Stane, an estate near to the Castle of Eglinton, the Earl not only undertakes to provide for his son and daughter-in-law during her father's lifetime, but pays to the Laird of Stane 100 merks Scots, to dispose of according to his conscience, as a "contentatioun" to the second daughter [No. 54 infra]. The indenture between the Earls of Lennox and Eglintoun for the marriage of their children [No. 63 infra] is chiefly remarkable for the fact that the intended bridegroom was little more than three years old, but as is well known he married, not Christian Montgomerie, but Lady Margaret Douglas, by whom he had a son, the ill fated Darnley, second husband of Queen Mary.

In No. 61 we have evidence of how Crown patrimony was wasted during a royal minority. The island of Little Cumbrae was a royal forest, but Robert Huntar, of Huntarstown, the hereditary forester, was unable to prevent trespassers from slaying the deer, rabbits, &c. To aid him in repressing poaching the Earl of Eglintoun was appointed, with power to punish trespassers and to oversee the forester himself, that he did not pasture too many cattle on the island to the prejudice of the game. At a later date the King granted to Robert Hunter, of Hunterstown, the forester, a charter of the island [No. 65 infra], obliging him to maintain a mansion house. The island afterwards became and still continues to be the property of the Eglintoun family.

The first Earl of Eglintoun died in the end of September 1545, and his will [No. 72 infra] is remarkable for the unusual number of payments appointed to be made for masses. The phraseology of this and another will about the same date is peculiar, both parties bequeathing their souls to God, the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints, "the whole court of heaven." The great grandson of the first Earl, Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun, was somewhat unfortunate in his marriage relations. His wife was Lady Jean Hamilton, a daughter of the Regent Arran, contracted to him on 13 January 1554 [No. 77 infra], and divorced from him on the ground of consanguinity on 30th May 1562 [No. 78 infra]. A later decree at her instance against the Earl was pronounced on a different ground, by John Knox and others at Edinburgh 25 June 1562. This document is not here reported. The proceedings in the first divorce case are lengthy and technical, and the chief point of interest is the allusion to "a dumb lady of Dalkeith" as the wife of an Earl of Morton. The number of generations given implies that the lady in question was the Princess Joanna, youngest daughter of King James the First, who married, after a lengthened sojourn in France, the first Earl of Morton.

A document of great importance to the masonic craft is summarised in No. 84, being somewhat too long for full quotation—the ordinances drawn up by William Schaw, the King's master of work and general

warden of the craft, on 28 December 1599, for all the master masons in Scotland. They contain directions as to the conduct of masters towards each other, and towards their employers "to leve cheritablie togidder," and to take in hand no work they are unable to perform. The reception of apprentices, the exclusion of irregular craftsmen, and other matters relating to the trade, are all regulated, and obedience enforced by the exaction of fines. One offence, however, is to be punished by degradation; those masters who have not been careful as to their scaffoldings and footways so that injury is done to anyone, are to be discharged from working as masters, and be subject "all the rest of their days" to someone else.

Of the documents in the collection which bear on personal and social life and manners, No. 83 gives a glimpse of toilettes worn by a fashionable dame at the Court of King James shortly after his accession to the English Crown; Nos. 89, 97, and 98, are lists of jewellery which indicate a considerable amount of wealth, as does also the amount of silver plate described in No. 99 and 100. In No. 84 we have reference to King James Sixth's visit to Scotland and his presence in the houses of the Earl of Eglintoun in Edinburgh and Glasgow, fat geese and butter being sent from the west for his Majesty's provision, and a large sum of money expended on his entertainment. The drinking customs of the period are illustrated by the account of the daily consumption of wine and ale, given in No. 93. Letter No. 128 gives information as to the expense of education and board, while the account No. 103 shows what books were used as classics in teaching the "Humanities" in Scotland in the 17th century. That domestic servants were a source of trouble in the so called "good old times" as well as now, appears from the letter [No. 123 *infra*]. The difficulties of travelling in the early part of the 17th century are forcibly illustrated by letters Nos. 120 and 126. In 1612 the Countess of Eglinton applied to her mother, the Countess of Linlithgow for the loan of carriage horses to bring her from Craigiehall to Linlithgow. Though this was but a short distance, the Countess of Linlithgow promised to send a dozen horses with panniers and ropes in place of "tumeler" (tumbril?) carts. The road must have been greatly beset with "stratis and dangeris" similar to those which the Earl of Eglinton refers to a few years later, when, writing to his wife, he bids her send her coach and horses to meet him, and to cause six of the ablest tenants come with the coach to Glasgow "to pout hir by all the stratis and dangeris" [No. 126]. On another occasion it would appear that he had written thirty-three letters to friends to meet him at Bishop Briggs, obviously that they might assist him on his journey to Eglinton. For such journeys lanterns, such as the one described in letter No. 122 as of "Moscovia glass," were no doubt occasionally useful. It is recommended as one of the fairest in London and of the best light.

Among other miscellaneous items of interest may be noticed the reference in No. 119 to "Niknevin," an unfortunate old woman who was distinguished for her alleged knowledge of the black art, and had undergone examination as a witch before the Regent Murray and Mr. John Knox, but who ascribed the charge made against her to the professional jealousy of the apothecaries whom she had excelled in her knowledge of drugs. Allusions to the plague in 1603, and in 1646, are found in Nos. 83 and 147, the latter document relating to the disinfection of tainted dwellings in the neighbourhood of Paisley.

The value of preserving old papers, even though apparently of little importance, is well illustrated by letter No. 144. It appears outwardly a simple request by the Earl of Cassillis [John sixth Earl] that the Earl of Eglinton would attend the funeral of the writer's wife. Yet such a

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seemingly unimportant document is sufficient to clear the fair fame of a lady whose character has been tarnished both by popular ballad and tradition. The Countess of Cassillis in question was Lady Jane Hamilton, daughter of Thomas first Earl of Haddington, and was married to John sixth Earl of Cassillis in 1621. A popular ballad "Johnnie Faa" and more than one popular writer have constructed a romantic story to the effect that the husband was stern, the lady neglected, and that after being some years married she eloped with Sir John Faa, of Dunbar, but the pair being captured, the Knight was hanged and the Countess imprisoned for the remainder of her life, the Earl meanwhile marrying again. This elopement was said to have taken place during the Earl's presence at the asssembly of Divines at Westminster. This story, however, though related with very circumstantial details, is disproved by the letter now reported on, which shows that the lady was dead before the Earl went to Westminster in 1643, and also that she was his "deir bed fellow" until the day of her death, 21 years after their marriage.

Two letters, characteristic both of the men and the period, will be found in Nos. 131 and 132, the first from Mr. Robert Bruce, of Kinnaird, long one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, and of such authority both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, that in 1590 when King James the Sixth went to Denmark for his Queen he appointed Mr. Bruce to a chief place in the Government. After the Gowrie conspiracy, however, Mr. Bruce fell under the King's displeasure, and he was afterwards more or less persecuted by his Majesty. The letter now reported on was written to the Countess of Eglinton about two years before Mr. Bruce's decease, which took place in 1631, in the 77th year of his age. The second letter is addressed to the same Lady by Mr. Josias Welsh, of Templepatrick, Ireland, son of the famous Mr. John Welsh, of Ayr, and his wife, who was a daughter of John Knox. Josias Welsh was himself a very successful minister among the Presbyterians in Ireland.

The papers now reported on with other family documents were printed by me in two quarto volumes for the late Earl of Eglinton in the year 1859, entitled "Memorials of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton." The impression of that work was limited to one hundred & fifty copies for private circulation chiefly among the relations & friends of the family.

The muniments now reported on are arranged under the two following heads :—

I. Charters, &c. of the Earls of Eglinton 1358–1689.
II. Correspondence of the Earls of Eglinton (a) Royal Letters, (b) Family Letters.

I.—CHARTERS, &C., OF THE EARLS OF EGLINTON, 1358–1689.

1. Charter by Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, granting to Sir Hugh, of Eglintoun, Knight, and Dame Egidia (Giles), his spouse, to the longer liver of them two, and to the heirs and assignees of Sir Hugh himself, an annual rent of one stone of wax due to the granter from the land of Monfodevrry within the barony of Conyngham, Sheriffdom of Ayr: Witnesses Sir John Stewart, the granter's brother, Robert of Irskyn, John of Lindesay, John of Isle, knights, Andrew of Conyngham, Thomas Symple, John Tayt. [n.d. 1358–1370.]

2. Charter by Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, to Sir Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, of his land of Ormdale in the lordship of Cowal and shire

of Argyll: To be held by Sir Hugh and his heirs, and his assignees acceptable to the granter and his heirs, for giving to the chief lord of the feu the service used and wont, and a pair of gilt spurs, or forty silver pennies to the granter and his heirs in recognition of the gift, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, yearly, if asked. Dated at Edinburgh 25th May 1360: Witnesses, Sir Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, Sir William Earl of Douglas, Sir Robert of Irskyn, and Sir John of Lyle, knights, Alexander of Mongomry, Maurice of Convaille, Alan of Lawedre.

3. Charter by John of Moray, Lord of the lordship of Hormishocis, granting to Sir Hugh of Eglyntoun and Dame Egidia of Lyndesay, his whole land of Hormishocis, with the whole service of Dollyura, Potertown, and of Wagray, due to the said lordship. Dated at Ardrossan the 16th day before the Purification of the Virgin [January] 1361: Witnesses, Robert Abbot of the Monastery of Kilwinning, William of Paisley, perpetual vicar of the Church of Kylbreny, Hugh of Raht, Alan of Munfod, John of Crawford of Badelay.

4. Charter by Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern and Lord of Conynghame, to Alexander of Blare, his heirs or assignees, of that annual rent of four chalders of oatmeal and one pound of pepper which Alan le Suche and William of Ferrars, knights, were accustomed to receive from the lands of Stane and Buretres in Conynghame, then belonging to Andrew Fraunceys: To be held of the Steward and his heirs for giving a pair of gilt spurs, or twelve silver pennies, at Whitsunday yearly, if asked. Given at the Monastery of Inchaffray, 10th December 1363: Witnesses, William Abbot of Inchaffray, Thomas of Fausyde, knight, Alexander Stewart the granter's son, John Mercer burgess of Perth, Maurice of Drummond, etc.

5. Charter by King Robert Second to Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, his heirs and his assignees, of the land of Gyffeyn in the barony of Kyle Stewart and shire of Ayr, then belonging to the King through forfeiture: To be held of the King and his heirs, Stewards of Scotland, for services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh 4th May [1371]: Witnesses, William and Patrick, Bishops of St. Andrews and Brechin, John, the King's eldest son, Earl of Carrick and Steward of Scotland, Thomas Earl of Mar, William Earl of Douglas, Robert Earl of Menteith the King's son, John of Carryk, canon of Glasgow, Chancellor, Alexander of Lyndesay, and Robert of Erskyne, knights.

6. Charter by King Robert Second to his dearest brother Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, of the lands of Lochlebogsyd, within the barony of Renfrew: To be held by Hugh and Egidia his spouse, the King's dearest sister, and their heirs, of the King and his heirs, Stewards of Scotland, for giving yearly ten marks sterling for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. Dated at Perth 12th October [1374].

7. Confirmation by King Robert Second of a wadset by Hugh of Auldistoun made to the King's dearest brother, Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, of the lands of Cambusbaroun, Innerhawloune and Schiphalch in the shire of Stirling; saving the King's service. Dated at Dunfermline 28th March [1375].

8. Precept by King Robert Second, under the quarter seal, addressed to his Chamberlain, and other ministers for the time, shewing that he was owing his dearest brother Hugh of Eglyntoun, knight, the sum of

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550 merks sterling in complement of the sum of 700 merks formerly due; and that the King had given to Hugh the whole wards, reliefs, and marriages belonging to the Crown, on the south side of the Forth, at their true value as that should be agreed upon between Sir Hugh and the King's Chamberlain; and in case these casualties shall in any year amount to less than 100 merks, the Chamberlain in Exchequer should be bound to pay the deficiency of the sum of 100 merks, until Sir Hugh should be satisfied of the said sum of 550 merks; and commanding the Chamberlain to make payment of these casualties to Sir Hugh in terms of the grant. Given at Perth 17th March [1375].

9. Obligation by James the Lyndesay, Lord of Bochane, granting to John of Montgumry, Lord of Egillham, that the lands of Dunbulge nor Carny, held of the granter, shall not be recognosced by him until he pay to John of Montgumry, in the Castle of Edinburgh, "ix hunder punde of Inglish gold, on a day" . . "Alswa, we grant and lely hechtis, that we sal helpe and supponell the forsaid John in the helpe and mantenance of the forsaide landys that the said Jon haldys of ws, and at we sal nocht be in the contrar of hym with na nothyr in the mentyme." Dated at Edinburgh, 9th December 1389.

10. Charter by John of Montegomorri, lord of Eglishame, granting to William of Blakeforde, for homage and service, the whole land called Little Benane, which had been resigned in the granter's hands: To be held by William and his heirs of his body born and to be born; whom failing, by John Walays of Elrisley and his heirs; of the granter and his heirs for the usual service. Dated at Eaglesham 8th October 1392: Witnesses, John Symple, lord of Eliotstoun, Hugh Walays, lord of Cragyne, William More, lord of Camcescane, Thomas of Crauforde, lord of Achinhamys, and John of Polloc, lord of that ilk.

11. Charter by Malcolm Fleming, knight, lord of Biger and of Leigne in favour of his grandson (nepoti) William of Boyde, lord of Galvane, granting to him for his service done and to be done, the lands of Badynhache in the granter's barony of Leigne in the sheriffdom of Dumbarton: To be held by William and his heirs, of Malcolm and his heirs for payment, on the ground, of one silver penny at Whitsunday, if asked only, in name of blench farm, for ward, relief, marriage, suits of court and all other secular service. No date: Witnesses, Sir Robert of Danyelistoun, lord of that ilk, Patrick of Graham, lord of Kyncardyn, John of Maxwell, lord of Pollok, knights; Robert Boyd, lord of Kilmernok, the granter's grandson, David Flemyng, the granter's son and heir, and Patrick Flemyng, his second son. Confirmed by King Robert Third at the Castle of Rothesay, 7th July 1395.

12. Instrument of Transumpt of a Charter by John of Montgomery, knight, lord of Ardrossan, granting to Alexander Lokkart the lands of Lochwood, lying in the said barony of Ardrossan in the shire of Ayr: To be held by Alexander and his heirs of the granter and his heirs for giving a pound of pepper at the feast of St. John the Baptist (24th June) in name of blench farm, if asked. Dated at Polnone, 1st December 1407: Witnesses, John of Hamilton of Ross, knight; Allan Campbell, John Inglis, Alexander Mure, squires. This Charter was transumed by order of the Lords of Council and Session on 17th March 1574, at the instance of James Lockhart of Lee, successor of the said Alexander Lockhart of the Lee in the lands, who produced the writ as his earliest title, in an action against the then Earl of Eglinton.

13. Precept by John of Montgomery, Lord of Ardrossan and of Giffyn, knight, directed to his bailie of Giffen, John Homyl, to give to Stephen Ker, lord of Trearne, sasine of the lands of the Ovirtoun of Giffyn, lying in the granter's lordship of Giffyn in the barony of Kile in the sheriffdom of Ayr ; which lands had been resigned by Stephen in the granter's hands. Dated at Polnone 24th November 1413.

14. Charter by Robert Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and of Menteith, Governor of Scotland, ratifying, and on behalf of the King and his heirs confirming the grants by his confederate (confederatus noster) John of Montegomeri of Ardrossane, knight, to his son Robert of Montegomeri, born betwixt him and the late Agnes of the Isles his spouse, made with consent of Alexander of Montegomeri the said John's son and heir and brother-german of Robert, of the whole lands of the lordship of Giffine, in the barony of Kyle Stewart in the sheriffdom of Ayr ; of the lands of Lochhous in the constabulary of Linlithgow in the shire of Edinburgh ; and the lands of Knokintire and of Knokmulyne lying in Kile-Regis in the sheriffdom of Ayr ; and an annual rent of 50*s*. Scots to be uplifted from Drumdow, and from the tofts, crofts, and perticates of land lying within the burgh of Linlithgow; with all the annual rents due within said burgh. To be held by the said Robert and the heirs male of his body lawfully born or to be born, whom failing, by his father and his heirs whomsoever, of the said John Montgomery and his heirs in fee and heritage ; saving the King's service. Given at Stirling 9th March 1413.

15. Charter by David of Coghrane, lord of the north half of Ovirlee, granting to his son Edward of Coghrane, for his services, all the lands of Ovirlee, in the barony of Renfrew, and sheriffdom of the same: To be held by Edward and the heirs of his body, whom failing by the granter and his heirs, of Alicia of Coghrane and her heirs, for rendering 30 pennies Scots yearly at Overlee. With clause of warrandice: Witnesses, James of Dowglas, lord of Balvany, Thomas Weir, Alexander of Dunbar, Robert Weir, Robert of Dalzell. This Charter is not dated, but the precept by the granter for infefting his son in the lands of Lee in the barony of Renfrew and shire thereof, and also in the lands of Ascog in the lordship of Bute and sheriffship of the same, is dated 24 August 1425. The above Charter was confirmed in due form (1) by Alicia of Coghrane lady of Netherlee in the barony of Renfrew, in presence of James of Douglas lord of Balvany, Thomas Were, Joachim de Lecprevyc, William of Lecprevyc his brother, Robert of Dalzell, Robert of Lecprevyc, Robert Thoms. [c. 1425] and (2) by John Lecprevike lord of Meidlee in the barony of Renfrew, before Andrew Mureheid & John Watson then bailies of the burgh of Ruglen, Donald Dun, Robert Brade, and Sir John Petigre, burgesses of that burgh [c. 1425].

16. Instrument of Transumpt made on 28th September 1482, before Richard Robertson, rector of the parish church of Suthek, Commissary of the Official of Lothian, at the instance of Hugh Lord Montgomery, of the following eight writs relating to the offices of Bailie of Cunynghame and Chamberlain of Irvine. (1) Letters by Robert, Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, declaring that he had given to Sir Hugh of Eglintoun the office of Bailie of the Barony of Cunyngham, with command of the men dwelling therein and other full powers; commanding therefore the inhabitants of the barony to obey Sir Hugh and his heirs. Given at Erth 15th January 1366, under the seal of the granter and that of John Stewart his eldest son, Lord of Kyle. (2) Letter by Robert, Steward of Scotland, etc., that as he had given the office of Bailie of the barony

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of Cunyngham and the office of Chamberlain of the same to his beloved brother Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, he also gave to him for his labour a third part of all the fines and issues of the Bailie and Chamberlain Courts in time to come; and directing those having interest, to pay the said fines to Sir Hugh: Given under the seals of the granter and his eldest son, at Erth 15 January 1366. (3) Letter by the said Robert, Steward of Scotland, etc., that as he had given to his beloved brother Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, lord of that ilk, and to his heirs the office of Bailie of the Barony of Cunyngham with the office of Chamberlain of the granter's burgh of Irvine, to which offices no fee is with certainty attached; he therefore grants to Sir Hugh and his heirs heritably the third part of all issues and fines happening in said courts: No date: Sealed with the granter's seal and that of his eldest son John Stewart Earl of Carrick, Lord of Kyle and Athole: Witnesses Robert Abbot of Kilwinning, Sir John of Lindesaye, lord of Thurstoune, Adam of Fullartoun, lord of Corsby, knights; . . . Kennydy, lord of Donhour, John Wallace, lord of Richardtoun, Thomas Sympill, lord of Elyastoun, John Gray of Estelwoude. (4) Letter by the said Robert, Steward of Scotland, etc., authorising Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, knight, or any of his heirs to re-enter to the office of Bailie of Cunyngham, notwithstanding another then ministered in the office through Sir Hugh's sufferance and consent. Given at Renfrew 30 May 1370. (5) Grant by the said Robert, Steward of Scotland, to his beloved brother Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, knight, lord of that ilk, and his heirs, of the offices of Bailie of the barony of Cunyngham, and Chamberlain of the burgh of Irvine, with power to hold courts, punish transgressors, levy fines, appoint substitutes, etc. (6) Grant by King James Second, as Steward of Scotland, to Alexander of Montgomery, eldest son of Alexander Lord Montgomery, of the office of Bailie of the barony of Cunynghame, which had no fee attached to it and which had been resigned by the said Alexander in the hands of the King as Steward; To be held of the King as Steward of Scotland for service used and wont. Given under the privy seal at Stirling 31st January 1448. (7) Indenture between Sir John of Mungumry, Lord of Ardrossan, and Sir Robert of Conyngham Lord of Kilmaurs, whereby the latter "is oblist to wed Anny of Mungumry, the dochtyr of Schir Jone of Mungumry, and to gyfe to the said Anny joyntfeftment of tuenty markis worth of his Mudir landis (? mother's lands); and gife it hapynnys the said Schir Robert and Anny hafand sonnys of lyfe, the joyntfeftment beande of na walwe." Sir John is bound to give Sir Robert for the marriage, three hundred merks and forty pounds, to be paid by yearly sums of forty pounds from the lands of Estwode and Loychlebokside: "Als it is acordit at the said Schir Robert sal joyse and browk the Balzery of Conyngham, with al the profytis pertenande til it, for the terme of his lyfe; and the said Schir Robert is oblist at he sal nocht mak na ger mak the said Balzery sekirar til him, na til his ayris, in to the mentyme na he was in to the entra of the Balzery; the said Schir Jone of Mungumry and his ayris hafand recourse to the said Balzery eftir the dede of the said Schir Robert, in the samyn forme and effect as it was in the tyme of the makyng of thir cuidentys: Als, because of kynrend thar behufys to be a purchas; and gife it may be gotyn in Scotlande, the said Schir Jone of Mungumry sal pay tharfor, and gife it be outwyth, it sal be gotyn on bath thair costys: And gyfe it hapynnys the said Schir Jone of Mungumry nocht to ga in hostage for the Kyng he sal hald the said Anny his dochtir, and a damysale with hir, and Schir Robertis resonabyl repayr, for twa zer in met and drynk, and buch of court, with sex horssis fyndyng at the liking of the said Schir Robert; and gife he gais in

hostage, the said Schir Robert sal se for his wyfe hymself." It is further agreed that Sir Robert shall not enter to the said Bailiary till he and Anny be married, and also that if he or Anny die before being married he or his heirs shall restore what he has taken up of the said marriage, to Sir John or his heirs. Irvine 16 June 1425. (8) Discharge by Robert of Conygham, knight, Lord of Kilmawris, acknowledging himself to have received from Alexander Mungumry Lord of Ardrossan the sum of 300 marks and forty pounds on account of the marriage of "Angnes of Mungumry his sister" as agreed upon between Sir John of Mungumry and the said Robert, who fully discharges the said sum. Dated at Fynlawston 20 February 1432. [The transumpt was made at the church of St. Giles of Edinburgh in presence of Masters Thomas Mowngumry, rector of Eglishame, David Boys, John Fingud, prebendaries of the said church, and others.]

17. Charter by Alan Stewart, Lord of Dernle, confirming a Charter of entail made by Sir Herbert Herys, knight, lord of Traregillis to Robert of Dalzelle of Bracanryg and to his heirs male, lawfully born or to be born betwixt him and Agnes of Hamilton his spouse; whom failing, to his lawful heirs male of his body, whomsoever; whom failing, to his lawful heirs male of his own name, Dalzele; whom failing to his lawful heirs whomsoever: of the lands of Carngulane, with pertinents lying in the barony of Torboltoun in the shire of Ayr. Confirmed at Cruxtowne 18 November 1437.

18. Indenture between Alexander Mongomry, knight, Lord of Ardrossan on one part and Alan Stewart Lord of Dernle, on the other part, agreeing that John Stewart, son and heir to Alan Stewart, "sall haff to wyff and in mariage tak Mergaret off Mongomry, the eldast dochter that is to mary off the forsayd Lord of Ardrossane; and geff it hapynys, as God forbed, the forsayd sone or dochter to dysses, the next son off the forsayd Alan sall mary this forsad Mergaret, and falzand off hyr the next dochter off the forsayd Alexander; and sa furth, geff it falzes off ane or off ma, quhyll aythyr off thaim has dochteris or sonnys, quhyll the forsayd matrimonie be fullyly complet and endyt, as is forspokyn:" for which marriage Alexander should pay to Alan six hundred merks Scots to be repaid if it should not take place: Also it is agreed that Alan should give in conjunct infeftment the lands of Dregarn and Dromley, said lands remaining with Alan till the completion of the marriage: "Item it is ordanyt and appoyntyt that the forsayd Jhone Stewart, sone to the forsayd Alane, sall be reducyt and brocht hame to Crukistone and to Ardrossane, to cum and repayr at the wyll of the forsayd lordys: Item it is acordyt that geff it hapynis, God wylland, the forsayd Alan to recouer the Erldome off the Leuenax in all or in part, be quhatsumeuer maner off way, law, trety or composicione, the forsayd Alexander sall geff proporcionaly at termis and yheris as is befor wrytyn, als mikyll as the ald astent is in propirte in a yher, for outyn frawd or gyle, or ony cauillacion and the forsayd Alan, thir landys recoverit, sall geff in joynt feftment to the forsayd Jhon and Mergaret, or to ony off tha partys the quhilk God fortunys to cum togeder be matrimone, ane hundreth marcis in connabyll place, countand the fourty marcis off Dregarn and Dromley in this hundreth marcis, sa that the hale, geff the recouere off the Leuenax hapynys, off joyntfeftment sall be ane hundreth marcis as is befor wryttin; the forsayd Alan joysand the forsayd land quhyll the matrimone be complet: Item it is acordyt that the forsayd Alexander sall find his dochter for fyff yher with the repayr off hyr husband and hys famil, that is to say sex hors; the forsayd sone and dochter

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remanand with thair forsayd faderis quhill the matrimone be complet: . . . . . Item it is acordyt that als sone as the forsayd sone and dochter is off lachfull eld that (thai) may be maryd off the comone law, thai sall be maryt, God wylland, for outyn frawd or gyle or ony cauillacion." The contract was executed in duplicate, the parties also swearing on "the mes buk," to observe its terms. Dated at Houstoun 15 May 1438: Witnesses, "Jhone Sympyll Lord off Elyotstone, Schyr Robert Sympyll, Knycht, Schyrraff off Renfrew, Jhone of Colquhon Lord off Lus, Wilzam off Cunyngham, Lard off Glengurnac, Patryk off Houston Lord off that ilk, Jhone of Lindsay, Lard off Dunrod, Thom off Park off that ylk, Jhone Locart off the Bar, and Jhon Sympyll off Fowlwod with othyr mony."

19. Charter by John Lokhert, Lord of Barr, with consent of Robert Lokhert his son and heir of an annual rent of five merks from the lands of Barr and Neutoun, in the bailiery of Waltyris Kyle and shire of Ayr, to a chaplain for celebrating three masses in Holy Week, yearly, at the altar of St. Peter in the parish church of Ardrossane, for the souls of the granter, his wife, children, predecessors and successors, and all Christians: binding the granter or his heirs, etc., if he or they should contravene this deed to pay 100*l.* Scots in name of penalty to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, with 100*l.* to the work of St. Mungo, and 100*l.* to the chaplain performing the said service for the time: further constituting and ordaining Sir Alexander of Mungumry, knight, Lord of Ardrossan, and William of Conynghame, Lord of Glengernok, as procurators with power in case of not payment to the chaplain, to seize the granter's goods and convert them for payment of said chaplain. Sealed with the seals of the granter and of his Lord of Ardrossan, Sir Alexander of Mungumery, knight, at Ardrossan, 12 March 1438: Witnesses, John Cambell and John Kennady, knights, Lords of Lowdounhyll and Blarchan, Alexander of Mungumry, son and heir of the Lord of Ardrossan, William of Conyngham, Lord of Glengernok.

20. Charter by James of Crag, son and heir of the deceased John of Crag, Lord of that ilk, to Richard Donaldsoun, son and heir of the deceased John Donaldsoun, of the Temple lands lying in the lordship of Eglishame and regality of Ranfrew: To be held from the granter and his heirs, of the lord superior thereof, for services used and wont: binding the same James and his heirs, etc., if they should attempt to contravene this Charter, to pay 100 marks Scots in name of penalty, to be applied to the building of the Church of St. Kentigern of Glasgow; and to the said Richard or his heirs, 100*l.* Scots in name of damages, etc. Dated at the Nether Crag 10th April 1450: Witnesses, Alexander Lindyssay son and heir of John Lyndissay of Dunrod, Sir William Machame, vicar of Eglisham, William Ker bailie of Eglisham. This Charter of Temple-lands was confirmed by Friar [Frater] Henry of Leuyngstown Knight Commendator of the Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, at Torfichin 26 October 1454: Witnesses, Friar Heliseus Lany, presbyter of said Order, Master William of Akinhede, vicar of Torfichin, and Gawan of Levington, squire.

21. Charter by King James Second to Alexander Lord Montegomery and Margaret his spouse, granting to them the land of Roberstoune lying in the bailiery of Cunynghame and shire of Ayr, with the service of all the free tenants dwelling on the said land; which land, etc., had been resigned by Alexander in the King's hands at Perth; To be held by the grantees and their lawful heirs; whom failing by the nearest heirs whomsoever of Alexander, of the King and his heirs, &c., for services

used and wont. Given under the Great Seal at Perth 16th September 1453. [This Charter is not recorded in the Register of the Great Seal, as now extant.]

22. Discharge by Robert Crawfurde of Achinhamis and Archibald Crawfurde of Pryveke, acknowledging themselves to have received from William Ker, Laird of Kersland, 100 marks Scots, in dowry "for all and hall the sovme acht till ws be the said Vilzam for the marriage off oure cusynge Archibalde Huntar Larde of Ardneill, pertenande till ws, the quhilk forsuth mariage we sellyt and gaffe to the saide Vilzame Ker, to his dochtir Mergarete Ker," which sum of 100 marks is therefore fully discharged. Dated at Achinhamys 14th June 1462.

23. Obligation by Dauid Leddayle, son and heir to Jhon of Liddail of Lochttillo to Schir Vilzham of Mungumbry of Giffin whereby David binds himself, his heirs, executors, and assignees in the event of him or them disturbing Sir William or his heirs in the possession of the lands of the Bar and six merks' worth of Drumbuye, in the lordship of the Braydstayn and shire of Ayr, to pay to the latter the sum of 300*l.* Scots because of true debt and 40*l.* in name of costs, damages and expenses, from the rents of the said David's lands of Lochttillo ; the said sums to be paid in the parish church of Irvine within 40 days after any molestation given to Sir William by the granter or his heirs, or by William of Liddail's wife for terce, or otherwise. The granter appends his father's seal at Edinburgh 3 November 1465: Witnesses, Alexander Lord Montgomery, William Fergussil of that ilk, Archibald Boyd, brother-german to the Lord Boyd, and James of Mungumbry.

24. Retour made before Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk, knight, the King's Comptroller, and Master David Guthre of Kincaldrum, the King's treasurer, sheriffs of Ayr specially constituted, of the service of Alexander of Montgummery as heir to his father Alexander of Montgummery, in the office of bailie of the barony of Conyngham, within the shire of Ayr: held of the King as Steward of Scotland, for the service pertaining to the office of bailie, in name of blench-farm. Inquest made at Linlithgow 17th June 1466, by the following assize. Sir John of Achinlek of that ilk, knight, Sir John Chaumer of Gaytgard, knight, Robert of Crauford of Achynnamys, John Coluil, John Schaw, Quintin Mure, David Campbell, Hugh Campbell, Edward of Coningham, George Mure, David Wallace, George Stewart, William of Achinlek, John of Hamilton, and George of Foulartone.

25. Notarial instrument narrating that John Chawmer of Gadgyrtht, knight, procurator of William Cunygam of Glengernok, appeared before King James Third, and in due form resigned into his Majesty's hands the lands of Bolgaris, extending to 10*l.* (Scots) yearly; the two Kilfassachis, extending yearly to ten merks; and Ballandallach, extending yearly to five merks ; lying in the earldom of Lennox within the sheriffdom of Stirling: which resignation being made, the King as Superior, according to the tenor of a charter to be granted thereupon, gave the said lands to Umfrid Cunygam, grandson and heir apparent of the said William, and to Elisabeth of Edmonstone, Umfrid's spouse, to the survivor of them two and their children born and to be born ; whom failing to the lawful heirs whomsoever of the said William Cunygam of Glengernok. These things were done at Edinburgh in the King's chamber in the castle, 21 July 1467.

26. Charter by Hugh of Montgumry of Thorntoun granting to Marjory (Mariota) Flemyng and John of Montgumry his first born

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son and apparent heir, and to the survivor of them two, in conjunct fee, by reason of marriage and matrimony to be completed betwixt them, the whole lands of Ovyr Thorntoun in the lordship of Thorntoun and sheriffdom of Renfrew: To be held by the grantees and their heirs male; whom failing, by the nearest lawful heirs whomsoever of the granter, of the granter and his heirs in fee and heritage for the payment of one silver penny at Pentecost, in name of blench farm, if asked only. Dated at Thorntoun 22 November 1468: Witnesses, Sir Alexander Hume of that ilk, knight, Alexander Hume his heir apparent, Sir Archibald of Hamilton of Innerwick, knight, Patrick Home, David of Edyngton, and Sir William Bel, rector of Upsettlington.

27. Notarial instrument narrating that in presence of the notary and witnesses, Dame Jonet Houstoun, relict of the late William Montegomori of Gyffin, knight, before the 15th day after his death as she asserted, recalled, quashed and annulled all gifts, alienations, leases, obligations and assignations, of the lands formerly hers, of annual rents and of farm rents, made to any persons by her husband the said late William Montegomori of Giffyn, knight, during the time the said Jonet was under the coverture of her husband; and specially of the lands of Wrechthill made to Robert Montegomori his eldest son and his spouse, for a year: Protesting solemnly that such donations, alienations, etc., made at the time above mentioned and relating to her interests to the extent of her lawful terce and conjunct infeftment by reason of marriage, should not now tend to her prejudice. Done at the burgh of Irvine in the small workshop (opella) of William Stoupishill burgess of said burgh: Witnesses, the said Robert Montegomeri, William Stoupishill, William Petcon, Sir Patrick, curate of Beith, William Conallson, and John Barr.

28. Charter by John (Stewart) Earl of Leuenax dated 2nd April 1475 at Renfrew, confirming a charter by Adam of Conyngham, lord of Caprontoun and of Colisfield, granting to his uncle Alexander Conyngham of Mureth [said also to be "the first of Akett"] the whole lands of Colisfield, in the barony of Torboltoun, sheriffdom of Ayr: To be held by Alexander and his heirs-male (whom failing, the lands to revert to the granter) of Adam and his heirs, for ward and relief, etc. Dated at Renfrew 1st April 1475: Witnesses, Robert Lord Lyle, Adam Wallace of Crago, William Parke of that ilk, Gilbert Lyndsay of Glenmor, and Robert Wallace.

29. Charter by William Davidson of Snodgers (Snodgrass) granting to William Arthurle, Doctor of Decrees and vicar of Kylbyrne, the granter's whole lands of Snodgers, lying near the water of Gernok in the sheriffdom of Ayr and lordship of Conigham: To be held of the Steward of Scotland and his successors for rendering one rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist (24th June) on the soil of the lands, in name of blench farm. Reserving under certain conditions the liferent use of half the said lands to William Davidson and Helen his spouse. Dated at Glasgow 1st April 1477, Master Henry Newton, A.M., John Gray, David Burntoun, presbyters, James Crawfurd elder son of Archibald Crawfurde of Monksland, squire, John Quhite, and Robert Arthurle, burgess of Glasgow, witnesses.

30. Charter by John (Stewart) Earl of Leuenax, Lord Dernle and of the barony of Torboltoun, granting to Adam Cwnyngam of Caprontoun for his services, the lands of Colisfield lying in the barony of Torboltoun and sheriffdom of Ayr: To be held by Adam and his heirs of the granter and his heirs, for rendering one penny Scots, on the soil of the lands at

the feast of Trinity, if asked. Dated at the castle of Crukistoun 21 March 1477: Witnesses, Adam Wales of Cragow, David Blare of Adamtoun, Robert Stewart the granter's brother, John Stewart the granter's son, Alexander Cwnighame of Mwreth, Master John Blare, vicar of Maboile, notary public, and Robert Wales.

31. Letters by Alexander (first) Lord Home, narrating that as his son Thomas Home, "is in state of the fee" of the lands of Casteltoune, Kirkwode, Creoblare, Makbehill, Galoberis, Langschaws and White Leys, lying in the lordship of Stewartoun in the shire of Ayr; he therefore gives to the said Thomas the "frank-tenement" of said lands, during the granter's life. Dated at Dunglas, 13th April 1478: Witnesses, Sir Archibald of Hamilton, Laird of Innerwick, Alexander of Cokborne, son and apparent heir to the Laird of Langton, John of Muntgomery, Laird of Thornton, Robyn Androson of Kello, Sir James Flemyng, parson of Chyrnsyde, Sir Alexander Beúkles, parson of Polwort, and Sir John Stevynson, chaplain. This grant was publicly read by a notary on the ground of the said lands in the place which is called Galowbery, on the second of May 1478: Witnesses, William Valace of Cragyne, knight, John Wallace son and heir apparent of said William, Master John Wallace brother of Sir William, Robert Mungumry of Bradstan, Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, John Arnot, Arthur Boyde, Andrew Dunlop, and William Rudepetht.

32. Notarial instrument narrating that on the date hereof, Sir James Flemyng, rector of Chernsyde, procurator of Alexander Lord the Home and of Dame Margaret his spouse passed to certain places called the Galovberyis, in the lordship of Stewartoun and sheriffdom of Ayr, and there upon the ground of the said lands of Galovberyis he received from the tenants forty-eight cows with calf (vaccas fetas): Upon receiving which, the said procurator by special mandate of Lord Home and his wife, delivered and assigned the cows to a noble gentleman (nobili armigero) Thomas Home, son natural of the said Lord Alexander and Dame Margaret. Done on the soil of the said lands, 2nd May 1478: Witnesses, Robert Mungumry of Bradstane and others as in previous writ.

33. Procuratory of Resignation by Alexander Lord Home to Sir John Stewart Lord of Dernlye, George Maxvell of Karnsalouch, John Tourys son and apparent heir of William Tourys of Innerleth, George Tourys and Thomas Zhar (Yair) burgesses of Edinburgh, for resigning in the hands of King James Third as tutor and governor of his eldest son James Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of Cunynghame, Stewart of Scotland, etc., the lands of Langschawis, Cassyltone, Galovberys, Quhytleyis, Robertland, Chreoblare, Kirkwod, and Makbehill, in the lordship of Stewartone and shire of Ayr; which were held by Alexander of the Duke as Steward of Scotland, so that the King, as tutor, etc. might dispone them at his pleasure. Dated at Dunglas, 31 May 1479: Witnesses, Sir James Flemyng, rector of Chyrnsyde, etc.

34. Charter by Hugh Lord Mwntgumri and Giffyng to Alexander Mwntgumry son and apparent heir of Robert Mwntgumry of Giffyng, and Jonet of Dunlop his spouse, of the five merk lands, of old extent, of Bar lying in the lordship of Giffyng in the bailiary of Cowynghame, which lands had been resigned by the said Robert: To be held by Alexander and Jonet in conjunct fee, and their lawful heirs male; whom failing, by Robert and his true lawful and nearest heirs male whomsoever, for the services used and wont. Dated at the lands of Bar 29th

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August 1483: Witnesses, John Mungumry son and heir of Lord Mungumry, Robert Mungumry lord of Giffyne, Master George Mungumry, rector of Egilsam, Master Constantine Mungumry, Master William Spreull, Sir Thomas Petcon, chaplain.

35. Instrument narrating that George Campbell of Lowdon, knight, Sheriff of Ayr, by virtue of a brieve of sasine from the Chancery of King James Third as tutor and governor of his eldest son James Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, etc. in favour of Hugh Montegomori, knight, great-grandson and heir of Alexander (first) Lord Montegomeri passed first to the lands and lordship of Robertoun, then to the lands and lordship of Eglintoun, thereafter to the lands and lordship of Ardrossan, and to Seilcrag island and to the lands of Monfoid, afterwards to the sea shore of East Saltcottis, then to tenandries of the lordship of Ardrossan not lying contiguous, namely the 20 merk lands of Carrisland, the 5 pound lands of Badlen, and the 10*l.* lands of Skelmurlie: and there the said sheriff gave sasine of the said lands and lordships with their fortalices and of Seilcrag island with a stone of white wax yearly from the lands of Monfoid, and the fishery of East Saltcottis, to the said Sir Hugh of Montegomori, knight: Done on the lands, between 6 a.m. and 4 p.m.: Witnesses, Robert Boyd, lord (of) Portincors, John Campbell, son of the said Sheriff, Andrew Lockhart, eldest son of James Lokhert of Bar, David Campbell of Clongawe, Murthac Nesbit, William Campbel and Andrew Campbell of Hevidis. 5th June 1484.

36. Instrument of Revocation by Hugh Lord Montgumry, of all grants, donations, confirmations of lands and obligations given under his seal or sign manual to whatsoever persons during his minority; and especially of the charters, letters, and evidents granted to the deceased Hugh Montgumry his foster father. Dated at the Castle of Ardrossan 11th October 1484: Witnesses, Hugh Peticru, vicar of Dalmelintoun, William Ricartoun, presbyter, and William Lekpreuik, squire, eldest son and apparent heir of the Laird of Lekpreuik.

37. Letter of Remission by King James Fourth, whereby, for the good and grateful service done to the King by Hugh Lord of Montgumry, and especially in the camp near Stirling on the day of St. Barnabas (11 June) last by past, his Majesty remitted all action against Hugh for the destruction and pulling down of the place or house of Turnelaw (*sic* but? Kerrielaw) and for other offences committed by him previous to the 29th August then last, being the date of the royal proclamation made at Lanark relative to the granting of remissions. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh 14th October 1488.

38. Letter of Reversion by Robert Abernethy, Rector of the Church of St. Mary of Rothesay, to his friend Ninian Cochrane of Leys and Askok of all his land and acres lying within the burgh and territory of Rothsay; to be redeemed by payment to the granter or his executors after due warning, of the sum of 40 merks Scots, with 10 merks for the buildings erected on the lands, upon the great altar of the parish church of Rothsay: with this condition added that the said Master Robert his executors or assignees, for the King's farms should possess the said lands and acres from the said Ninian his heirs or assignees for three years immediately following the payment of said sum; and that if Robert or his heirs etc. should absent themselves from the receipt of said money, Ninian his heirs or assignees, should have free entry to the said lands without any payment to the said Robert, who shall lose the moneys. Dated 9th December 1490. The granter in lieu of his own seal append.

that of Ninian Banachtyn of Kamys: Witnesses, Mr. John Schaw, vicar of the Church of St. Marie in Rothsay, Andrew Bannachtyne, William Cambaell, Duncan Spens, Henry Henryson: and for greater security, the common seal of the burgh of Rothsay, is also appended, John Spens, John Glais, Fynlay Wricht, John McFerson, Donald Alisone, Gillecrist McYntyr, Gillecrist Gowyne, burgesses of said burgh, witnesses.

39. Instrument of Sasine given *propriis manibus* by Ninian Cocherane of Lee to Mr. Robert Abernethy, rector of the Church of St. Mary in Rothsay, of a croft of land near the Cross of the mid way (medie vie) called Cross McGibbon, on the west side of the road: Robert first giving to Ninian a charter of reversion of the said croft. Done near the said Cross McGibbon 10th December 1490: Witnesses, Robert Steward chamberlain of Bute, and others, burgesses of Rothsay.

40. Instrument of Sasine given by Patrick Culquhoune, constable of the castle of Rothsay in Bute as bailie of Ninian Cocherene Lord of Lee and Ascog, to William Cocheren in Kirton and his spouse Margret Sympile, of Ninian's twenty-nine shilling land of old extent lying on the north side of Ascok. Done 30th July 1497: Witnesses, Macolm Makcarmyt, bailie, for the time, of the town of Rothsay, William Inglis, John Reide, Thomas Oyr, John Oyr, and James Blackburne.

41. Retour made before Hugh Campbell of Lowdone, sheriff of Ayr, by Hugh Lord Montgomory, John Lord Cathkert, John Lord Symple, John Valles of Cragy, Sir William Coluile of Vchiltre, knight, Sir David Kennydy, bailie of Carrick, knight, Sir Umfrid Cunyngham of Glengernok, knight, Thomas Kennydy of Barganie, John Blare of that ilk, Robert Montgomory of Giffin, Matthew Vallas of Crago, Macolm Craufurd of Grenok, Alan Cathkert of Carltown, Hugh Valles of Smethistoun, William Schawe of Polkemmet, James Campbel of Bronesyde, and John Kennidy of Knockreach, of the service of Adam Cunyngham of Caprontoun, as heir of his father the late Adam Cunyngham of Caprontoun, in the lands of Velchtoun, Garngulane, Colisfield, Vallesbank and Mill of Enterkin, lying in Kilesteuart, within the shire of Ayr; also of Caprontoun and Brokalmure in Kilestewart; of Badlane and Brodokle in the bailiary of Cunyngham and shire of Ayr; and of Rynnistoun within the territory of the burgh of Ayr. Also of the office called the Cronarisschipe of Kile Regis, Kile Steuart, and Cunyngham. Which lands of Velchtoune, Garngulane, and Colisfield were then, and also in time of peace valued at fifty-four merks, Caprontoun and Brokalmyre at sixty merks, Badlane and Brodokle at six merks, Rynnistoun at two merks: Velchtoune, Garngulane, Vallesbank, and mill of Enterkin being held of the Baron of Tarboltoun by ward and relief, and a common suit at the principal messuage of Tarboltoun. Colisfield being held of the same Baron in blenchfarm for payment of a penny: Caprontoun held of the King as Steward of Scotland by ward and relief and a common suit in the Court of Prestwick; Badlane and Brodokle of the King in blench farm: Rynnistoun held of the King in burgage, and the Cronarisschipe for use and wont. Ayr, 3rd October 1497.

42. Contract between Hew Lord of Mungumbre on one part and Sir Archibald Edmonston of Dunthret (Duntreath) on the other part, as follows; that John of Mungumbre, son and apparent heir to the said Lord Montgomery, shall marry Besse Edmonstwn, daughter to Sir Archibald, and failing either John or Besse by decease or dissent, "the said Lord byndis his second sone and falzeand of the second, the third, and falzeand of the therd, the ferd; and inlikwiz falzeand of the said

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Besse, Kateren, and falzeand of Kateren, Mergaret, and falzeand of Mergaret, Ellen." For which marriage Sir Archibald binds himself to pay to Lord Montgomery 1,300 merks Scots, the latter binding himself to give conjunct infeftment conform to the tocher, at the sight of the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Lennox, "my lord of Pasley," and Lord Ross of the Halkhead: the parties to pay equally the costs of a dispensation or infeftment. Two thousand merks of penalty is attached to failure in observing the contract. Dated at Stirling 1st June 1498: Witnesses, William Lord Grame, John Lord Maillweill, Sir David Kennete (Kennedy), knight, John of Mungumbre of the Syid, James Mungumbre, brother to Lord Mungumbre, and James Edmonstwn.

43. Charter by King James Fourth to Hugh Lord Montgomery of the Bailiery of Cunynghame and Chamberlainry of the burgh of Irvine: To be held by Hugh and his heirs of the King and his successors as Stewards of Scotland, for payment of the rights, services and dues used and wont of the said offices, according to the tenor of the ancient charters thereof: with power to Lord Montgomery and his heirs to hold courts of Bailiery and Chamberlainry with other full powers. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh 4 June 1498. Following on this Charter the King issued letters dated 6th June to his subjects in the bailiery of Cuningham and burgh of Irvine commanding them to obey Lord Montgomery: and on 4th July 1498, at the new royal castle of Lochinkerane in Kintyre, the king *propriis manibus* gave sasine to Lord Montgomery of the said offices, in presence of the Earl of Lennox, Alexander Lord Home, great Chamberlain of Scotland, Andrew Forman, protonotary, Prior of Pettinveyme, John Tyri, provost of Methven, Andrew Makbrek, canon of Dunkeld, royal chaplain, Henry Wod, dean of Restalrig, Cuthbert Balze, clerk: also William Edmannistone, son and apparent heir of Archibald Edmannistone of Duntretht, Andrew Wod of Blareton, janitor of the royal chamber, Walter Buchquhannan of that ilk, James Edmannistone of Polmayis, William Spyshons and Alexander Fokert.

44. Letters by George Earl of Huntly, Justice General of Scotland south of the Forth, attesting that in a Justiciary Court held at the burgh of Ayr on Saturday 9th March 1498, Robert Mungumry of Giffin, accused of the slaughter of the late Martin Makcachne, in the town of Irvine, done of forethought felony in company with Lord Mungumry, denied the accusation and was acquitted by an assize: Moreover that the said Robert accused of theft of a "cellat" (head piece) and of other things, to the value of 10 merks, from the servitors of the Lord of Kilmaurs, submitted to the Justice General's will, and for the same, satisfied finally in judgment: of which notice is given to all interested.

45. Reversion by John Blar of that ilk binding himself to resign to Hew Lord Montgomery the lands of Drummoster and Holmbyre, lying within the barony of Ardrossan and shire of Ayr, on payment of 500 merks as tocher for the marriage of Helen Montgomery, daughter of Lord Montgomery, and John Blar, son and heir of the granter; the said lands having been disponed in security of the said sum. Dated at the Blair 15th November 1500.

46. Discharge by David Betoun, servant to the King, acknowledging receipt from Hew Lord Montgumery of the sum of 100 merks Scots in complete payment of 500 merks, as composition for certain persons convicted of the theft of "ane collar and ane sword" at the Court of Justiciary held at Ayr. Edinburgh 5th May 1501.

47. Decreet Arbitral pronounced by Hugh Lord Montgumry as arbiter between Alexander Montgumry, son and heir of the deceased Robert Montgumry of Giffin, and Margaret Blayr, spouse to Robert, ordaining her to have for terce the lands of the Wrychthill lying in King's Kyle within the shire of Ayr ; 25*s.* of annual rent from the lands of Drumdou within the said shire ; 25 acres of land lying within the burgh of Linlithgow, and the annual rents within the said burgh pertaining to the deceased Robert, in full contentment of all her rights including the terce that may fall to her by the death of Jonet Houstoun, mother to the said Robert and lady of the first third of the lands of Giffin ; the moveable goods to be divided equally betwixt the children of the said Robert's first wife, and Margaret's children. Given at Irvine 22 November 1501: Witnesses, Peter Houstoun of that ilk, knight, Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, John Blayr of Adamtoun, George Montgumry, parson of Egilsham, &c.

48. Retour made before Hugh Lord Montgomery, superior of Giffin, by John Montgumry of Corscrag, knight, John Blar of that ilk, Alexander Montgumry of Bradstan, Robert Ker of Kersland, Thomas Boyl of Risholme, Alexander Petcon of that ilk, Andrew Craufurd of Badlane, Alexander Hamilton of Comsket, Alexander of Cauldwell of that ilk, William Ros of Mungrenan, Gilbert Dunlop of Hawpland, John and James Montgomery, brothers german of Lord Montgomery, of the service of Alexander Montgumry as heir of his father Robert Montgumry of Giffin in the lands of Giffin, Knokintyr, Knokinlyne, and 50 shillings of annual rent from the lands of Drumdow, all lying in the shire of Ayr ; also 25 acres of the lands of Poldrat, in the territory and shire of Linlithgow, etc. which lands and others were then valued at 135 merks and in time of peace at 43 merks, and were held of Lord Montgomery for ward and relief &c. Dated at Grey in Giffin 26 November 1501.

49. Discharge by Constantyn Montgumerye, brother german to Alexander Montgumerye of Gyffen, acknowledging the receipt from his brother of 10*l.* Scots, in full contentment of his bairn's part of goods falling to him through the death of his father and mother. Dated 23 December 1502 : Witnesses, Thom of Montgumery, brother to the said Alexander, Thom of Relstoun, John Comine, and Jok Hommyl.

50. Discharge by Ninian Cochran to Lord Montgomery, of the sum of 10*l.* Scots, as the last instalment of 260 merks owing by his lordship for the granter's lands in Bute. Dated at Glasgow 8 December 1505 : Witnesses, Mr. Archibald Craufurd, vicar of Erskyn, and others.

51. Notarial Instrument narrating that Ninian Steuart, sheriff of Bute, being personally upon the ground of the lands of Giffin, there of his own will, promised to give and pay to the daughters born betwixt Alexander Mungumre, late lord of Giffin, and Jonet Dunlop his relict, 100 merks Scots for the marriage of the children of Alexander and Jonet, always and until the children marry ; that is, to each girl of the said Alexander and Jonet, the sum of 100 merks, until each girl be married, if no reasonable cause obstruct ; and at the sight of the said Ninian Steuart, Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, William Dunlop and Jonet Dunlop. Done on the lands of Giffin 29th June 1506 : Witnesses, John Dunlop, son and apparent heir of Constantine Dunlop of that ilk, John Calduell, Macolm Calduel, Mergaret Hommyl, and John Hommyl.

52. Instrument of requisition made by the attornies of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, against Robert Francis of Stane, for six chalders of meal and

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six pounds of pepper, annual rent of the lands of Stane and Sanct Bridis Kirk, belonging to the Earl, not paid for three terms immediately preceding. The said Robert declared there would be controversies and disputes between him and the Earl, until the question were decided before the King and the Lords of the Council; and he neither granted nor refused the said quantity of meal and pepper. Done on the lands of Sanct Bridis Kyrk: Witnesses present, the said Robert Francis of Stane, John Montgomery, brother german of the Earl, John Steyne, John Rankyn, Nicholas Movyre, and David Kelso, scholar.

53. Letters under the signet of King James Fourth addressed to the Bailie of Cunynghame and his deputies, narrating the petition of Jonet Dunlop, spouse of the late Alexander Montgomery of Giffin, that after his death she was infeft in and enjoyed peaceably for two years, a reasonable terce of the lands of Giffyn, the mill of Heslait, with the lands called the Third part; nevertheless Margret Blair, stepmother to the late Alexander, now vexes the said Jonet and hinders her in the uplifting of 11 bolls of meal due to her yearly from the mill of Heslait, with 40 stones of cheese due from the Thirdpart: Commanding the Bailie to call the parties before him and minister justice to them equally in said matter, so that the petitioner may have no further reasonable cause of complaint. Given at Edinburgh 17 January 1507.

54. Indenture between Hugh first Earl of Eglinton on one side, and Robert Francis of the Stane, on the other side, to the effect that William Montgomery, son to the Earl, shall marry Elizabeth, daughter to Robert, and failing William, Hugh Montgomery, also son to the Earl, shall marry her, the marriage to take place within a year. Among other conditions it is agreed that the Earl shall suffer Robert Francis during his life time to uplift 4 chalders of meal and one pound of pepper due to the Earl yearly from the lands of Stane; the Earl shall maintain the young married couple during Robert's lifetime, the latter being obliged on certain conditions to resign to them and their heirs the lands of Stane, reserving a terce to his wife. "And becaus the said Robert Francis has ane vther dochter ane of the apperand airis to him, to the quhilk he thinkis he wald gif sum pairt of contentatioun; tharfor the said Erle sall gif to the said Robert Frances, ane hundreth merkis (Scots) to dispone thairupon as he plesis for his conscience." Providing that if Robert should have lawfull heirs male of his own body, they shall have regress to the lands of Stane on certain special conditions. Signed in duplicate, the present copy being signed by Robert Francis, at Edinburgh 20 January 1507: Witnesses, Sir John Kennedy of Cowlane, knight, Master Matho Ker, vicar of Petirculter, Master Thomas Frank, Andro Lyne of that ilk, Thomas Fergusson, Constantyne Mungumry, and Michael Machilcalloun. Seal: A mascle between three stars. Legend: S. Roberti Francis.

55. Notarial Instrument narrating that on the date hereof in presence of Mathew Campbell in Terrynzane, sheriff of Ayr, in his court in the courthouse of Ayr, there appeared John Montgomery, brother of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, Bailie of Cuningham, and John Montgomery, bailie of the burgh of Irvine, bailie depute of Cuningham, who requested in the first place, that Robert Boyman, John Gardner, and John Galstone, dependants of the said bailie, accused of stealing two oxen from Robert Lyndesay and Elizabeth Holmys residing in Dreghorn Cuningham, and Caprington, should be repledged to the court of the bailiary of Cuningham, because the alleged theft was committed within his jurisdiction of Cuningham; which sheriff proceeded

to try the theft: Wherefore the bailies depute protested that this process should not prejudice the bailie of Cuningham or his privilege. Then secondly, the said bailie of Irvine on behalf of his said dependants, declared that the sheriff ought not to proceed in the said cause, because his clients had seized the two oxen for fines due to the King from Dreghorn Cuningham and Peirston Cuningham, and for which the bailie of Cuningham himself had been exonered in exchequer and had asked a term for the production thereof; wherefore the bailie depute protested that nothing done in the accusation should prejudice his clients. Done on 31 July 1509. Present John Schaw of Haly, David Crawfurd of Kers, Robert Conigham of Conyhamheid, and Archibald Maxwell. On the 7th February following the matter above referred to was brought before the Privy Council and judgment was given against the Sheriff of Ayr and his assize for proceeding in the cause to the prejudice of the Bailie Court of Cuningham.

56. Decree Arbitral by Andrew Bishop of Moray, Archibald (fifth) Earl of Angus and others, arbiters chosen between Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn and Robert Cunynghame of Cunynghameheid on the one part, and Hew Earl of Eglintoun on the other part, with their respective kinsmen and friends, in regard to all debates and controversies betwixt the parties on any occasion before the 28th November last, and also as arbiters between Lord Eglintoun and John his son, their friends etc. on one side and William Cuningham of Cragans and William his son for their interest, as to all disputes before the same date. The arbiters find that the said Earl of Eglintoun has full and heritable right to the office of bailiery of Cunynghame, and therefore he and his heirs shall peaceably enjoy the same in time to come; and also that the said Earl of Glencairn and his son shall renounce all right he or his heirs have, to the Earl of Eglintoun and his heirs, the latter paying to the former 600 merks Scots: Further the arbiters adjudge the Earl of Eglintoun to pay to William Cunynghame of Cragans and his son two hundred merks, the Earl paying 150, the Bishop of Moray 20, the Earl of Argyll 10, the Earl of Cassillis 10, and William Lord Borthwick paying 10 merks, to complete the sum: the Earl and his son doing such honours as the arbiters think fit, to William Cunynghame, younger, for amends for hurt and damage: the parties being enjoined that they "sall hertfully forgiff vtheris all rancour and malice betuix thame," etc. with other conditions the party breaking which shall pay 500 merks to the church of Glasgow, 1,000*l.* Scots to the church of Moray, the same sum to the King, and 2,000 merks Scots to the party observing the contract. Decreet given at Edinburgh 12 January 1509. William Ros of Montgrenan, Mr. John of Murray, Angus Herald, and William Halyburton being witnesses. On 27th May following the Earl of Glencairn and his son William, acknowledged receipt from the Earl of Eglintoun of the sum of 400*l.* Scots, the sum adjudged in the decree. Receipt dated at Montgrenan.

57. Notarial Instrument narrating that John Mowet, son and heir apparent of John Mowet, Laird of Busby, as procurator for Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, passed to the dwelling houses of Thomas Legat, burgess of Irvine, and Thomas Boyd in Kilmarnok, and there after showing his procuratory in a friendly manner, he required John Templetoun, son and heir apparent of Edward Tempiltoun, Laird of Tourlands, and Bartholomew Akinloss, Laird of that ilk, to deliver to him 100*l.* Scots, with a sufficient lease for three years of the said lands, according to a reversion made thereupon by Robert Cuningham of Cuningham head;

and because the said John Mowet received neither the money nor the lease he craved instruments. Done on the 9th February 1510.

58. Notarial Instrument, narrating that John Norum and John Sluthman, formerly officers of the late Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, compeared before Andrew Lord Gray, Justice General south of the Forth, and were judicially accused of the theftuous concealment of a sum of 10 merks Scots taken by them from the Laird of Skelmurle and the Laird of Kelsoland for the composition of Thomas Kelso, and belonging to the King. The accused confessed that they had taken the said sum from the said Lairds and had given the same to the said Sheriff of Ayr. On which the Laird of Skelmurle craved instruments. Done in the burgh of Ayr, 31 October 1511: Witnesses, Archibald (fifth) Earl of Angus, Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn, and others.

59. Letter of Reversion by Andrew Crawfurd, of Badlane, in favour of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, etc., narrating that the Earl had sold to the granter and his heirs eighteen shillings worth of land of old extent of the lands of Drummostyr, extending now of new extent to 10 merks Scots in victuals, the boll of meal giving 6*s*. 8*d*., the stone of cheese 2*s*., and the stirk 6*s*. 8*d*., lying in the sheriffdom of Ayr, bailiary of Cuningham and barony of Ardrossan, for the sum of 200 merks Scots, given to the granter in assithement of the slaughter of the late John of Crawfurd his son, slain by William Blair, brother-german to John of Blair of that ilk, John of Blair, brother bastard to the said John, William Kelso, and Gawan Patrick: Nevertheless the granter binds himself on payment by the Earl of the said sum of 200 merks, to resign the lands in the Earl's favour. Dated at Eglinton 4th May 1512.

60. Charter by King James Fifth with consent of John Duke of Albany as Governor, confirming to Hugh Earl of Eglintoun certain donations and assignations of wards and marriages made by the Earl as follows: to his daughter Isabella Montgomery of the ward and marriage of Robert Montgomery, son and heir of the late Patrick Montgomery of Gyffyn, or of any other heir of the said Patrick; to his daughter Katherine Montgomery, of the ward and marriage of George Montgomery, son and heir of the late Cuthbert Montgomery of Skelmorlie; also an assignation to her of the ward and marriage of Alexander Fergushill, son and heir of the late Thomas Fergushill, and of Robert Fergushill of that ilk; to his daughter lawful, Jonet Montgomery, a donation of the ward and marriage of John Ker, son and heir of the late Robert Ker of Kersland; also an assignation of the Earl's natural daughter (bastarde filie sue naturali) Jonet Montgomery, of the ward and marriage of the heir or heirs of Kellie: which wards of the lands of Gyffyn, Skelmorlie, and Kersland, and marriages of their heirs belong to the Earl as superior of the lands, while the wards of Fergushill and Kellie belong to him through the gift of the late King. Given under the Great Seal, 22 October 1515.

61. Letters by King James Fifth under the Privy Seal narrating: "Forsamekle as we . . . ar sikerlie aduertist that the ile of Litill Comeray, liand within oure baillery of Cunynghame and sheriffdom of Ayr is waistit and distroyit be diuers personis that slais the dere and cunyngis thairof, and pasturis bestis thairintill maisterfullye be way of dede, without licence of tollerance, or consent of Robert Huntare of Huntarestoun, forestar of heretage of the said ile; the quhilk personis the said Robert may nocht resist becaus he is nocht of substance nor power without supple and help." The King therefore appoints Hugh

Earl of Eglinton and his assignees to act as "fearis correkaris and supplearis" of the said isle, until the King's lawful age of fifteen years, with full power to punish the persons occupying, wasting, and destroying "the said ile the wild bestis and grund of the samin;" providing further that if Robert Huntare of Huntarestoun holds or "imputs nolt, cattall," etc., for wasting and destroying of the said isle "dere and cunyngis being thairin," more than his charter allows, the Earl shall escheat the same to his own use, etc. Dated at Edinburgh, 28 October 1515.

62. Obligation by Colin Earl of Argyll, acknowledging himself to have borrowed from his aunt "Elyn Countas of Eglintoun ane chenze of gold contenit fif wnce and half wnce, and contenit in leinkis thre scor and xii leinkis; and ane siluer pece contenand sevin wnce and thre quartaris of ane wnce, to lay in wed in our mister" [pledge in our need], which piece and chain the Earl binds himself to restore before the next "Fasternis Evin" without any claim. Dated at Edinburgh, 18 December 1515.

63. Indenture between John Earl of Lennox and Hugh Earl of Eglinton, as follows: that Mathew, son and apparent heir of the Earl of Lennox, shall marry Christian, eldest daughter of John Master of Eglintoun; and failing Mathew, the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Lennox shall marry Christian Montgomery, and failing her, the next daughter, and so forth, aye and while the Earl of Lennox has a son his heir, and the said Master of Eglintoun a lawful daughter; the Earl of Eglintoun paying for the marriage 2,000 merks, to be applied to the redemption of certain lands belonging to the Earl of Lennox, in which the Earl of Eglintoun is to be infeft until the children are of lawful age. The chief special condition of the contract is that there shall be a sure bond of kindness made betwixt the two Earls and their friends against all others excepting the King and Governor, the Bishop of Glasgow on Lennox's part he being bailie, the Earl of Arran and the Abbot of Kilwinning on Eglintoun's part, he being Bailie. Dated at Glasgow, 16th February 1519: Witnesses, Sir Gavane Kennyde of Blairquhan, knight, Master John Campbell of Thornton, treasurer, Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, Allan Steward of Cardonald, Master Robert Maxwell of Torboltoun, and James Wallace of Crago.

64. Extract Decreet Arbitral pronounced by John Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, James (Beaton) Archbishop of St. Andrews Chancellor, Gavin (Dunbar) Bishop of Aberdeen, oversmen, with John Lindesay of Petcruvy, knight, John Stirling of the Keir, knight, arbiters chosen on the part of Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn and William Master of Glencairn, on one side, Master John Campbell, Treasurer to the King, and Thomas Corry of Kelwood, arbiters chosen on behalf of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and Archibald his grandson Master of Eglinton on the other side, to decide regarding slaughters and disputes betwixt the parties in time bygone: The arbiters, in terms of a former decreet, of date 22nd May 1517, decern that the Earl of Glencairn and his son shall cause be given to the Earl of Eglintoun and his grandson, the marriage of the Master of Glencairn's heir to be married to the Master of Eglintoun's sister if the contract of marriage with the Earl of Lennox be dissolved; the Earl of Glencairn giving the lady 100*l.* Scots yearly in life rent, and infefting the Earl of Eglinton for security of the marriage, in land worth 80 merks yearly. The parties are to forgive each other all slaughters or displeasures committed on each other: The rights of the chamberlainry and bailiery of Stewartoun,

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including the Temple lands, are to remain with the Earl of Eglintoun; the Earl of Glencairn is ordained to cease from troubling the Earl of Eglintoun in the lands of Wrichthill, &c. As to the "spulzeis, heirschippis, damnagis and skaithis" done by the Earl of Glencairn and his son to the Earl of Eglintoun and his friends, the former are adjudged to pay 1,218*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Scots in full contentment of all such, excepting certain "spulzeis." [Here follow a list of no fewer than 22 raids or "spulzeis" made by the Cuninghams.] Provision is made for a deduction from this sum on account of numerous spulzies by the Montgomeries and their friends; the sum actually to be paid amounting to 481*l.* Scots. The parties are bound to observe the decree under a penalty of 3,000*l.* Scots. Decree dated at Edinburgh, 13th and recorded 14th March 1523.

65. Charter by King James Fifth granting to Robert Huntar of Hunterstown and his spouse Jonet Montgumry, and the longer liver of them, in conjunct fee, etc., the whole island and lands of Little Cumray lying within the river of Clyde; which island and lands the said Robert and his predecessors formerly held heritably in custody, of the King and his predecessors, having for their keepership two chalders of oats payable yearly from the rents of the island of Bute: To be held, the said island by the said Robert and Jonet and their lawful heirs male, etc., in feuferm and heritage for a yearly rental of £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots; with a discharge of the said two chalders of oats: the said Robert and Jonet also building and keeping up a sufficient mansion house on the said lands with hall, chamber, and other buildings. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh, 31 May 1527.

66. Charter by King James Fifth in favour of Hugh first Earl of Eglintoun narrating that it plainly appeared to the King and the Lords of his Council that the Earl and his predecessors were hereditarily infeft in the lands and others underwritten, held of the King and his predecessors for ward and relief, namely the lands and barony of Ardrossane extending to 180 merks of old extent; the 40 merk land of Eglinton; the lands of Snotgerss, Robertown, and Allhallow Chapell, all in Ayrshire; the lands of Eaglesham with patronages, extending to 100 merks of old extent, Eastwood and others in Renfrewshire; Bonnington and Polton in the shire of Edinburgh; and Lochransay in the island of Arran; and declaring that the aforesaid lands of Robertown and Eastwood belong to the said Earl and Helen Campbell his spouse in conjunct infeftment; also that it clearly appeared that the Earls principal messuage and manor house of Eglintoun were lately burned and destroyed by William Cunynghame, knight, and his accomplices, enemies of the said Earl, together with his charters, instruments of sasine, infeftments and evidents of the said lands, which were kept in the said manor house; and that his Majesty now declared and admitted the said Earl as the immediate and legal holder from himself of all the foresaid lands: To be held of the King and his successors hereditarily by the service of ward and relief as if the burned writs still existed to show; and that this present declaration and admission should be to the Earl and his heirs a sufficient charter, sasine and infeftments of the foresaid lands in all time coming. Given under the Great Seal at Edinburgh, 23 January 1528.

67. Decreet Arbitral pronounced by Robert Bishop of Argyll, Master James Houstoun, subdean of Glasgow, Colin Campbell of Ardkinglas, James Colvill of Ochiltrie, Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and John Lockhart of the Bar, judges arbiters chosen to decide betwixt Hew Earl of

Eglintoun, his kin, etc., on the one part, and Robert Boyd in Kilmarnock, Mungo Mure of Rowallan, with their kin, etc., on the other part; adjudging the Earl to pay to Robert and Mungo 2,000 merks Scots, the Earl discharging all spulzies, etc., committed by them: Also the Earl shall overgive the steading of the Law to the said Robert. For which Robert shall give kindness to the Earl, and remit all slaughters, and specially the slaughter of Robert's chief: And Robert and Mungo shall discharge the Earl of all slaughters, etc., committed upon them, specially those done on the barony of Rowallan and at the siege of Kilmarnock: Also Robert shall marry his heir upon one of the Earl's grand-children, as may be arranged, etc. Dated at Glasgow 2nd May 1530: Witnesses, John Somervell of Carnethome, Thomas Ralston of that ilk, William Wallace, Tutor of Cragy, William Boyd of Baniecht, James Somervell, parson of Liberton, John Lyndissay of Covynton, Hew Mungumry of Hesleheid, Alexander Dunlop of that ilk, Adam Mungumry, and Master Andro Mungumry, vicar of Stewarton.

68. Commission by King James Fifth constituting James (Beaton) Archbishop of St. Andrews, Gawin (Dunbar) Archbishop of Glasgow, George Earl of Huntlie, William Earl of Montrose, Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, and Robert Lord Maxwell, Warden of the West Marches, Viceregents and Lieutenants of the kingdom of Scotland, with full powers, in expectation of the King's being detained in France. Given under the Great Seal, at Paris, 6th January 1536.

69. Testament of Andrew Craufurd of Giffertland, in which he enumerates his possessions, consisting solely of horses, cattle and sheep, and debts due to him. He bequeaths his soul to God Almighty, the Virgin Mary and all the saints, and his body to be buried in the Church of Dalry; and 4 pennies to the Church of Glasgow. He constitutes his spouse Agnes Ross, and Thomas Crauford of Byrkheid his executors. Among the debts due by him are, to Bessie Crauford his daughter for natural portion, 100 merks, to Thomas Crauford his son for natural portion 80 merks. He leaves to John Crauford his heir 80 merks; to Bessie Crauford his natural daughter 20 merks; to Jonet Crauford his natural daughter 20 merks; to Andrew Crauford his natural son 20 merks: with other legacies, the residue being left to his wife and their children. At the Mansion of Giffertland, 1st February 1542.

70. Letters under the Signet of Mary Queen of Scots, legitimising Hugh Montgomery, bastard son natural of Hugh Master of Eglintown, William Montgomery, bastard son natural of the late Master Alexander Montgomery, Michael Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, and Hugh Montgomery, brothers, bastard sons natural of the late Robert, Bishop of Argyll, Robert Montgomery, bastard son natural of Mathew Montgomery abiding in the Bar, and Alexander Michaell, bastard son natural of John Michaell, chaplain. Edinburgh, 9th July 1543.

71. Bond of Manrent by Duncan McFarland (uncle to the Laird of Makfarlan), to Hugh Master of Eglintoun, whereby he binds himself to come to the assistance of the latter with his kin, friends, and servants when required, against all parties, the Queen excepted: "The said Master licentand me to tak my sustentation on his inymeis in the Lawland, or ellis to gif me my sustentatioun sa lang as he requiris me to remaue in his seruice, and to convoy me to my strenth agane." He binds himself also to cause his brothers Andrew and Robert McFarland to come to the Master of Eglintoun to Irvine, or elsewhere, and give their bonds of manrent when required. Dated at Irvine 25th April 1545.

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72. Testament of Hugh first Earl of Eglintoun, dated at Eglintoun 23rd September 1545, in which he leaves his soul to God, the Virgin Mary, and the whole court of heaven (totique celesti curie), his body to be buried in the choir of the Monastery of Kilwynning with his parents and predecessors: He leaves 20*s.* to the Church of St. Kentigern. He constitutes Hugh Montgomery his heir, his only executor, to pay all debts, and specially to remember the testator's brother James Montgomery and his servant Adam Montgomery for their friendship and services; also to cause three priests to pray for the Earl's soul and the souls of those whom he had not satisfied for injuries done to them, and that for five years after his decease. As the inventory of all his goods, the Earl acknowledges that he has in gold, in deposit, 2,500 merks Scots. As legacies, he bequeaths to the friars-minor of Ayr, for three years, 10*l.* (Scots) to pray for the souls of himself and his spouse; to the friars preachers of Ayr 10 merks, for one year; to the friars minor of Glasgow, to pray for him and his spouse, 10*l.* for one year; to the friars preachers of Glasgow 10 merks; to the friars Carmelites of Irvine 5*l.* for their prayers, for one year; to the poor begging on the morrow after his decease 10*l.* in alms. The Earl further ordains his executor to remember his poor servants, and to cause a perpetual mass be celebrated and founded in the Monastery of Kilwynning for the testator's soul and his wife's, as was founded for the souls of the late Hugh of Eglintoun and Sir Alexander Montgomery, lord of that ilk. Confirmed by the Archbishop of Glasgow, at Glasgow, 12th March 1545.

73. Retour made before Patrick Hamilton of Bogsyde, and Hugh Montgomery in Smythstoune, sheriffs, etc., in that part of the regality of Kilwynning, by commission from Alexander, Abbot of the Monastery of Kilwynning specially constituted, and an assize, Nigel Montgomery of Langschaw, knight, Charles Mowat of Busbye, Robert Fergushill of that ilk, Robert Blair of Kirkland Dalry, Thomas Newyne of Monkreddin, Constantine Montgomery in Sevenacres, Archibald Dunlop of Achinskeyth, John Craufurde of Giffartland, John Craufurde of Birkheid, William Cleland, William Boyde in Achintebir, Alexander Herwy in Braidlye, John Dunlop in Guislone, Hugh Millar, John War in Wodsyde, John Millar and Bryce Reid in Pottertoun, declaring that Hugh Montgomery, grandson of the late Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, is heir of his grandfather in the offices of Justiciar, Chamberlain and bailie of the lands of the Monastery of Kilwynning, Beith, Kilmarnok, Lyandcorss and Dalry, and of all the lands of the monastery within the kingdom of Scotland, with 4*l.* yearly as bailie's fees; which offices are held of the Abbot in feufarm for one silver penny yearly. Dated in the Court House of the regality of Kilwynning, 4th December 1545.

74. Bond of Mutual Defence between Archibald Earl of Angus, his heir, and George Douglas of Pitindrech his brother-german on the one part, and Hugh second Earl of Eglintoun, his heir and Sir Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, his father's brother, on the other part, whereby the parties are mutually bound to take part with and assist each other in all their causes, quarrels, &c. against all deadly; the authority of the Queen and that of the Governor only being excepted; the penalty for either party breaking the said bond to be 15,000*l.* (Scots), viz.:—5,000*l.* to the party keeping it, 5,000*l.* to the Queen, and 5,000*l.* to the repairing of St. Mungo's work. Dated at Irvine 12th April 1546: Witnesses, William Earl of Glencairn, Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, George Lord

Seton, Alexander Lord Alphestone [Elphinstone], Robert Master (of) Semple, Robert Master (of) Boyd, James Douglas of Drumlanrig, William Coninghame of Coninghameheid, and George Mungumry of Skelmurlie.

75. Letters of Archibald Earl of Argyll, etc. Justice General of the Kingdom, attesting that Lady Marion Setoun, Countess of Eglintoune, had been acquitted of being art and part of the slaughter of Neill Montgomery of Langschaw, knight, after trial in a Court of Justiciary in the Court house of Edinburgh on 28th June 1547.

76. Discharge by Mary Queen of Scots, with consent of the Regent Arran, whereby, because Dame Marion Setoun Countess of Eglintoun, tutrix testamentar to Hew now Earl of Eglintoun her son, had paid to John Bishop of Dunkeld, the King's treasurer, the sum of 2,000 merks Scots to be expended upon ammunition and paying soldiers for defence of the realm, the Queen discharges the summons of error at her instance for the reduction of the retours of the Earl's father as heir of his father in the lands and lordship of Robertoun, etc. Given under the signet at Edinburgh, 15 September 1548.

77. Contract of Marriage (Extract Registered) between James Duke of Chatelherault, Earl of Arran, etc., and Jane Hamilton his lawful daughter on the one part, and Hew Earl of Eglintoun and Dame Marion Seaton Countess of Eglintoun (his mother), Robert Lord Semple, Richard Maitland of Lethington, and Hew Wallace of Carnell his curators, on the other part, to the effect that the Earl of Eglintoun should marry the said Jane Hamilton, & secure her in a life-rent right of the lands of East and West Mains of Ardrossan, with tower, fortalice and castle, a piece of land called the Crags, the Mill of Ardrossan; the lands of Knokbrehauch; the lands of Sorby; the lands of Mekle and Little Busbie, the lands of Greithill; the lands of Salcottis, with the Fischeartoun and haven of the same, lying within the bailliary of Cuningham and Sheriffdom of Ayr. In return the Duke of Chatelherault, having full power from his daughter the Lady Ann Hamilton, donatrix in and to the said Earl's ward and nonentries of his lands of all years to run, after the Earl's age of 16 to his majority, freely dispones to the Earl, in name of tocher, his marriage, with all claim that the said Lady Ann might have against him for said marriage; and also dispones to the Earl and Lady Jane the longer liver of the two and their heirs, the ward, nonentries of the lands and lordship of Ardrossan, etc., and also of the 40 merk land of Eglinton, etc.; the Earl binding himself to warrant that the liferent lands shall be worth 500 merks yearly: with other provisions. Dated at Edinburgh 13th February 1554: Witnesses, George Commendator of Dumfermline, William Commendator of Culross, Sir Robert Carnagy of Kinnaird, knight, and others. Recorded 14th February 1554.

78. Process of Divorce before John Houstoun, canon of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, and judge and commissary-depute of John (Hamilton) Archbishop of St. Andrews, at the instance of Hugh third Earl of Eglintoun against his first Countess Joanna (or Jane) Hamilton. The process commenced 2nd April and terminated 30th May 1562. The Judge pronounced sentence to the effect that the marriage contracted de facto but not de jure between the said Earl and Lady Joanna Hamilton was from the first null and of no force, on account of the impediment of consanguinity: and that these pretended spouses should be divorced and a divorce celebrated between them; and that if another

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canonical impediment prevented not, they should each be at liberty to marry others; and that whatever the one had given to the other by way of dowry or gift on account of the marriage should be restored. Upon which deliverance the Earl took instruments. Done within the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow. The steps in this process are recorded at great length and considerable minuteness, but being chiefly of a technical nature are of no special public interest. The item most interesting from a historical point of view is the summons which sets forth the relationship betwixt the parties which is put forward as the ground of divorce, deducing the pedigree of both husband and wife from a Countess of Morton, described as the "dumb lady of Dalkeith." In support of the allegations in the summons were examined Lady Margaret Stewart Lady Gordon, James Gordon chancellor of Moray, brother german of George Earl of Huntly, Sibilla Drummond Lady of Kinclevin, spouse of James Heryng of Wester Gormok, Joanna Drummond spouse of James Chesholme of Cromlix, and Robert Crawfurd of Clolynane. Their testimony proved that "a certain Countess of Morton, called the dumb lady, bore two children a son and daughter to her husband the Earl of Morton," while the summons narrated that "the late James Douglas son of the dumb lady of Dalkeith, Earl of Morton, begot the late James Douglas lord of Dalkeith which late James begot Lady Margaret Douglas spouse of James Lord Hamilton and mother of the said Joanna, defender, on one side: On the other side, Joanna Douglas sister of the said late James Douglas, son of the dumb lady of Dalkeith (became Countess of Bothwell and) bore the late Jonet Hepburn (called also Margaret by one witness) lady of Seytone, which lady Jonet bore lady Mariota Seytone mother of the said Earl pursuer": and so the said Earl and Lady Jane Hamilton were related in the fourth and fourth degrees of consanguinity.

79. Copy Bond subscribed by the Noblemen and Gentry of Kyle, Carrick and Cuningham, for the maintenance of religion: "Wee quhais names are underwreaten doe promise in the presence of God and in the presence of his Sone, our Lord Jesus Christ, that we and evrie one of us will mentain and assist the preatching of this holy evangell, now of his free mercie offred unto this realme; and also will maintaine the ministers of the samin against all persones, power and authoritie, that will oppone thairselves unto the doctrine now proponet and be us receavet: And farder, withe the said solemnitie, we protest and promise that we and evrie one of us schall assist, hazard, yea and the quhole bodie of the Protestants within this realme in all laufull and just action against all persones; so that quhatsumever schall hurt, molest or trowble any of our bodies sall be reputed done to the quhole, except that the offender will be content to submitt himselfe to the judgment of the kirke now established among us: and this we doe as we desyre to be accepted in favour of the Lord Jesus, and reckonet worthie of credite and honestie in the presence of the godlie: at the bruche of Air the fourt of September the year of God ane thousand five hundreth thriscore and tua yeares. Sic subscribitur Eglingtowne, Glencairne, Robt. Lord Boyde," with 88 other signatures.

80. Warrant by Matthew Earl of Lennox, Lieutenant General of Scotland, narrating that Robert Hamilton, Chamberlain of Kilwinning and keeper of the same, had been charged to deliver up the place, which he refused to do, remaining in the place with intent "to hald the samyn of force in hie contemptioun of our soweranis authoritie": wherefore the Earll of Eglintoun is charged to cause the said place of Kilwinning "alsweil the ester ludging callit the Garding Chalmeris, as all vthir office housis

within the wtir stane wall," and enclosure of the place, to be delivered up within 24 hours, with power to summon, if necessary, the assistance of the lieges; the Earl as bailie, to take charge of the place until further orders. Glasgow 21st October 1565.

81. Memoranda and letters relative to proceedings connected with the slaughter of Hugh, fourth Earl of Eglintoun. These papers are six in number, two bonds by the Earl of Glencairn, three letters, writers not known, and a memorandum giving a clue to the somewhat mysterious tenor of the letters. The first bond by the Earl (James seventh Earl) is dated 8th March 1585–6, about six weeks before the death of the Earl of Eglinton, and binds the granter to keep unhurt and unpursued Alexander Cuninghame of Craigans [Craigends] and that until the settling of matters "succeidand vpoun the said interprys," and the Earl specially binds himself to "mantene the said Laird of Craganis, as vtheris my freindis interprysaris of the said caus, to the hasart of my lyiff, landis and the lyiffis of all that will do for me": Signed at Fynlastoun; witnesses, David Conynghame of Robertland, Alexander Conynghame of Rois, the Earl's brother-german, Alexander Commendator of Kilwinning, and John Conyngham in Corssall, whom the Earl describes as "my freindis foirsaid, quhome vnto I have communicat my mynd heirin." The nature of the "interprys" is not stated, but may be inferred from a bond dated two months later, in which the Earl states "vpoun the common iniureis done to me and my freindis be vmquhill Hew Erle of Eglyntoun it wes concludit befoir me be certane of my freindis, sic as Alexander Abbot of Kilwinning, David Conynghame of Robertland, Alexander Conynghame of Aickett, and Johnne Conynghame in Corssall, with the consent of sindrie vther my freindis, that reweingement soud be socht of the saidis iniureis: quhairvpoun it is fallen out that the said Erle of Eglingtoun is slane." The Earl then binds himself to maintain the said David and the others to the hazard of his life, &c. Dated at Kilmarnock 6th May 1586. The memorandum states that the Earl of Eglinton's intended murder was referred to among the conspirators as "the lytill particulare," and they themselves were called "commowneris," which terms are intended to explain unintelligible sentences in the letters.

82. The statutes and ordinances to be observed by all the master masons within this realm, set down by William Schaw, master of work to his Majesty, and general Warden of the said craft, with consent of the master masons. 28th December 1599. This document is of considerable length but may be summarised thus:—

(1.) That they observe all former ordinances as to the privileges of their craft; that they be true, one to another and "leve cheritablie togidder." (2.) That they be obedient to their wardens, deacons and masters in all things concerning their craft. (3.) That they be honest, faithful and diligent in their calling, and deal uprightly with the masters or owners of the works they take in hand. (4.) That none take in hand any work, great or small, which he is not qualified to perform, under a penalty of 40*l.* (Scots), or the fourth part of the value of the work, over and above due satisfaction to the owner of the work. (5.) That no master shall take another master's work over his head, after he has made an agreement, verbal or otherwise, under a penalty of 40*l.* (6.) That no master shall take the working of any work that other masters have wrought at, until the latter have been paid. (7.) That a warden be chosen yearly for each lodge, by the votes of the masters, and his election duly notified to the warden general. (8.) That no master shall take more than three prentices during his life time, without

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consent of the wardens, &c. of the sheriffdom where the prentice is to be received. (9.) That no master receive any prentice bound for fewer years than seven at the least; that it shall not be lawful to make the said prentice brother and fellow in craft, until he have served other seven years after the issue of his apprenticeship without special licence from the wardens, &c. that sufficient trial be taken of his qualifications. (10.) It shall not be lawful for any master to "sell his prenteis to ony vther maister," nor to dispense with the years of his apprenticeship by selling them to the prentice himself. (11.) No master shall receive a prentice without notification to the warden of his lodge that the prentice's name may be "ordourly buikit." (12.) Prentices to be entered in the order of their booking. (13.) No fellow of craft nor master shall be received, save in the presence of six masters (the warden of the lodge being one) and two entered prentices, etc.; no man being admitted without sufficient trial of his skill. (14.) That no master work any mason work under any other craftsman that takes in hand to work mason work. (15.) No master or fellow of craft shall receive any "cowanis" to work in his company, or send any of his servants to work with "cowanis" under the penalty of 20*l.* for each offence. ["Cowans" = persons who do the work of a mason, but who have not been regularly bred to the craft.] (16.) No entered prentice shall take on hand from an owner, any task extending to more than 10*l.* [Scots]. (17.) Strife or variance among masters, servants and prentices, to be settled by the wardens or deacons of their lodge, obstinate parties being forbidden to work until they "submitt thame-selffis to ressoun." (18.) That all masters, "interprisaris of warkis, be verray cairfull to se thair skaffaldis and fute-gangis surelie sett and placeit, to the effect that throw thair negligence and sleuch, na hurt or skaith cum vnto personis that wirkis at the said wark; vnder the pain of discharging of thame thairefter to wirk as maisteris havand charge of ane wark, bot sall euer be subiect all the rest of thair dayis to wirk vnder or with ane vther principal maister having charge of the wark." (19.) No master shall receive any other master's runaway prentice or servant, nor entertain such. (20.) All masters in any assembly shall be sworn, that they shall conceal no faults nor wrongs done by one to the other, nor yet the faults or wrongs that any man has done to the owners of works that they have had in hand, so far as they know, under a penalty of 10*l.*, to be levied on concealers of such faults. (21.) Penalties to be levied by the wardens, &c., and to be given to pious uses. The masters present bind themselves to observe the foregoing ordinances, and have requested the warden-general to subscribe them.

On the same day were drawn up and subscribed a series of ordinances for the lodge of Kilwinning, and those within its bounds. Edinburgh is declared to be the principal lodge in Scotland; Kilwinning the second, and Stirling the third. Every fellow of craft at his entry shall pay 10*l.* to the lodge, with 10*s.* worth of gloves; sufficient trial being made of his skill. With other enactments as to the power and authority of the wardens, &c. of the lodge. Subscribed by "William Schaw, Maistir of Wark, Wairden of the Maisons" at Holyrood 28th December 1599.

83. Account of expenses at the Court of King James the Sixth on the occasion of his Majesty's accession to the Crown of England in 1603. This account is rendered by a lady, but by whom there is no evidence to show. The document is lengthy, but a few extracts may be of interest.

On Thursday 9th June 1603 at Newcastle—"giffin for ten quarteris tefeni to be me ane skarf iiii*s.*" In York—"for the mending

of my coffer vi*d.*": "for ane par of shouis ii*s.* vi*d.*": "for the wysching of my chlos, xii*d.*": "for prines (pins) xii*d.*": "for tou par of gloufes v*s.*" "In Lester, to mak my quhyt setting goun, ten yardis of quhyt valting pasmentes xx*d.*": "thri yards of stenting and steifing iii*s.*": "for ane par of balling sleifs iiii*s.*: for thrid vi*d.*: for clespes iiii*d.* In Wondisour, for ane corldit wyr to ver on my haed, x*s.*; item, for ane tyer of prell to ver on my haed, xxx*s.* Item in Outlandis for sax yardis of lane, at siuene schilings the yard, xlii*s.*" A doz. yards of "fyne lesing to put on my rufes," 6 yards at 3/4 the yard and 6 at 4/- = 44/- in all. "For ane vyr to ver with ane French rouf v*s.*; item, for thri vyrs to uer vith Inglich roufs iii*s.*; item for ane hader spoungs vi*d.*" To Lady Harington's coachman "qhuen I com to Hamton Court x*s.*; item to the botman for taking ouer the vatter, i*s.*" To the same coachman "quhen I com to Kingstoun v*s.*; item, to the botman for taking me oup and doun the vatter ii*s.*" "For ane par of quhallbon bodis, the on syd vith teffitie, and the oder syd with small canvos xx*s.* . . . In Nonsuch, for ane par of welluit panttones xii*s.*; item for ane vardingell couerit vith teffitie xx*s.* . . . For ane quar of gillt peper i*s.*; for ane quar of piltane peper iiii*d.*; for ane bottell vith ink i*s.*; for two chandellers iiii*s.*; for ane pane ii*s.* vi*d.* for ane stop ii*s.*; for ane par belliscis i*s.*; for two drinkin glascis, on of christell, prys of the two glascis iiii*s.* . . . for two bisemis (brooms) vi*d.*" . . . For 24 yards of "brod rebanes of sindri coulleris" at 6*d.* the yard. . . . Four yards of "round camrik to be quaefis and croscloths, and hand courcheris," at 4/- the yard = 16/-. "For ane wnce of coullors of silk to truch my gouns, ii*s.* vi*d.*; for quhyt and black thrid xviii*d.* for small thrid to shoue my rufs xii*d.* . . . for ane slikston vi*d.*; for nidles vi*d.*" . . . for 12 yards of "brod knetings to be me night heir lesis xii*d.*; for ane sillk tyre ver on my heade x*s.*; for ane plen pyked vyr couerit vith heir to ver on my head x*s.* . . . To Johne Michell, quhan my Lady Kilderes vold not lat no boyes stay becaus of the plag, x*s.* . . . Item gifen to the man that kipit the Prences silluer vork, for lening me silluer work so long as ve var at the Prince Court v*s.* Item gifin to the man that kipit the nepri, for lening me nepri, v*s.*" . . . Item gifin for vyching (washing) of my cloths and my pag cloths from my comin to Ingland quhill Martimes, xx*s.* . . . Item, in Cumbe (Coombe) for two neklesis to my selff of blak get, iii*s.*; Item for ane bybell xii*s.*; for ane French bouk i*s.*; for pens i*s.* . . . for ane coup and ane spoun of silluer" weight 6 oz. =30/ . . . "Item, for two reing, the on vith ane rubbi, and the other vith ane turkes; the on to the man that teichis me to dance, and the other to the man that teichis me to vret, the prys of the rubbi xx schillings, prys of the turkes, xxiiii schillings;" Four ear rings at 15*d.* each =5/- "and all thir reings vas gifin at Nevyeires day to my Lady Haringtown's vemen," besides money given to the "panttri men" x*s.* the "buttri men" "cukis" "cllark of the kiching" the same sum each. To the "ischewer (usher) of the Prences present (presence ?) v*s.*" and others . . . "for the making of ane dresing with imoratas (emeralds) and perll and federis; the emoratis my auen, and gifin for the perll and federis and making of the sam, xx*s.*" A similar "dressing" with "garnetis" is also referred to. "Item for the making of ane treming to my goun, vith gret hornis of goulld and sillk (and) federis, the hornis my auen x*s.*" Also a trimming with "small hornis of gould" &c. "Item for ane vyer to my haed vith nyne pykis x*s.*; item for ane perewyk of har to couer the vyr, v*s.*; for four par of glouifs x*s.*; for sax par of shouis xv*s.*" "gifin to ane pure Skotis man quhan all the rest gef him, v*s.*" "to ane pure man that had the plage v*s.*" for shoes to the page 3/- fustian

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clothes for him 21/6*d*. Stockings (one pair) and a pair of silk garters for him 4/- and 2/- respectively. "Item for two mask vs. ; for ane hat of beyeur, vith ane fedder and ane string liis. ; for ane par of silk shankis that I gef to on of my Lord Haringtoun's men quhan he troue me to his vallentyne, xxxvis. . . . for two skins to lyn my masks viiiid. ; four par of night glouiss iiis. ; for two fanis, on of peper and other of pargment vs. ; for twellue yardis of cobub lan to my rufis xiis. ; thri yards of silluer sepyrs to my goun shoulders iiiis. vid. . . . for too vyrs to Frenc rebatis" . . . "for two yards and ane half of lan to be me ane comincloth" = 17/, with 5 yards of "perllin" for the said cloth = 5/. . . . "for ane French Nou Testement, vith ane uder French bouk vis. . . . for two keisis of pyktouths vs. ; for ane kes of scheris vs. . . . gifin to a sat of phialonis when they played at my chamber dor, xis." . . A yard and a half of velvet "to be ane set to my futcloth xxxiiis. ; for hallf ane wunc (ounce) of sillk and for the making of the set of the sedell vis. ; for thri yardes of round hollen to be me sokis, viis. vid. . . . gifin to the kiperis man in Hampin Court when he broght me aplleis from his master iis. vid. ; for thri torchis when ve vos at Court xviiid. . . . for tow eir ringis, with ten rubeis to my self xxs. . . . gifin to ane set of vialons, as ve com from Court when they playit at my chamber xs. ; for ane ring with a puntit diamund xxxxs. ; gifin to the potinger, xxxs. ; for ane par of imbroderit gloufis, xs."

The amount of the sum expended equals 86*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. (sterling).

84. Grain and Money accounts of the baronies of Eaglesham and Eastwood for the years 1616 and 1617, given up by the factor, Robert Scales.

The grain rent of "Eglishame" for the year 1616 was 384 bolls meal. Of this quantity 99 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks were used for family consumption at Eglinton, Glasgow and elsewhere, with other matters as factor's fee, &c. The remainder of the grain was sold, realising 1492*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. (Scots).

The amount of bear on the same barony for same year was 86 bolls 2 pecks, of which 77 bolls 1 f. 2 pecks realised 567*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. (Scots).

From the Mains of Polnone came 28 bolls of oats, which was all consumed, chiefly by the family horses, 2 bolls 1 firlot being spent in "feiding sex geis, the space of sevin oulkis (weeks) and mair, and send to my Lordis hous in Edinbrucht at the Kingis Maiesteis being thair in Junii 1617."

The "kane buttir" in Eaglesham for 1617 amounted, from all sources, to 84 stones. Of this, 10 stones 6 pounds were sent to Edinburgh in June 1617. In August same year 41 stones 14 pounds were sent to Seton and also (no date given) "To my Lordis house in Glasgw the Kingis Maiestie being thair, xv pund." 22 stones 1 pound of the butter were sold, for 60*l*. 6/- (Scots).

The "kane" cheese amounted to 65 stones, sold at 20/- the stone.

The barony yielded 7 "kane stirkis" which were all sent to Eglinton, and 46 "mert scheip" during 1617. The geese for the year 1617 numbered 12 doz. and 6. Of these 2 doz. and 10 were sent to Eglintoun, and 9 doz. and two were sold, at 10/- each = 55*l*. (Scots).

The two mills in Eaglesham yielded 2 doz. capons. One doz. were sent to Edinburgh and one doz. were sold at 6/8 each.

There is also an entry of 18 "hair tedderis payit in the said barony." Of these 7 were supplied to "my Lordis hors at the gers in Polnwne in simmir 1617" and 9 were sold at 4/- each.

From the lands and barony of Eastwood the crop 1616 yielded of meal 240 bolls, 2 firlots, 9 pecks. Among other payments from this was "To twa puir wemen in Eistwoid, the ane blind, the vther lippir, ii firlotis."

In addition to 34 bolls of bear, 5 doz. capons, the barony yielded 4 doz. and two hens, of which 3 doz. and eight were sold at 3/4*d.* each, and "xviii pultrie."

The money rent of the baronies, including the above sales, amounted to 14,936*l.* 8/11*d.* (Scots). Out of this was paid 3,184*l.* of yearly interests. Among other entries of miscellaneous payments the following occur: On 12th April 1617, "for grathing ane hagbut of my Lordis, and for half ane pund of puldir and half ane pund of leid, = xxvi*s.* viii*d.*

"The 20 day of Julii delyuerit to Johne Dunlop, for bying provisioun to my Lordis hous in Glasgw the Kingis Maiestie being thair" 91*l.* 4/8 (Scots). 27 July, in Glasgow "for ane hors my lord bocht" = 120*l.*

27th August. "To ane man send out of Glasgw to the Calender for my Ladeis virginellis," and bringing them to Eglinton 53/4*d.*

November 21, in Edinburgh, "delyuerit at my Lordis command to William Ros, merchand as his compt of furnissing of tapestrie and vther merchand wairis particularli beiris, vii^{c} iiii^{xx} x lib. xiii*s.* iiii*d.*

November 24, in Edinburgh, "delyuerit to Thomas Martene merchand thair, for furnissing of sueit meitis, spyces and vtheris necesseris as his compt beiris. . . . i^{c} xi lib. xvi*s.* ix*d.*

[These sums may represent expenses caused by the visit of King James Sixth to his ancient kingdom.]

For the accounter's expenses in Edinburgh "and be the gait hame and a-feild," from 18th to 27th November "at evin, being ix dayis ilk day xxx*s.*, inde. xiii lib. x*s.*

"The day of November to a cadger (public carrier) for bringing a barrell of Spanes wyne out of Edinbruch to Eglishame. iii lib.

For foddering sex young guidis of my Lordis, fra Hallowmes 1617, to Beltane 1618. x lib.

For flour eggis and balormie to mend ane of the legis wes broikin. viii*s.*"

8th December "gevin for ane brasin kettill send west to Eglintoun" weighing 14 pounds 6 ounces = £9 11/8.

"For ane new lint quheill bocht at my ladeis command. iiii lib. x*s.*"

"The 4 of Julij in Glasgw, for xv mwre powtis, and ane auld mwre-foull send to Eglintoun. iiii lib."

"And for four fresche salmond send thair. iiii lib. xii*s.*"

Subscribed by the Earl of Eglintoun and the Accounter, at Eglinton 3 October 1618.

85. Presentation by King James Sixth in favour of Mr. James Porteous, minister at Leswade, to be minister of the Kirk of Melvine (Melville) within the diocese of St. Andrews and Shire of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of John Hereis last parson and vicar thereof. c. 1624.

86. Passport by (Henry, first) Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, to Captain William Stewart (Commander of a Foot Company of the Light Fleet that came from Calais) to proceed from Ireland to England, there to be employed as his Majesty should appoint. Castle of Dublin 20th September 1627.

87. Obligation by James Montgomery, second lawful son to Hew Viscount Montgomery of Airds narrating that as Alexander Earl of Eglinton had out of his special love to "my said Lord and father,

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and to all ws that ar his childerene" been pleased to take trouble in a settlement of their estate "to the better lyking of oure said father and our gretar quyet and content;" the granter therefore testifies that he is now well pleased with the provision allotted to him by his father and also obliges himself never to seek nor crave any further of his father's possessions or proceed in any way to the prejudice of his father's heir, without the special advice of the Earl of Eglinton. Eglinton 30 January 1629.

88. Indenture between Sir Hugh Montgomery, knight, Lord Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ardes on the one part, and Alexander Earl of Eglinton in the kingdom of Scotland, to the effect that "whereas the said Lord Viscount Montgomery, being discended of the honorable howse of the Earles of Eglinton within the said kingdome of Scotland, is most willing that hee and his heires should at all tymes for ever hereafter acknowledg the respect and duty which they owe to the honor of the said house: In consideration whereof, and for the naturall love and affection which hee the said Lord Viscount Montgomery hath to the sayd Alexander, nowe Earle of Eglinton and his heires, the said Lord Viscount Montgomery for him and his heires, doeth graunt, covenant and agree to and with the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton, and his heires Earles of Eglintone which shal bee of the name and surname of Montgomery, that the heire and heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery shall in perpetuall remembrance of that love and dutie, freely giue and deliuer one faire horse of the value of thirty poundes of lawfull money of and in England, or thereabouts, to the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton and his heires being of the surname of Montgomery, within the space of one yeare after the heire and heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery shall haue sued forth his or theire livery, and entred into theire manors, lordshipps, landes and hereditaments, within the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland; and the said Lord Viscount Montgomery, for himselfe his heires and assignes doeth covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton and his heires, Earles of Eglinton, by theis presents, that vpon default of the deliuery of the said horse of the said price of thirty poundes by the heire or heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery, made at the said tyme, contrary to the true intent and meaning of theis presents, that then it shall and may be lawfull vnto the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton and his heires Earles of Eglinton being of the surname of Montegomery, to siue for the same, together with the sume of fifteene poundes sterling of like money *nomine pene* for euery such default to bee made by the heires of the said Lord Viscount Montgomery having first giuen due aduertisment and notice of theis presents vnto the heire by whome the default shall happen to be comitted as aforsaid: And the said Hugh Lord Viscount Montgomery doeth by theis presents, couenant, promise and agree to and with the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton that hee the said Lord Viscount Montgomery shall and will doe, make, acknowledge, finish, and execute all and euery such other reasonable act and acts, thing and things, conveyance and assurance in the lawe for the good and perfect assurance and suerty for the deliuery of the said horse of the price aforesaid, according to the true meaning of theis presents, as by the said Alexander Earle of Eglinton shalbe reasonably devised or required, soe that the said Lord Viscount Montgomery bee not desired to travaile for the makeing or acknowledging of such assurance from his dwelling-house. In witness whereof, the said partyes to theis presents haue herevnto interchangeablie putt theire hands and seales," on 27th February 1630. (Signed)

"Montgomerie." Sygned, sealled and deliuered in presens of J. Montgomerie, G. Montgomerie, J. Montgomerie, Senescall. R. Montgomerie, minister of Newtowne."

89. Inventory of the Jewels of Lady Ann Hamilton the first wife of Hugh Lord Montgomery afterwards seventh Earl of Eglinton, at the time of her death, which were seen and entered 24th October 1632.

"Imprimis a great jowall given to her Ladyship be my Lady Eglinton, all sett with great diamonds, quhilk was gevin conditionallie that it sould remaine as ane jowall dedicat to the house of Eglintoun, and to the hopefull young lady, my Lady Anna Montgomerie her use till the tyme of her mariage, if it sall please God. Item, a great jowall in forme of a feather all sett with great and small diamonds, given by my Lady Marqueis of Hamilton, her Ladyship's mother to her ladyship, quhilk sould be furth comming to the said hopefull lady, Lady Anna Montgomerie." A jewel in form of an S with six diamonds, one pearl and two empty holes: a little jewel in form of an anchor with seven diamonds: "ane faire emrald" set in gold, in oval form, with a pearl: a diamond ring containing 17 diamonds: another with 4 diamonds, in form of a crowned heart: another ring with "elevin diamond sparks," and a diamond enclosed, in form of a heart: another ring with "aucht sparks lyke saphirs" and two empty places. Another with "thrie grein litle emralds" and two empty places: another ring "with a great bloodstaine, with a face sunk in it": "Item, ane garnison, conteining in it twintie sevin peice of gold-smith work of gold, everie ane of them conteining four pearle, and a rubie set in the midst; twa rubies onlie wanting:" a chain of goldsmith work with agates: a chain of pearl and coral with gold beads intermixed: a chain of small pearl: a chain of greater pearls, "about twa ells & thriequarters lenth." . . . "A great blacke chaine like agates blacke colourit:" portrait in gold of the Marquis of Hamilton: a red blood stone set in gold, in form of a heart: "a jowall of gold quhilk Grissal Seton affirms to be in my Lady Marqueis of Hamiltown's custodie, sett with diamonds and blew saphire:" and lastly, a cup of mother of pearl set in silver, gilt, with a corresponding cover.

90. Account of Expenses incurred by Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, in the equipment of forces for the public service in 1639.

"First to David Jonkine for armes, 8000 merks." For powder 900 merks; for match 450 merks; for lead 300 merks.

"Item in Maij 1639 when my Lord came with his people, being xviii^{c} foote and ii^{c} horse, who came to the supplie at that time when the Marques wes lying at Leith, and lay tuo dayes at Cramont and broght with him thairfor the provision of the haill sojors, so much of the said ammonition as served the sojors without any truble to the publik; and the thrid day lifted and marched to Leith and releived the toun of Edinbrucht and College of Justice; the sojors being all vnder the Erle of Eglinton his pey, ether by victuall or siluir . . . . . my lord's charges extending in haill to 5,000 merks and that onlie for the sojors and their outrige. As for the outrige of my Lord's sone Sir Alexander Leivetennent Colonell, he does not rekon the samen nether yett his owne charges, since it wes incumbent to him to doe for the publik weill." Lord Eglinton was then summoned to Dunse with his full supply, by a letter from the Committee subscribed by Messrs. Alexander Henderson and David Dickson "beiring ether to bury thame or to helpe thame." His Lordship took with him 1000 foot and 100 gentlemen, with 200 yeomen "with jack and speir." The yeomen were appointed "to joyne with Schir Henry, my Lord's sone, at Pres-

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toun where for the time he lay. Bot my Lord himselff with the barounes and gentlemen lay at Westnisbit, all vpon my Lordis charges. As for the gentlemen vpon orders from the generall, did still attend the treaters of peace both when they went and returned from his Majestie. The charge at this time . . . extendis to - 7000 merkis."

On their return from Dunse and at the sitting of Parliament, it was ordained that every nobleman should provide £1000 to be given to their officers for relief of the public, on a promise of repayment, which was given to Lord Eglinton's officers - - - - 1500 merks.

A third expedition was the outfitting of 400 men as a squadron under Sir Alexander Montgomery as Lieutenant Colonel. The sum expended on this to officers and soldiers amounted to - - 8000 merks.

The whole amount of the expenses is stated as 48717 merks (Scots). Appended to the account is a minute of a meeting of the "Commissioners" dated 1st March 1643, that they will consider this account "with the first of that kynd."

91. Order signed by "Rothes, Cassillis, Lothian, Lindesay," and others of the Committee of Estates appointing Hugh Lord Montgomery "to lodge in the Castell of Tinmouthe, and to keep watche therein and doe all deuty requisite. Item to caus assist the searchear there; and to appoint tuentie four or moe musquetiers to wait vpon him for arresting the ships who will not doe dewty. It is appointed that his Lordship sall have two keills and a wheery to wait vpon his regiment at all occasiones and to be at all places where he sall appoint." Dated at Newcastle, 15th September 1640.

92. Holograph Testament of Sir Henry Montgomery of Giffin. "Whenever it shall plais His Devein Majesty of his marcei to call oupon me to lay doune this tabernaikell of klay, my will is, that my deir hairt shall be only and soll execoutriks of all my mouvableis whattsoumever, or that cane or may belong to en foull (a full) execoutriks; and leikwais to haue oupleift and disspone annay frei mony I haue paien annay leittett; Item that is auine; and that allso all the heidis of hir contraik of mariagis and mein be foully and thankfoully keipet and performed in everi point and heid by my frinds; and wills that thir presents be regestrat in the Commissars boukis, if shee shall find it nidfoull; and also I baig att my Lord my deir fathers hands, that, as he loved mee, to be keind and loveing to my deir hairt: Wreitten and soubcreived with my hand, att Edenbrought the 23 of December the yeir of God 1642. (Signed) Giffine."

93. Household account of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, for ale and wine, during his residence in Edinburgh in 1646 and 1647. This account consists of two parts, one portion containing the account of ale consumed between 25th November 1646 and 3rd May 1647; & the other the amount of wine used for same period, up to 8th May. The amount of ale & wine consumed is entered for each day, the daily amount varying considerably. Thus, from 25 November to 1st December 1646, a considerable quantity of ale is recorded, which exceeds in amount the quantity recorded between 1st December & the 3rd May following. Thus on Thursday 26 November 1646, is entered "to your Lordship's morning drink, a pynt; for my Ladies morning drink 1 pynt; to your Lordship's denner 2 pynts; mair 3 pynts; to the letter meal 2 pyntis; efter denner 1 pynt; at four houres 1 pynt; ane other pynt; to your Lordship's supper, 3 pyntis, etc. On Friday 1st January 1647, the only entries are "Item for a pynt of aill in the morning; Item a chopin to seath a codline."

The wine account contains an entry for every day of the period embraced, more or less being recorded each day, thus some days wine is drunk at breakfast, dinner and supper, and at "collatione," while at other times it appears only at dinner and supper. A mutchkin or a "chopin" being the usual quantity.

There are occasionally special entries, giving a glimpse of social life, as

"Weddensday the 2 of December (1646) to denner 1 chopine wyne 6/8 (Scots). Item at 4 houris (4 p.m., answering to afternoon tea) my Ladie Yester and Ladie Balcleughe, with your Ladie, 1 chopine 6*s.* 8*d.*; Item at supper 1 muchkine seck 6*s.* Monday 7th December "at supper my Lord and my Ladie Yester supping with your Lordship 1 pynt wyne 13*s.* 4*d.* . . Tuesday 5th January 1647 . . . "to supper 1 chopine seck 12*s.*; Item 1 pynt wyne 12*s.*; Item to the tostis, 1 muchkine wyne 3*s.* Wednesday 6th January "to Colonel Robert his collops half muchkine wyne 1*s.* 6*d.* . . . Item to the Colonel his minshit meat and tostis to his supper, a chopine old wyne 3*s.* Item to your Lordship's supper 1 muchkine wyne 3*s.*

Friday 8th "to supper to the cook, a muchkine and ane half of wine. 4*s.* 6*d.*"

94. Declaration by the Committee of Estates, to the effect that "haveing receaved informatioune from thair Commissioners at London, of some jealousies conceaved by many members of both houses of the Parliament of England, vpon the perusall of letters found in the King and Lord Digbie's cabinets which did reflect vpon some persons in the Scots army as if their had been vnderhand dealing betwixt them and the King; and the Lords Montgomerie, Livingstone and Sinclare being the persons mentionat in the saids letters" the Committee summoned these noblemen, but upon examination they were acquitted of any charge against them. Extract from the records of Parliament. 29th January 1646.

95. Petition to the Committee of Estates by Hew Lord Montgomery, stating that though he had been appointed Colonel in the late "Engagement," yet he never accepted of the charge, but at Lord Callendar's going west, he consented to nominate officers. Yet he was so unwilling to appear against the Covenant, that he refused to join the engagement "if any malignantis, aither Ingleishe or Scotteis sould concurre in armes with that armie" and he did not go to England, for which the Duke (of Hamilton) and Lord Callendar disposed of his Colonelcy: That he subscribed no bond and took no oath to maintain the engagement, but when George Munro and Lanark joined forces, he never countenanced them, but remained at Dalkeith and Bathans until he received a letter from his father in his own name and the Chancellors, desiring the petitioner to return home, on the assurance he should not suffer in person or fortune. He protests therefore against the burden laid on him and the exactions made against his tenants; and begs that he "may not heirefter suffer as on disaffected to the guid caus" &c. In answer to this petition the Committee of Estates passed an act, of date 2nd January 1649, accepting Lord Montgomery's statement, and giving him the benefit of the treaty made on the subject; further ordaining repayment of his extra expenses. On 26th October 1650, the Committee passed an act referring to another petition by Lord Montgomery on the same subject, stating that he had "satisfied the church for his faillure in the matter of the late vnlawfull engadgement against England" and that the Church had accepted his satisfaction: wherefore the

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Committee declare the said Lord Montgomery to be capable of public trust and free of any restraint by public acts.

96. Extract Act of the King and Committee of Estates referring to misunderstandings of the Act of Levy and explaining the Act to mean that the proportion of horse to be put forth to the present levy is to be at least one trooper well mounted and armed, for each thousand merk of yearly valued rent; and that over and above the heritors and young men within burghs who are able to mount themselves. Perth 11th January 1651.

97. Memorandum by Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, of jewels &c., belonging to his wife, contained in a little coffer left in the custody of the Laird of Keir. 1651.

Five "mounters" small and great; and "brod iouell with dayamonds; a dayamount breslet; a dissoun of spounis of mother of perill" (one broken) "of boutennis and dayamountis set on the hed, 30; soum gold; a wege of gold; fayv ringis withe dayamount; soum wtheir gold wipis (hoops); soum louse dayamountis;" a piece of black satin embroidered with pearl, and some loose pearls; a silver belt, etc.

98. Inventory of the Earl of Eglinton's jewels made up by the Earls of Findlater and Callendar and others, 20th February 1652.

The list is of some length and enumerates rings, bracelets, and other articles of jewellery, some of which seem to correspond to those given in former lists. Among others, are "Two musik boxes . . . A diamond braclet with 7 table diamonds and on of litle value, and 52 litle table diamonds set in fours . . . A verie fyne enambled streking clok; a verie prettie vatche of an agat, with ane case of silver; a litle timber box, in nature of a table man, containing 40 sparkes of diamonds; six litle triangler conceits of gold, with 3 smal rubies in each on . . . . Fyue torter shell spoones . . . a pair of spectacles, bounded with silver . . . Nyne and twentie peeces of gold; wherof on is a Portigall ducat and the other a peece of King James of the like value . . . Item a great watch of silver, with a great long silver belt with it. Item tuo other silver watches.

99. Testament of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton wherein, after recommending his soul to Almighty God and his body to be buried in his ordinary burial place at Kilwinning, he appointed his two youngest sons, Colonel James and Major General Robert Montgomery his sole executors, &c. of his goods, gear, etc. excepting "the greatest silver basen and lawer and four gilted silver candelstickes and the great gilted silver saltfat of three tyre height and tuelve silver trenchors . . . togidder with ane suit of Arras worke hingings" . . . which were to be delivered together with his charter chest, etc. to Hugh Lord Montgomery his eldest son. Edinburgh 5th June 1652.

100. Disposition by the same Earl to his sons of certain silver work which had belonged to their mother Dame Anna Livingstone, his wife—namely "ane gilt silver bassen with ane laiver; ane plaine silver bassen with ane laiver; ane laigh gilt salt fatt; three silver salt fatts; tow great bowles of silver tow litle bowles of silver; ane silver box; tow cupes; ane brad cup; ane litle gilt cupe; ane litle how cupe of silver; tow dussane of silver trenchers; ten silver spounes; tow silver chandlers and two silver stoapes" to be used by the said Colonel James and Major General Robert Montgomery at their pleasure, reserving to the Earl his liferent use. Eglinton 25 July 1657.

101. Warrant by the Earl of Rothes, Chancellor of Scotland, stating that many in the Sheriffdoms of Ayr and Renfrew who were charged to join his Majesty's forces, had been defaulters, and others had not, in obedience to the laws, contributed to the suppression of the rebels; therefore ordaining Hugh Earl of Eglinton to give notice of such persons or to take security of them for their allegiance. Holyrood-house, 25 February 1667.

102. Letter from the Lords of the Privy Council to Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglinton, enclosing a commission by King Charles II., appointing the Earl of Lowdoun, the Lords Montgomery, Crichton, Cathcart, Bargany, and Cochrane, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, and others, Commissioners for settling and ordering the militia of the Shires of Ayr and Renfrew; and appointing the Earl to give notice to the other Commissioners to meet at Irvine, and there to deliver to them the said commission and instructions. Edinburgh 3 September 1668.

103. Account of disbursements, rendered by Mr. Matthew Fleeming, minister at Culross, for board, education, etc., to Alexander Lord Montgomery (afterwards ninth Earl of Eglinton) from Candlemas 1669 to Lammas 1673.

The account chiefly contains entries of payment for clothing and fees paid for medical advice.

Some of the more noteworthy items are "for an Inglish bible" £3. 12*s.* (Scots); "for a musick book 8*s.* 6*d.*" To Dr. Conningham when "my lord had the smal-pox 15 dollers and to his man on doller" £46. 8*s.* (Scots) . . . "for a Latin and English Dictionar" £12 (Scots) for another book called "Janua Linguarum" £1. 10*s.* To the schoolmaster, quarterly payments from Candlemas 1669 to Candlemas 1670, 8 dolars and for a Candlemas gift 3 dollars: To the doctor of the school for the same time 4 dollars and a Candlemas gift £2. 8*s.* in all £45. 18*s.* (Scots). [A similar sum was paid to them yearly thereafter] . . . "for a skin to cover my Lord's dictionar, and a wallet to cari books" 11*s.* . . . "for Majora Colloquia Erasmi, Carmina Proverbialia, and Virgil £3. 8*s.* for a book, viz. Vxtores Epistles 10*s.* . . . for Virgill, Horas, Tirenc with Buchanan's Chronicle £8. 16*s.* 0*d.* Item, given each Sabbath to the poor, 3*s.* 4*d.* quhich in 4 year extends to £34. 13*s.* 4*d.*: Item given to himself for his play and spending money during the space of the forsaid four year, whereof no particular account was keept, but being estimat within the worth at 3*s.* a week, extends" . . . to £31. 4*s.*

104. Original Instructions by the Estates of Scotland to the Earl of Argyll, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie and others, nominated to offer the Crown to the King and Queen. Dated Edinburgh 25 April 1689.

105. Commission by King William and Queen Mary granting power to Archibald Earl of Argyll and in his absence to John Earl of Glencairn to be Commanders in chief of the detachment underwritten, ordered to be sent to the West Highlands, namely the regiments of the Earl of Argyll, the Earl of Glencairn and the Lord Angus, and the troops of horse under the command of the Earl of Eglinton and Captain William Bennet of Gruibbet, and the two troops of dragoons commanded by Captain Sir Alexander Hope of Carse and Captain John Home of Nynwells; and also granting commission to Alexander Earl of Eglinton first Captain of horse, to be commander of the whole horse and dragoons of the said detachment, under the Earls of Argyll or Glencairn: with full power to the Earls of Argyll or Glencairn, to call out all the

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heritors, chieftains of clans and fencible men within the shire of Argyll or adjacent places of the shires of Perth and Inverness or other places, and to prosecute with fire and sword, etc., the Viscount of Dundee and all who are or shall be found in arms for the late King James, or those who shall join the Viscount; to seize their goods, etc. conform to the rules of war. With the usual clause of indemnification. Orders to be taken from the Privy Council of Scotland or Major General Mackay. Dated at Edinburgh 5th July 1689, and signed by the Duke of Hamilton and the Lords of Privy Council.

II.—Correspondence of the Earls of Eglinton.

(*a.*)—*Royal Letters.*

106. Letter from King James Sixth addressed to the Earl of Eglinton and Lord Boyd, repeating his desire to have the dispute settled, which existed between William and Harry Stewart, sons of Lord Ochiltrie, and the sons, kin and friends of the late Charles Mowat; and requesting his correspondents for his "saik and requeist (to) tak sum panis to compone and tak vp the mater, be sic mid and indifferent (impartial) way as ye think gude, quhairthrow vnite and concord may be continewit betuix bayth the partiis in tyme cuming" etc. Dated at Stirling Castle, 2 July 1579.

107. The Same to Alexander (Livingstone) first Earl of Linlithgow, regarding the Earl's daughter. "We are sory that such occasions are fallen out, as we can neyther dispach her home to yow as yee desire nor conueniently haue her placed in such roome as we wold willinglie allow her; yet till better opportunity, wee haue kepte her still here, wher her vsage salbe no worse then her owne behauiour (which is in treuth very good) and your faithfull seruice have deserued: In the meane tyme if any occasion of a fitte mariage fall out for her, wee giue yow assurance that wee wille not only pay her dower, but also defray all other charges belonging thereunto. As for our Pallace of Lynlithgow and castle of Blacknesse, we gaue direction sufficient concerning them" etc. Whitehall, 11th December 1605.

108. The Same to Lord Binning, Secretary of State, (afterwards first Earl of Haddington,) and Sir William Oliphant Lord Advocate, requiring them to cause Sir Alexander Montgomerie resign in their presence and deliver to them in writing a sufficient resignation of the title and dignity of Earl of Eglinton. Newmarket, 21st January 1615.

109. The Same to the Same, acknowledging receipt of a copy of Sir Alexander Montgomerie's demission of the title and dignity of Earl of Eglinton; and requesting them to examine whether any addition to it be necessary to render it valid in law. Whitehall, 27th February 1615.

110. The Same to the Same. "Our iustlie conceaued offence for the intolerable abuse likelie to have taken roote in that our kingdome, by transferring the titles and dignityes of Lordes of Parliament from the lineall discente of the race which wee or our royall progenitours had honored with that eminent dignity, to strangers by infeftmentes of intayle or other alienations exped there vnder our casheite, moued vs to prohibite Sir Alexander Montgomerie (who by such meanes was prouided to the liuing and earledome of Eglintoun,) to vsurpe that title and place;

not for any dislike of the gentleman, who by his most dewtifull behauiour had giuen vs occasion to expecte that he wolde not proue vnworthie of his predecessours of that ancient house whereof he is lineally descended, whose loyalty had deserued all fauour and honour from vs and our progenitours; but that he and all others by (beside) him might know that wee being the onlie author and founteyne of all dignity in our dominions no meanes could promoue any subiecte thereunto but our gracious and free guifte, according to his deserte inducing vs of certeyne knowledge and propper motiue to conferre the same vpon him: and therefor wee haue thought it conuenient to make our wille and iuste resolution herein so expresslie knowne vnto yow, as yee may intimate the same to all our officers and keepers of our registers and seales; commanding them in our name neuer hereafter to suffer any such infeftment of intayle or other security to passe, as may convey the dignity of a Lord of Parliament to any but such as haue sufficient and particular warant of their dignity vnder our owne hand." In consideration however of Sir Alexander Montgomerie's resignation of the title of Eglinton, the king desires that in terms of his signature a new infeftment of the title and dignity may be given to Sir Alexander "whereby the worlde may know that nothing but our royall bounty maketh him to enioy that dignity; wherefore he may be the further obliged by his seruice to give us such proofes of thankfulness and loyalty as so high a fauour doeth deserue," etc. Whitehall, 27 February 1615.

111. The Same to Lord Binning. On the same subject; giving special directions as to how the infeftment is to be given to Sir Alexander Montgomerie. In presence of five or six of the Privy Council Lord Binning is to declare that the king had just reason to debar Sir Alexander from all honours during his lifetime, yet seeing that he had without any knowledge of the king's intentions surrendered the title &c., "in so ample a manner . . . as he could not challenge any higher ranke then that of a knight, wee haue bene pleased to confirme vnto him that honour which by another although withoute our knowledge had bene conferred vpon him: and so deliuering vnto him our infeftment, yee may shew vnto him how gracious a souerane he serueth, who so easilie could be mooued to pardon an offence so highlie touching his prerogative" etc. Whitehall, 27th February 1615.

112. The Same, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton: "Whereas our seruant John Leuingston hath bene an earnest sueter vnto vs that yee might haue license to hauke and hunte in the weste cuntries of that our kingdome wee are well pleased (in respecte that our intention was not to debarre anie of your ranke from his honest recreation or lawfull disporte, but onlie to preserve the game in a reasonable estate) thus far to yealde to your desire, as yee may with long winged haukes hauke and kille all sortes of foules; absteyning onlie from partridges and moore foules, and hunte hares with raches, giuing them faire play not hunting them with greyhoundes: and, persuading ourselfe that yee wolde vse your pastime no otherwise, although wee had made no restraynte, wee bid yow farewell." Hinchinbrook, 19th October 1616.

113. Letter (address wanting) from King Charles First intimating that he had recommended the Lairds of Pollok-Maxwell, and Blackhall as fit persons to represent the shire in Parliament; and requesting his correspondent to secure the election of these gentlemen. "Oatekin," 29th August 1627.

114. The Same to Lord Semple, that whereas the King had accepted his lordship's surrender of the Sheriffship of Renfrew and bailiary of

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Paisley and had also agreed with Bryce Semple of Cathcart in his lordship's behalf, by giving him "such assurance as at this time can be granted" for 3,000 acres in the first intended plantation in Connaught in Ireland, and giving to Bryce (who was appointed Sheriff and Bailie until Michaelmas 1637) 1,000 acres for his service to the King "in the valuation of tithes and apprehending of one who had comitted a fowle murther," under the usual conditions for such plantations; the King declares that if Lord Semple or his assigns shall not be sufficiently secured in that land by any default not proceeding from himself or them, the King will repone him in the said offices. Whitehall, 19 January 1636.

115. The Same to the Commissioners of Exchequer in Scotland, narrating that the King had formerly constituted the late Bryce Semple of Cathcart, and James Semple his eldest lawfull son, their heirs, &c. heritable sheriffs of Renfrew, and bailies of Paisley, during the not payment of 5,000*l.* sterling from the Irish Exchequer, due to them in satisfaction of 4,000 acres promised to the late Hew Lord Semple and Bryce Semple from Connaught in Ireland; and the King being informed that Bryce and James Semple had conveyed the said offices of Sheriffship, etc. to Robert Lord Ross, now commands the Commissioners to pass the necessary signature, etc. Hampton, 7th December 1647.

116. Letter from King Charles Second to Hugh Lord Montgomery, stating that James Fleming had petitioned the King and Committee of Estates, and had received an order as to his ship and goods; which order Lord Montgomery is requested to see performed, and that nothing belonging to Fleming "be imbeselled or riffled, but that without delays or subterfuges the goods be restored," etc. Stirling, 24th May [1651].

117. The Same to the Same: "Wee have apoynted Captain Jhon Bartlett with a ship of warre to goe to sea, whoe is not so well provided of greate gunns as were necessarie; therfore we intreate that yow would lend him four of yours for a voyage he is to make which will not be long: wee desire also he may have cariages and fyftie shott for them; and wee give you our assurance all shall be rendered againe vnto yow in as good condition and in the same quantitie they are receaved. The Captain is the bearer of this our letter vnto yow; wee recommend him to your favor," etc. Stirling, 3 June 1651.

118. Declaration by King Charles II. in favour of Lord Montgomery. "It is our pleasure the number of fortie men which the Lord Mongomerie hath raised and doeth maintaine at the Isle of Comrie, may be allowed to him in this new levie for so many out of his owne or his father's proper lands." Stirling, 30 July 1651.

(b.)—*Family Letters.*

119. Letter. Sir John Mure of Caldwell, knight, to Hugh third Earl of Eglinton, that the writer had spoken to the Regent (the Earl of Murray) as to Lord Eglinton's "assurance" or safe conduct from the Government: that the Regent had complained "he had gevin your lordschip ane assurance to ane langer day nor he had gevin to ony lord or erle in Scotland, Heland or Lawland; swa it apperit ye bot mockit him:" but that after much trouble the Regent was persuaded to grant an "assurance" for a longer period. Sir John adds "Ferder, your lordschip sall ken there is nother erle, lord nor barroun in Scotland bot thay ar allredde come in bot ye; me Lord Huntle beis in this Tysday

the tent of Maii: nochtwithstanding his incummyng he will get na appointment wythout he rander all proffeittis that he hes intromittit vytht of the King's Grace properte, and likvayis of me Lord Regentis awin; vyth mendis mackeing to all landit men and gentill men, and vderis that he hes offendit too: and suppois that be done, his awin Grace schew vnto me that he is determinit to pas throw all the North to hald iustice covrtis and to puneish faltouris. . . . As to novellis I haif na vderis bot as I haif vriting, except Niknevin thollis ane assyiss this Tysday; it is thovcht scho sall suffer the detht; sum vderis belevis nocht. Gif scho deis it is ferit scho doe cummer and caus mony vderis to incur danger; bot as yit for no examinatione me Lord Regent nor the ministeris can mak scho will confess no wytchcreftis nor gilt, nor vderis, bot sayis to me Lord Regent and the examineris that it is nocht that hes cavsit hir to be taen bot the potingaris; and that for invy, be ressone she vass the help of thame that vass onder infirmate; and spakis the most crafte spakein as is possibill to ane woman to be sa far past in yeiris qwha is ane hundrit yeris," &c. St. Andrews, 10th May 1569.

120. Eleanor Countess of Linlithgow to her daughter Anna, Countess of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton:—"Madame and loving dochter, my werie hartlie commendatiouns rememberit. . . Quhairas ye haif writtin for sum carage hors to bring your carage out of Craigiehall heir; I haif spokin me lord for that effect and thair will be ane doson of hors thair on Thursday tymouslie at morne. As for tumeler cairtis, thair is nan heir. As for my cairt it is broken bott I haif causit command thame to bring hochemes (horse collars) creills and tedderis with thame," etc. Dated from Linlithgow Palace, 24 November 1612.

121. Lady Isabella Setoun, Countess of Perth, to her sister-in-law, Anna Countess of Eglinton, in reference to the baptism of the latter's second son. "I praye yov sister lett not my leadie our mother trubll hirself in bying much vylde meitt to your sons bapttisme, for all that is to be hade in thir peairts. I sall haue thame at yov on Fryday at nicht. I have bespokin some keids and souking lams thairto; and these vil be dentis (dainties) to be hade at this tym of the yeir," etc. "Mostour," 16 August [1614].

122. Jean Ruthvaine to Anna Countess of Eglinton, as to certain articles required by the latter. "As for a resting chyre lyk to my Lady Roxburghs, I did enquyre at an upholster the pryce of itt and he told me if it werr of beitch wood it woold cost xxxv*s*. and if it werr of walnote tree it wold cost l*s*.; . . . As for the piccadaill, I haue boght it of the best fashone; and as for lace to be a band and cuffs, and square with long peaks, pleas yoor ladyship know that it is not the fashon to weare such now, and therfore I haue boght such a one as all doo vse at Court; such a one directly as my mistress wears of the best Flanders lace I coold gett. . . . As for the bowat (lantern) of whyt iron, plese your ladyship know I boght one of the fairest I coold find in Londone and of the best light; the casements of it is not of horne, but of Moscouia glas, such a thing as will nether bow nor brek easelie: and becaus I feared ther coold none of them be had in Scotland, I sent eght of them for fear of breking of the rest. As for burning, yoor ladyship may hold it to the low of a candell, and it will not burne; but if it be weyped it wil be als cleir as euer it was." . . . The writer sends thanks for "herings" sent from Scotland by the Countess. Whitehall, 29th January 1614.

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123. Lady Margaret Livingstone (afterwards Countess of Wigton) to her sister Anna, Countess of Eglinton. " . . . I haue resauit your twa letteris; and as for the gentilwoman that ye wrait to me for, I can not now tak hir in seruice, in respect that these that is alredy with me is nocht to go fra me this terme: and albeit that Barbara Slowan be puffed vp be hir mother to seik ane hundreth merks of fie, or els to tak hir leave fra me, yit I am myndit to serue my self better cheape and als weill as ever sche did; quherefoir seing sche is in sik ane loftie consait of hir worth and seruice, I mynd not to retene hir longer nor Witsonday nixt whereof I haue thocht gude to acquent yow becaus be your advyse I wald put hir away, or hald her, as ye think meitest," etc. Callendar, 10 April 1616. In another letter, undated, but written about the same time the same subject is referred to. The writer states that she had meant to visit her sister but was prevented by indisposition. " Onlie this, I will intreite yow for your maiden Helen Hunter ane half year whill I be prouydit; for thes that ar with me dous not ther deutie as becoms them for many respects," etc.

124. Paul Hamilton, Captain of Arran, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton: " Pleis your lordship your lordship's halk come in this cuntre abowt a monethe sensyne, quhar my brudder William Hammyltone fallowit one hir and socht and serssit hir and gat hir; and I haf cawst hyme intertyng hir becaus he was skelid of halkis; and your lordship sall resawe hir als weill in fedder and bene fra me as weill as ewer scho was and scho had bene wyth (worth) a thowsand engels. Ye or one of your lordship's hows may command me in one effaris at lyiis in me to your lordschip's honor. And I haf causit delyuer hir to your lordship's falconer and to Neill Mungumro of the Ill of Cumray your lordship's awin man," etc. 15th February 1618.

125. Margaret Countess Dowager of Wintoun to Anna Countess of Eglinton her daughter in law. . . . "Your sone Hew is verye weill and is ane goode scoller. I ressauit your herring and randers yow manye thankis for them; these quhilk ye haue directed to send to Ingland, I sall caus Robert Setoun send them with the first shippe that passeth out of the Panis [Prestonpans ?]" etc. Seton, 22nd December 1618.

126. Alexander Sixth Earl of Eglinton to his wife, informing her of the recovery of their eldest son Hugh who had been ill. He also advises her of an intended visit from some relatives, and adds "Therfor fell not to send your kotche and horsis eist to me efter the reset of this, and kaus sax of the eblest tennentis coum with hir to Glasgou to pout hir by all the stratis and dangeris, and therefter to derek the kotchman to coum to me." . . . etc. In a P.S. he recommends her to "drink klarit wyn" for her ordinary drink and writes that he will "tak Docter Arnet's openioun theranent." Seton, 14 July 1619.

127. Margaret Countess Dowager of Wintoun to her daughter-in-law Anna, Countess of Eglinton. After referring to the health of the family and other personal matters, the writer says "I haue sent two fillies to my son to be grasit thair, becaus the drouth hes bene and as yit still continews heir so that we haue no grase at all. Sa having no farder to schaw yow, bot that Coronell Gray and his capitanes and thair men of weir ar all going to Bohemia the xx of this instant; they ar all writtin for," etc. Seton, 19 May 1620.

128. Robert Seton servant to Margaret Countess Dowager of Wintoun, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. "My nobill lord . . . We haif

no newes from Court. Sindrie of our nobillmen ar gon wp, as Roxburch, Erroll, Dumfreis, Latherdaill, Clark Register, Sir John Scott Commissioner for Buckcleuche, Commissioners for the toun of Edinburgh and burrowes, against my Lord Spinnie and the Erll of Erroll. The Marqueis is assuritlie lukit for the last of April at Haleruidhous. I am glaid your lordship did gif me so tymouse adverteisment for your cuik; wtherwayes I wald haif endit with on this weik. I haif at lenth spokin with the scoulmester in the Panis, quha dois assur me that hes preceis price of his buirders sitting at tabill is tuo hunder merk; and those that sittes at the fuit of the tabill faires als weall as those at the heide and so most pay no lesse; so this will cum to nyn hunder merk a year. The tearme advanscit at the entrie, and everie on of the scollers a dolor in the quarter, besydes clothes wasching and Candelmes candell siluer: your lordship most also send tuo bedding of clothes with them. . . . Sir Robert Hepburne departit this lyfe the 4 of this instant, and will be buriet on Tuysday nixt the 15. My lord your brother [George third Earl of Winton] is bissie with hes new Herberie but sore against my will: I fear it prouffe ane inprofitable work and skars worthie hes paines, bot there is no steying of him. . . . I wrait in my last my opinion conserning your bairnes eistcuming as I do yit continow: I think gif there be ane guid grammer scoull in Glesgo, your bairns can be no wors ther than at the Panes, and I think lairge cheipper; by and attour they ar near yourself, quhair onis a weik, ather by yourself or your servauntes yow can se them. Bot I zeald to your lordships opinioun." . . . etc. Tranent 9th April [1620]. P.S. "The name of the littill doge is Adonus."

129. George third Earl of Wintoun to his brother Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. . . . "We heir His Maiestie [King Charles I.] finding that the Quenis affectiouns war much interrupted, thairfoir the King resolved with sume of his confident counsallouris to delyver himselfe in on day off the Frenche that did disturbe thame: and to the end he mycht do it with all possable respect to his brother of France, he dispatched the Lord Carreltone with instructions to that King, by quhiche he gaue hime ane accompt of all the ressones of that actioun; and gave him so manie days before the tyme, that he mycht be thair befor the news come. All the domestikis of the Queine alsweill ecclesiestike as lawicke ar removeit frome hir persone to Danmarke Hous and this day was presenttit befor the King with jewellis; viz., the Bischope, Madame St. George, Madame Teillearis, Madame de Frenuse, and the Counte Zipieris: and the King geivs amongst the hole companie four and tuentie thoussand pundis or thairby and they pairte with ane grite daill of ilwill: they ar gone to France and thair charges defrayed be is Maiestie. Sum ladys ar suorne of the Quenis bed chalmer, to witt, the Dutches of Buckinghame, the Merquesse off Hamiltoun, the Countese of Cairleill, the Countese of Denbeigh. His Maiestie purposses to set oppin his doores for his awin natioun to ressaue favour frome the Queine; and make hir Queine of his subiectis hairts, alsweill as he doethe of his crounes." "The Dainmarke Imbassadour is vpoun his dispatche with hope of money and heth grite testimonie off his Maiesties favour towardis his deir vncle off Dainmarcke." That the news from the Low Countries was, that the Prince of Orange had taken the field and had captured Odenzell. That there were warlike preparations in Spain, etc. "Colledge," 17 August 1626.

130. Sir William Seton, of Kylesmure, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglintoun. Chiefly referring to the Claim of Right presented by the

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Parliament and granted by the King on 7th June, 1628. After narrating the proceedings Sir William writes that great joy was expressed at the result, such as his London correspondent "nevir sawe the lyke; and in the evinning all the bells was rung and bail fyrs sett vppe everee wher; with singing, scoling, with drinking off healthis for the King, as all the peaple seimit to be madde for joye, as he cane nether be ane trew subject to his Majestie, nor worthie to be accounttit ane trew countrie man within his Maiesties dominiouns, quhois hairt deid not rejoyis at the concord," etc. Haddington, 15 June 1628.

131. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird to Anna Countess of Eglinton. "Madam, I cannot tell at quhat schole yowr ladyship hes beine at; bot surlie your ladyships last letter smelled of grace, had ane fragrant perfume of the doctrine of the Holie Spirit. I sie your ladyships cross is sanctified. I fear ye had mister [need] of patience, that efter ye have done His will ye may report His promeiss. Ther is nothing that assures me mor of your electione. Suppose ye be vnequallie yoked, it is for your guid and for yowr humiliation; for yowr ladyship is sent to your prayer to be verie earnest that the eies of the instrument that exerceisses yowr ladyship may be illuminat, and the persone sanctified, whither it be he or she, they may become a sueit and gracious comfort to yow; and in the mean tym, the Lord strenthen yowr ladyship that He lay no mor vpon yowr ladyship nor He gives yow strenth to bear. Indeed it knites my heart wnto your ladyship, for I sie clearlie the Lord hes appointed yow to be a wessel of honore. This is the crosse of Christ that is vpon yowr ladyship and it will sanctifie the domestick. I never fand your ladyship so redolent; if I wer neir yow I wald gar yow smell mor in my mynd; bot as it is ye shall have my inteir affectione, with my humble deprecation that my sueit Lord may supplie my want, and not onlie doe your ladyship guid, bot all that is in yowr case. Ye wald be a formall Christian, madam, if ye vanted that:—a painted sepulchure, ane outvard professor. Bot now ye beir, the force of religione is at yowr heart; and now ye must wait on quhill He that hes laid it on, in His sueittest mercies tak it off and raise yow vpe comforts of yowr childreine and of some of yowr brethreine and vthers about yow, to strenthen yowr ladyships invard man that he faint not and that he grow not wearie," etc. Kynnaird, 2nd September 1629.

132. Mr. Josias Welsh minister of Temple Patrick to Anna Countess of Eglinton giving an account of his work in Ireland. "The Lords worke prospereth gratiouslye in this countrey; it spreadeth abroad (blessed be His name!) and notwithstanding the great opposition it hath, it flourisheth indeed lyke the palme tree: and even the last Sabbath in Antrim, ane English congregation, the superstitious forme of kneelyng at the sacrement put away, and the true paterne of the institution directlye followed, which was ane thyng that wee could neuer looke for in that place." That there had been opposition, but this had caused their numbers to increase greatly, and the writer hopes that the Bishop may continue his objections, as these kept the people in suspense, and made them more eager to hear for themselves. The writer concludes "As for you elect ladye, what shal I say to you but what the Apostle sayeth to the Thessalonians I. ep. 5 ch. 24 v., Faithful is he that hath called you, that wil also doe it; and thynk not straunge that you be exercised with tryals within and tryals without: most you not be baptised with the baptisme wherewith your Lord was baptised; if rare for grace, why not rare for crosses also? The Lord keepeth that wyse proportion with His owne: if you haue gotten the gold, will you not get the fyre also? I

am of the mynd that yet greater tryals are abydyng us: The Lord prepare us and make us readye," etc. (Signed) "Mr. Josias Welsch," Temple Patrick, 19th October 1632.

133. The Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, intimating the King's intention of coming to Scotland in the summer to be crowned and to hold a Parliament; therefore desiring the Earl to prepare himself and "to be in readines to keepe the appointed tyme of these solemniteis in that statlie and decent forme as be semeth the dignitie of suche actionis; viz., with your rob of crymson velvet enamered and your croun at the coronatioun, and with your scarlot rob at the Parliament," etc. Holyrood house, 19th March 1633.

134. Hugh Lord Montgomery (afterwards seventh Earl of Eglinton) to his father the sixth Earl. Describing his journey to London, he being obliged to post, as the horses broke down and one of his servants fell sick. He himself was well and had been introduced to the King by Lord Carlisle. As to her Majesty he writes "it was thoght best, in respect of my schort stay that I sould not sie the Quin, because of the miscontent scho was in for the present with the Treserour soun, my Lord Wasson, being embassodor, for enterscepting a pacit of Hir Maiesties and my Lord Hollonds, derected to the Chevaler de Par, and sent bak by Lord Wasson to His Maiesti: quherwpon at my Lord Wasson hom cuming, my Lord Hollon did schailleng him to the combat; quhilk being gotten notise of by the King, my Lord Hollon was confind to his oune chamber during His Majisties plisur, quch hes bred the Quin grit mescontent. As for newes we haue non, bot all matires gos very weill in Jermany; for ther is a let defet given by the Langgrave of Hassin to the Emperours Lewtennat Generall betuixt the Weser and the Elbe," etc. London, 6th April 1633.

135. Alexander, third son of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton to his father. "Thir lines ar to shaw . . . that I am in Peries, and hes begoun my exercies to fenes and danes with your lordships oled mester Anglea; and that my fencin and dansin extendes monthli to 25 lib. 10 soues, and my mathamatikes monthli to 8 lib. 10 s. Bot concernin my reyeddin my bririn (brothers) uil not let me begin it wil I hef direksion fre your lordship uich I expec day bifor and that [we] aer all the girrer in pencion, and peyes fortin crounes in moneth forbay (beside) mani extreordineres. And at my ariuel in Perris I touk of a sout of sil, whereof ther aer four elles for clothes and kassak, with fowr elles of pax for leyen my kassak uith; uich med en end of the monnies uich I had restin," etc. Paris, 8 November 1633.

136. Sir John Seton to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. After reference to family and personal matters, he writes "We haue had littil neuis this month, and nou I can tell your lordship nothing of great moment saue that we hear that the Dyette at Francforte is lykly to end well and with contentment both to the Prince and the Swedins. The King of Vngaria efter he had taken in Donauwerte, which is a passage in Bavaria, he marched his armie towards Nordlingen, 4 Duche myls towards Neurenberg from Donauwerte, the which place he caused batter with cannons, and assaltid the town at two brechis which he maid; bot wes repulsed by the corage off the garrison. Gustavus soon hearing that he wes incroching into Germany resolved to gif him battel; and to this end joyned his armie with Duk Bernards and so merched towards the King of Vngarie, bot he hearing of his cuming brok up the sege

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and maid hes retreat to Donauwerde, bot before he could be saue into Bavaria 2000 horsmen (for this 2000 hors maid the retrait to the Kings armie) bettin to peecis by Duk Bernard's horsmen. So this the first effront this King hes gottin and a great on: I houp his pryde wilbe a littil laid. Ther wes a spech or rether ane aspersion laid upon Gustavus Hern for not being willing to relieve Ratisbona, bot the veritie is known why theis 2 armies sindert then: itt wes of necessity, for the publique well of Germany, and for no jelosie amangst themselfs. It can not chuse bot ther most be more battels focht for determining the great bissiness of Germany. The Prince of Orange wes once laid downe before Breda, bot it is said that he is gon from it again; for his desyne wes to amuse the enemie til he should haue gott in a secourse into Mastricht, which is beseget; bot it is reported the convoye off the Estets is bettin. The Estets assuredly most losse that place in respect it is so far from their reiche," etc. London, 10 September 1634. P.S.—" . . . the King of France hes now gottin possession of Edenheim, which the Spanzards called Philipsburg, the strong hould vpon the Rhyne; and hes sent Sir Johne Hepbron with ten thousand men for the assistance of the Princes into Germany."

137. John, second Lord Balmerino, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, giving notice of a meeting of Council to be held on 20th February. The writer adds, "Occurrents heere are vncertain. . . . The Earle Montrose, Kingorn, my brother Oldbar, and a great number of the Barons in Angus and Mearns, are gone to assist the noblemen and barons meeting of the shire of Aberdeen, at Turref, Thursday last; quhilk dyet the Marquis Huntlie threatned to interrupt. The Earle Mareshall is either gone with them or sent all his people. The Laird of Innes and our freinds benorth Spey are with them also," etc. Edinburgh, 16 February 1639.

138. The Same to the Same. . . . "The report of ane Irishe and an Englishe Parlement is current and I thinke so shall ther be. Great threatinings of fortie thousand men levying presently, whereof fyve thousand horse. The Commissioner carried vp the honouris from the Abbay to the Castle of Edinburgh yesterday in his cotche; and hes a great number of letters from the King to call vp such noblemen and others as he pleaseth to the Court," etc. Edinburgh, 21st December 1639.

139. The Same to the Same, referring to the "extraordinarie occasione which vexeth vs here," and reporting that "on Thursday last a ship of the King's, about six or seaven score, called the Providence, came loded to Leeth Rode, having in a hunder prest sogers, three last of grain pouder, 80 musketts, 80 picks with some few swords and corslets, and a number of round shott quhairof thair is no scarcetie in Edinburgh Castle. One of the whelps called the Expeditione, wes her convoy to keepe the prest sogers from rysing against their Captains schipman; and one Captain Slingsbie had the charge of that whelp when the Marquis Hamilton's fleete lay here." The writer also sends papers which show "the Kings commands to the Provest and his desire of obedience; which is not like to take effect in hast," etc. Edinburgh, 10th February 1640.

140. Hew Montgomery to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. The letter is written from Ireland, where the writer, through the Earl's influence, had obtained a Lieutenant Colonel's Commission from Hugh second Viscount Montgomery of the Great Airds, and gives some

account of the doings of the Scots army there. " . . . The strenthe of the rebels can not be known, nether doe they nor can they know ther owne strenthe; for all of them that can winne runes to them, and we know that they are hudg numbers of men; for the whole paele is out who have a number of good armes quhiche they had gott from the Lords at Dublin and now refuse to restore them; for ther masters excuse themselves, and say that ther tennants are gon out in rebellione withe them. Dubline is verie hard bestead, for all the Brittishe and uthers that ar protestans have send ther wyves bairnes and goods away. The rebells intercepted a good daile of armes and uther ammunitione that was comming from Dublin (as we heir) for insetting of Tredathe; and increas daylie in strenthe and goes on in ther former crewelties withe all sorts of persones young and old; and except speidie assistanc be sent from Scotland, be all outward appearance they will find but few of their cuntrie men to welcome them and verie evile landing heir, for we ar few and very naket for want of armes to withstand them. My Lord of Airds his strenthe at Cummer will be 4 hundrethe foot, withe sythes, cornforks, stafs and few pykes and about ane hundrethe and threttie muskets, whereof ane hundrethe cam yesterday to ws from Dublin. My lord hathe lykwys 60 horsmen, armed as they may be. Sir James lyethe at Downpatrick withe ane old cumpanie of foot, ane other of horse, his owne regiment, and his troupe is about our strenthe and so armet: he hes a matter of 60 horsmen of my Lord Clandebuoys, and Sir Arthur Tyringhame lyethe at Lisnegarvie withe a matter of eicht hundrethe men wherof ar three old troupes of horsmen. This is our whol strenthe and our fortifications suche as Kilwinning and Irwing. The rebells burne and kill everie uther night within a myl two or three wnto ws, nether can we helpe it; for what they doe is in the night, and if we send out a partie they have centinels on all the hills, and will not stand, but reteir to the woods. We ar informet they ar divyding themselves in three; Sir Philome Oneil in two; wherof on half ar appoyntet for Lisnegarvie and the uther for ws, and Sir Conne McGinnies and McCairten for Downe; yet it wer but a small matter if we had fyv thousand of such men and armes as wer at Newcastle to marche towards them and give battel to threttie thousand in the open feilds; for they ar a confuset multitud: but what resistance we ar able to mak, your lordship may judge be the former part of this letter," etc. Cummer (Comber), 17 December 1641.

141. Hugh, second Viscount Montgomery of the Great Airds, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton. Excusing himself for not writing more frequently. " . . the trueth is we ar keept exceeding busy with the rebells whoe burne and kill within a myle and a half to this place: insoemuch as from the Newry to this, ther is not a Scotts or Inglishe dweller; this being thirty four myles nor from Downepatrik to Killilieagh nor from thence hither. At Lisnegarry there is a garisone of seaven or eight hundred men, and some two troupes of horse: at Belfast ther is a garisone of a matter of three or four hundred men: at Carrigfergus ther is likwise a troupe of horse and some sex or seaven hundred foote: at Mosryne I heer ther is gathered together a matter of one thousand men. Heer I ly with a matter of eight companys of foote and three troupes of horse. At Killileagh ther is the Lord Claneboyes, whoe, to speake truely is extreame weake onely that he hes a stronge house. Upon Wensday last Major Barclay, Captain Inglis and Mr. Elliott went abroade with ellevin or twelve score of men as the report comes to me, wherof ther wes seaven score musquetiers and the rest pykemen, some fyve or sex myles from Killileagh. They mett with a party of the rebells

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whose custome is to fall one with a great shoutt or cry, wherupone the most parte of the soldiers that wer with Barclay and Inglis fled before ever the rebells charged them; soe as these two or three gentlemen with the most parte of all the men together with ther armes wer losed. Captain Alexander Hamiltone wes come to the Newtone the day before vpone some occasiones, soe as now I beleeve my Lord Claneboys hes not above ane hundred men with him. That night I sent out my Lewtenant Collonell and Major Crawfurd with a party of 300 foote and 80 horses whoe marched all night and in the dawning came to the leigure wher the rebells ly that ar on this syde of the countrey, whoe we did not thinke to haue bene soe stronge as indeed they wer. But, praised be God! they returned home yesternight with the losse onely of twoe or three foote soldiers and four or fyve wounded, whoe I hope will not be the worse. They brought with them a prey from the rebells of a matter of twelve or thirten score of cowes; and had the cutting off of above fyfty of the rebells, whoe wer vpwards of 1000 men. . . . The rogues raised ther cry but I thank God it wrought not vpone our men. . . The people that are fled out of the countyes of Ardmagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Managhan and these of this county itself from the Newry all the way to this place ar soe burdensome that in trueth we much fear that ther will be scarsety. My lord, the intelligeince that we had from the neighboring countyes of Wlster is cutt off by Sir Phelemy ONeall; soe as I can give your lordship no good accompt what the estate of the Brittish is towards Colraine and Londonderry. By sea we haue receaved intelligence from Dubline that all the Lords of the Pale ar in armes and that the papistes all over the kingdome are also vp; that Tredath which is within 20 myles of Dubline, is besieged, wher the Lord Moore comands some four or fyve troupes of horse, and Sir Harry Touchburne a very braue gentleman a regiment of foote. The passage to them by sea being blocked vp [and] the Lord Moores house of Mellefant taken by the rebells with the loss of some men one each syde, sex hundred men that wer sent from Dubline to Tredath wer cutt off by the way. It is reported that they robbe burne and kill neer to Dubline. It is likwise said that ther ar 10000 Englishe landed at a place in Monster called Yoghill; that 20000 li. of moneys is likwise sent over; and that the Londoners haue contributed 10,000 li. to the maintenance of the ware. By advertisement from my brother Sir James, I understand that Sir Cone Magenis, Turlogh ONeall Sir Phelemy's brother, and M^cCarten ar joyned together haveing at least 2500 horse and foote ready to enter into Lecall. The rest of all the strength of the country heer are likwise ready to fall downe vpone these parts; soe as we cannot giue assistance one to another. Notwithstanding that I had severall tymes ayded Lisnegarvy they refussed to goe out with me against these rebells, though for the present they ar pretty and stronge; soe as all of ws do severally ly vpone our guards expecting the setting on of the rebells. . . . Our present conditione is as hard as can be well imagined and the harder that we want armes and ammunitione. By your lordships favor I haue had the supply of some gentlemen that I most needs comend to be proper men and good soldiers, which makes me the more grewed thet we should want such provisiones as might enable ws to performe that service which might be expected from such comanders; for supply wherof if it please God to send it in tyme wnder whome I doe rely vpon your lordship; for which ther is no security that your lordship shall be pleased to draw vp and send vnto but I will signe, whatsoever comes unto me. . . . My lord, all the supply of armes I haue had from the begyneing hes come vnto me out of Scotland by the meanes of a privat freind of myne whoe is well knowen to your lordship: from the Lords Justices

and State heer I haue onely had a matter of 100 musquetts whereof I have sent a parte to my brother from His Maiesties store at Carrigfergus. I have been refuissed of a supply of amunitione; they wrott unto me that the store house wes ill provyded, and that they hoped I might be supplied from Scotland." As to provisions the writer states "ther is yet some reasonable store of cornes and other provisione in these corners that the rebells hawe not yet marched over; but if the army be long acoming the shorter the provisiones will be every day. The more ground the rebells gaine vpon ws, the shorter our store must be; and if we shall be cutt aff before the supplyes come the less safety will be for ther landing," etc. Mont Alexander, 31 December 1641.

142. Sir John Seton to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, sending certain articles of dress, "womens bands," etc. which he hopes may reach Edinburgh by the 16th (January). "I haue resolued to send them for . . . they wilbe welcome to hir ladyship; for they verie curious, and of the newest sort of lace and makeing." He will send also shortly "your diamond, houds and masks for the ladies, silk stokins, garters, roses, gluffs and fans and such lyke toyes which the ladies can not want." The writer then proceeds to detail the proceedings between the King and the Parliament relative to his Majesty's charge of treason against Pym, Hollis and others. The king "lookt about (in the House of Commons) and could see none of the accused and sayd, where is Mr. Pim and Mr. Hollis? The Speaker answered he had nether eares to heare, nor a mouth to speak, but when he was commanded by this honorable howse. The King sayd he would haue these men if they were aboue ground, and so returned to Whythall. It is firmlie spoken if any of them had bin in the house at that present (as they went out a quarter of ane houer before) the King would haue apprehended them, and the howse wold not haue lettin them goe, and so the greatest bloodshed might haue bin that was ever heard tell of in a parliament." The letter further relates the visit made by the King to the Common Council of London; the Council's petition to his Majesty and its reception; the taking up arms by 30,000 of the citizens; and the retiring of the King and Court from Whitehall, etc. London, 10th January 1642.

143. Jean Ross wife of the Laird of Innes to her mother Margaret Lady Ross, afterwards Countess of Eglinton. As to the circumstances of herself and husband and difficulties in the way of their housekeeping. *Inter alia* Lady Innes writes "Your ladyship knos the Erll of Murray hes giuen ws the houss of Speyni for a tyme, and he coms sundrie tyms to this countrey, for the most pertt of his estett lys heer; and I kno he will do ws the honnor to com to ws, and I wald fain haue a chamer or twa weell drest for his coming becaus he is weri curious in thos things; and trewli for the presentt we hau not on stand of good curtteins nor any thing of that sortt; for the cloth which Sandi Bran broughtt me I cannott gett my bouttouns brouthered on itt this yeer. I haue als much sad green serg of our aune making as will be ane bed, bot I cannot get less and fringes to itt heer; but I haue written to Anna to buy als many less and fringes to itt half silk and half worsett as will seru itt; and I shall send her money soon efter Mertimes. This is the treuth of our statt, which I haue written to your ladyship," etc. Innes, the 27 of October 1642.

144. John sixth Earl of Cassillis to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton:—"My noble lord. It hath pleaseit the Almightie to call my deir bedfellow from this valley of teares to hir home (as her selff in hir last wordis called it): There remaines now the last duetie to be done to that

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pairt of hir left with ws, quhilk I intend to performe vpoun the fyft of Januar next. This I intreat may be honnored with your lordships presence heir at Cassillis that day, at ten in the morning, and frome this to our burriall place at Mayboill, quhich shalbe takin as a mark of your lordship's affectioun to your lordship's humble servant, Cassillis."

Cassillis the 15 December 1642.

A copy of Lord Eglinton's reply to the above is annexed, in which he says "I am sorrowfull from my heart for your lordships great losse and heavie visitatioun and regraits much that I cannot have the libertie from my Lord Chancellour to come and do that last duty and respect I am tyed to." He explains that the day fixed is also appointed for a meeting of the "Committee of the Conservatours of Peace" and that he must attend. He adds. " . . . it is ane very grit greif to me to be absent from you. I will earnestly entreat your lordship to tak all things Cristianly . . . I pray God to comfort you with His wysdome and resolutioun to be content with that which comes from his hand."

145. Ferdinando second Lord Fairfax of Cameron to Hugh Lord Montgomery. "It hath pleased God to suffer the enemy to giue my forces a verie great defeat at Pontefract. About three thousand horse and one thousand draggoons under the command of Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Sir Thomas Blackwell, came soe verie fast vpp, as that I could not get my forces from the seuerall places they were to come from to resist them. Yesterday, about three of the clocke some of my horse faced the enemy's vann, but were forced to retreat vnto the foot, who carryed themselves verie bravely, but yet were not able long to continue; and both the horse and foot retreated with too much disorder that I am affraid wee have lost verie many foot. I intreat your lordship to draw vpp your regement, and giue notice to others which are neare you to draw theirs with all convenient speed towards Burrow Briggs whether I shall rally and advise with your lordship what may best be done for anoying the enemy, and securing this city and the passage to Scarbrough," etc. (Signed) Fer. Fairfax.

York, 2 March 1644.

146. Sir William Ross of Muiriston to Margaret Countess of Eglinton (formerly Lady Ross). " . . . I am verie glad that our army is ovir Tyne; God goe alonges them. As for newes heir whilke your ladyship desyrs to know, we ar daylie and hourelie frichtit; first with my Lord Sinckleris men, quhilke ar neir ane thowsand who landit at Irwin; and wer not the gentrie in the countrie conveinit they had done great hurt. Sicklike shortlie thairafter cam my Lord Lowdianes regiment, who landit at Grinoke. The Bailles of Paislay being advertised at xi. houris at nicht be his letter, they came ovir to me at xii. at nicht and we advyist what wes the best for bothe the regiments thocht to haue lyne at Paislay; and we efter advysment thocht it best to withstand them if it were possible; and I comandit your ladyships men to be in readines as they did verie willinglie. The Dukes men lykewyse and the rest of the gentrie and commons of the paroche, the towne of Paislay and they were aboue seven hundrethe men and neir tua hundreth horse; and before we wist Lowdianes regiment wes at the granteris, and my Lord Sinckler wes in Paislay attending his regiment. So the towne and countrie vshit and mett them hard by the ports and wold not lett them enter. Glencairne wes thair who was no vnfreind. Then my Lord Sinckler desyrit that the towne and countrie sould lay downe armes and lett them pass in; and the space of tua houres it baid a hard contest; alwayes we wold not. Bot this was the agriement, that the first three companies sould passe throw the towne to Renfrew, Govan, and Pollocke, as they did; the

vther twa companies were quartered in the towne of Paislay; so that nether your people nor anie vthers hes gottin any wrong be the sojers. My lord Sincklers regiment is to Glasgow whair we heir the towne will not receave them. We heir thair is landit at Grinocke three hundrethe of Laweris regiment; and we feir the haill rest of their over comeing quhilk affrichts the countrie verie muche, bothe in staying thair labour and spoyleing their houses," etc. Paisley, 9th March 1644.

147. The Same to the Same. "The plage of pestilence haveing beine in the hous of William Cumynge, your ladyships tenent at Halket mylne; in tyme of quhilk seiknes some of his familie leivit in his barn wherein is his haille aites and beire; and now at the mercie and pleasour of God, the towne of Paslaye beinge sore of feire of that seiknes so far as can be vnderstood; it hes bein regraitit both in their towne counsell and session, thatt all the houses and goodis about thaime being cleinzeit, that barne and the cornes therin sould remayne vnclenzeit. And I haveing mett with thame to speik of ane commodious waye for doeing of it it wes thocht vpon that the best way wes to cause separat tua peple quha have beine seik, and to cause thame burne it aff the strae after the form of Ireland, and than to cleanse the barne." Sir William therefore desires Lady Eglinton's instructions in the matter, adding "The toune and sessioun both recommends (for escheweinge farder danger) that gif this be not speadielie done, the haille cornes should be brunt, bot advise rather, for preserving the creatures, the other wer done," etc. Paisley, 10 March 1646.

148. J. Somervell to Mr. James Scott of Bonyntoun. Giving account of the proceedings of the Scots army "Upoun the penult (30th) of March the airmie marchit from the quarteris besyd Sunderland and went to the Bruntfeild Murhoussis, and vpoun the morn being the first of Apryll, the airmie marcheit from thair to Eisingtoun hill, and stayit thair till the eight of the said month; and from that we marcheit from that to Quarintoun Hillis, vpoun the south syd of Durhame, within a myle or tuo of the toun; and vpon the 10 day at 12 o'cloack at nicht, Major Ballintyne with sum commandit man went out and took 20 men and threttie hors, with pistollis and saiddillis, and on of the men was a capitaine. And upon the 11 day thair came sum keillis vp the water of Wear from Sunderland to fetch coillis, and the ennemie send out sum dragouneris and comandit musquitteires and tuik the men that was gairding the keillis, and slew of them and cutted the keillis; and vpon the 12 day, in the nicht, the Marquis of Newcastell with his airmie fled from Durhame; and we gat no intelligence till the 13 day att 3 acloak in the efternoon and then the airmie marcheit efter them with all the haist thay micht; bot they had ever geat a fair start, and we came to the Ferrie Hill that nicht; and vpon the 14 day, being Sunday we marcheit verrie airlie befoir the soon rais, and the hors men follow it in haist and cam to Derntoun before 7 acloak in the morning and sent out a pairtie of hors to pursew thair reir. Our major commandit the pairtie; he with his pairtie tuik fourtie men and many horses and slew many of thair straggillars and gatt tuo thousand merkis worth of silver plait, and mikill cheis, pork and bread, and we stayit thair till nicht and the haill airmie crosit the Teis water that night and the morn we marchit to Northallertoun: and the morn being the 16 day, we marchit fra that to Thormanbie and we gat provision from the touns about and fra that we marchit to Borrowbrigis and the morn being the 18 day we marchit fra that to Wedderbie and we mett with Sir Thomas Fairfax: and vpoun the 20 day we marcheit to Todgaster and mett with my Lord Fairfax his trouppers and dragouneres; and

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vpoun the 22 day we marcheit within two myllis of York and my Lord Fairfax his foot came vp to the vther syd of the water foir against our ligar; and in the nicht the haill trouppes that the Marquis of Newcastell had in York went out and fled; and our troupes with my Lord Fairfax his troupes followed and tuik 60 prisonars and many horses; and they war so hard chaisit that they war forcit to tak the cullouris from the standaris and ryd away with and live the staf behind them, and thay ar to the King to Oxfuird: and we and Fairfax his forces are lying about the City of York and thair haill foot is within, with 4 troupes of hors. Sir Marmeduik Longlie is fled and gon to the King with the haill hors that was in the Kingis northern airmie, and is myndit to bring Prince Ruppert and the haill forces that they can mak to raise the seidge at York. The souldieres that we tak off thairis sayes they gatt a mutchkin of beans an unnce of butar and a penny loaf evirrie ane of them per diem and thair is ane ordinance that evirrie ane within the citie of York sall haue bot ane maill per diem: for the Marquis of Newcastell and General King hes causat search all the citie for provision and takin all into the stoir hous and gives out to the people that is within the citie efter the mainer foirsaid. God knowis quhat the event will be; bot the General Major of the horses wold haue the wallis of the citie stormit vpoun all quarteris, both be foot and hors, and the horsmen to quyt thair horses and scall with ane pistoll and his sword; so that altho many be slain it may be bot small hurt to the haill airmie," Middlethorp, near York. 1st May 1644.

149. Ferdinando Lord Fairfax to Hugh Lord Montgomery requesting that his lordship would not quarter his regiment about Northallerton and Thirsk as the inhabitants there were already sufficiently burdened for the subsistence of the forces engaged in the reduction of Hemsley. York, November 1644.

150. General David Leslie afterwards Lord Newark, to the Same, requesting that he would require his officers to strengthen his troops and that they should be well mounted armed and clad under penalty of being cashiered to their disgrace. 14th February 1645.

151. Sir John Seton to Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, sending 3 doz. white gloves and one doz. of "sweet gluffs" besides intimating a former dispatch of a "silk wastcoat and bundle of lutstrings." He then refers to the war. That 4 days ago Sir Thomas Fairfax had received orders to relieve Tauntondean. Since then it was reported that General Goring had left that town beseiged only by 3,000 men, having withdrawn himself with 4,000 to join the King at Oxford, "who hes bin in reddiness these ten days to part from thence but had no strenth and so durst not venter out. Eight dayes ago he sent 3 regiments of horse to give ane alarme to our quarteris; but our horse were so reddie that they gave the Kings horse the chase, tooke 400 of them and some cheef officers prisoners, and as I heare there wes not anie officer with our horse at that time above a corporall. Some of the enemies horse fled vnto a garison called Blischinton, a garison of the enemies, of 200 men, commanded by Collonell Windibank: they summoned the house; he capitulat with them; and the enemy got live to march away without armes, the officers excepted, who got their horse and armes with them. Three dayes after, our horse, vnder the command of Collonel Cromwel set vpon a quarter of the enemies horse near to a garrison called Farinton, where there were 300 foote: 200 horse were there taken and the house also and the sogiors broght prisoners to this cittie" The writer hopes that Tauntondean may be relieved, as it hindered levies

for the King in the west. "Prince Rupert and Massi hes had a bout togither where Massi lay. It wes at Sir John Winters house which he brunt when he could not keep it being but a 1000 strong and the Prince 2000; yet he made his retreat to Glocester, and in the way he lost 120 men, a 150 horse run away from him, and the Prince and he were at hande blowes; but the Prince was armed at all peeces who lost als manie of his men as Massi did and took als manie prisoners and as we heare, my Lord of Lughberie called Hestings is ether killed or deadly hurt." The writer gives also foreign news. "The King of Denmark is still obstinat; he will in no wayes consent that the Tool in the Sound be diminisched; and therfor the esteats of the Low Countries are rayseng of 6000 sogiers in Holland for land Service, and are to send 60 schips double manned to joyn with the Swadens: I think this will bring him to a conformitie. The Emperor is retorned to Bavaria and in the town of Ausberg . . . the Emperatrice and the childrin are gon to Stirmark. The Swadens are masters of a great part of Austrea the Lower, have also a passage over the Danub: this wes the last news from these places" . . ., etc. London 9th April 1645.

152. Alexander first Earl of Leven to Hugh Lord Montgomery, requesting him to keep good watch upon the movements of Prince Rupert now on his march towards Newark; also as to the critical position of a detached party of Lord Montgomery's force, near Skipton. Newcastle, 10th April 1645.

153. Hugh first Earl of Loudoun to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, vindicating himself against certain statements which have been made to his prejudice; stating that the Earl of Crawford and Lieutenant General (Leslie) had prevented his being present with his friends in his own country, between the rising of the Parliament of Perth and the battle of Kilsyth, by threatening to allow the army to disband if he left it; and giving an account of the proceedings at a conference between him and the Earls of Crawford, Cassillis, and Lanark, and Lord Bargany, for determining measures for the defence of the country against Montrose's force. That the writer had advised that the whole available men in Ayr, Lanark, and Renfrew shires should be drawn together for defence of the district; but that the Earls of Crawford & Lanark had declared that it was impossible to keep the local forces together, that the men of Clydesdale and Cuningham were disbanded, and that the only plan now left was to recall the army from England and Ireland: the result of the conference being that the Earl of Loudoun was despatched to the army in England and the Earl of Cassillis to Ireland, etc. Berwick, 26 August 1645.

154. Alexander first Earl of Leven to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, congratulating the latter on "the happy victory" against Montrose, and hoping that the advantage gained might be prosecuted to the welfare of the country. He expresses his intention of resigning his charge, on account of inability for public service, and he begs Lord Eglinton's influence in procuring him his discharge from the estates. Northallerton, 24 September 1645.

155. Margaret Countess of Eglinton to her husband, Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, expressing her regret that he was staying so long at the Parliament, and her apprehension that Allaster [Macdonald] "com ower and tak all that [he] can gett, and burne the rest." Her ladyship states her uncertainty as to the best course for her own safety, and desires her husband to advise her, as speedily as possible, "for I assur

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yow they ar looking everi night for him in Arrane, for man, wyfe and bairne is coming ower to this syd, and all ther goods that they can gett transportit, both out of Arrane and Bute; for he (Allaster) is weri strong, and I feir we find er it be long." She urges her husband's return. Eglinton, 23 December 1645.

156. Colonel James Montgomery to his father Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, informing him that an officer near Carlingford had undertaken the release of Lord Airds, for which, if he succeeded he was to receive 1000*l.* sterling; that two regiments of horse and four of foot had arrived in Dublin from England; and that Sir Thomas Fairfax's army was daily expected over. The writer adds "Our miseries heir daylie increaseth, bot the expectation we haue of the Parliament large satisfactions to us for our bypast sufferings and seruice, makes us endure with a grat deal patiens, wich otherways we walde not." In a P.S. the Colonel writes " . . . ther is intelligence come . . . that Auen Makcart is at Carrik Makleroiche with an army of 20,000 men; and that he is to dewyd his army and to come with the grater part of them himself straight upon us in thir quarters, and the other part to goe to the county of Loundounderrie where the Steuarts are; and Prestoune is gone tauards Dubling." Dated at Newton, 10 May 1647.

157. Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton to his son, Colonel James Montgomery:—Referring apparently to the "Engagers" the Earl writes " . . . I sie no appeirance they haue Godis direction in thair wayes, and thair is small appeirance they sall haue good succes to thair intentiones. They haue bein most rigorrous in plundering of this cuntrie, and als malicious agains thes that war not against them in the conflict at Mauchling, as thais who war against them. . . . The nobilitie, gentrie, and cuntrie people ar soe insenceit at thair proceidingis, it will not faill bot will draw to ane mischeif, for the last day that the Parliament sat thay maid ane act of parliament which is a verrie dangerous ane both to religion and monarchicall governement and intendis to cause ane oath be sworn by the kings subjectis to obey what evir thay command: whilk I think will not be don in haist, bot will reddilie move a civill war: Bot I think they sall gait moir adoe for the forces that was heir; the most pairt of them ar directit with Middiltoun who is Livetenant Generall now, toward Cairlill to supplie Sir Marmaduick Londaill [Langdale] who is in great fear of the forces who hes approchit thair; for Colonell Lambert to come doun with 2,000 hors and 2,400 foot all trained and abile men, and Sir Marmaduicks men ar bot all new takin on. . . . Thair came in schipes from Holand vpon Fryday last, with a great daill of ammunition to the Duick who is now Generall, and letters schowing that the Prince will be heir schortlie; sum sayes within ten dayes. The Duick's [Duke of Hamilton's] faxion waittit and tuick the merchant packit this last weik out of sume jealousie they tuik that thair was sum people heir gave intelligence to the Inglish what we war doeing heir. Thay find sum to that purpois bot not of that straine thay thought to have fund: . . . I doubt not bot ye have heard the certaintie of the conflict at Mauchling: the Livetenant Generall new maid, callit Middiltoun, was evill hurt in the heid and cuitt in thrie pairtis on his back, and verrie hardlie persewit be ane blacksmyth; and Colonell Hurrie evill hurt alsoe on the heid: as for common trouperis their was almost als many slaine as was of the cuntrie people: bot gif the cuntrie men had had officeris to have commandit them it had not gon as it did; for the ministeris that war with the cuntriemen diswaddit the moist pairt of the cuntrie people and maid them goe of the field to eschew scheding of blood. The ministeris war Mr. Mathew Mowat, Mr.

Gabriell Maxwell and one Mr. Wyllie who is minister at Mauchling," etc. Eglinton, 21 July 1648. The next day the Earl sent a few lines to his son by the latter's "chirurgiane" ". . . Gif ye haue gottin any halkis for me send them over; for it is tyme they war maid: your brother hes a rid on alreddie. Also caus send thes tuo deir to me that Capitane Drumond promised me; and caus scheir sum gras and put in besyd them," etc.

158. Hugh third Viscount Montgomery of Great Airds (afterwards first Earl of Mount Alexander, to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton sending the two deer referred to in the last letter, and stating that on the discovery of some plot intended as was reported, for the taking of Dublin Castle, sixteen gentlemen and officers had been apprehended, the chief of them being "Sir Maurice Eustache, Sir John Giford, Collonell Flower, and Collonell Willoughby, all great seruants of my Lord of Ormond." That half of them had been sent over to the English Parliament and the rest kept prisoners by Jones. The writer adds that the divisions among the Irish stil continued and that provisions were become extremely scarce. Carrickfergus, 7th August 1648.

159. Robert Fergushill (of that Ilk) to Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, informing him that some prisoners had been taken by Lieutenant General Leslie out of a ship going to Holland to the King with a commission to be signed by him, one of them being "Mr. William Orde ane pryme malignant who hath constantly travelled betwixt this kingdome and James Grahame [Montrose] with intellegence," etc. Edinburgh, 9th April 1649.

160. The Same to the Same, detailing news from the north from Lieutenant General Leslie that the men of Athole were up and had joined with Lord Ogilvie intending to stop Leslie's march southward and that the Clan Mc Kenzie were marching on his rear. Later news, however, reported that Leslie had dispersed those under Mackenzie of Pluscarden and that Colonel Frazer and the Laird of Lumlair [who were concerned in an attack on Inverness in view of Montrose's landing] had given bonds to lay down their arms. That Lord Ogilvie had fled to the Braes of Angus. Edinburgh, 28 April 1649.

161. Margaret (Scott) second Countess of Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton, to her husband; announcing the agreement made between King Charles the Second and the Scotch Commissioners. She commends her husband for dismissing a suspected female servant whose malpractices had not before been proved. She utters a pious wish "God Allmighti send a gud tryell of all the wicthis, and send them a hotte fire to burne them with." In a P.S. she states she had spoken with a young man to be the Earl's "chamber-man; he is a pretti man and a gud taillour; was never at serwis befor. He shouht a hunder mark of fei; I offered him fourti pund and so many of your old clothis as ye thoght gud your self," &c. Edinburgh, 8 May 1650.

162. Major General Robert Montgomery to his father Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton informing him that the leaders of the Scots army had resolved to draw their forces a mile or two westward [from Corstorphine] and offer battle to the enemy [under Comwell] by "shotting three peice of cannon towards them." That it was reported that 3000 men under Lord Grey of Groby were marching to recruit the enemy. From Corstorphine, 22 August 1650.

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163. The Same to the Same, informing the Earl that the enemy had attacked the house of Redhall within two miles of the army and had taken it, the situation of the ground preventing succours being given. That two brigades of the enemy had marched towards Craigmillar, and a party of foot was detached in that direction with two regiments of horse to Wester Duddingston to watch there and to send 100 horse to the house to await the enemy's waggons and provisions which were to come from Musselburgh. If the enemy stormed the house, the whole Scots army was to advance and second the outposts. That the shire of Perth cried out "mightily" against Lord Eglinton's regiment (as composed of "Malignants") and "have profered to furnish the army with two thousand bolls of meall, if they will remove your lordships regiment. Ther is many lykwyse for the bringing them over to purge them." In a P.S. the Colonel writes, "If nothing occur before Munday, we resolve to use some active way to ingadge the enemy to fight; which I conceive wil be by marching towards Edmestoun and Muslebrugh and storming them." [This letter has no date, but was probably written about the same date as the last, if not earlier.]

164. Alexander sixth Earl of Eglinton to William Home, his steward: "William, I have takine this occasione to show you that there is ane French Monsiour, called ane Marques, to be wast on of thir dayis and is to be heir; . . . . therfor ye sall cawse send waist after sight heirof thrie of the fatest beastis that is in the park, and that with better boyesthan thei send last; for thei sent bot hyred boyes last, who knew not the way home againe, and thes bot abuse our service, and it is the officiars fault; and cause try for a suckeing weall that is fourtein or twentie dayis ould, if it can be haid; for I think thes strangers will be heir this weik or the beginning of the nixt at farthest, and cause send to the fouller and sie if he can get moor fowles or plivers or partridges or woodcokis or any wyld fowles, and cause heast them wast." The Earl also desires as much cloth, of a particular pattern, as will make him a cloak and a coat. He concludes, "I pray you be diligent in getting moneies; ye know we have neid of it both for principals and annwlrentis: and let me know of your good health. I rest, your loveing master, Eglintoun." Eglinton, 21 October 1658. In a P.S. the Earl orders a large supply of large and small raisins, plums, and figs.

Humbly reported by

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
27th October, 1883.

WILLIAM FRASER.

REPORT ON THE FAMILY MUNIMENTS OF SIR JOHN MAXWELL STIRLING MAXWELL OF KEIR AND POLLOK, BARONET, AT KEIR HOUSE, IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH, BY WILLIAM FRASER, LL.D., EDINBURGH.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL STIRLING MAXWELL.

The collection of papers now reported on, though large, contains comparatively few documents which have much claim to be historical. This circumstance, occurring as it does in a family which descends in an unbroken line from an ancestor who lived in the twelfth century, may seem strange, were it not explained by the fact that in 1488, during the

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war between King James the Third and his eldest son Prince James, the tower of the Keir, the family residence, was burned to the ground and the family Charters were then consumed. From the later Writs and others which now exist the more interesting documents have been selected and are now reported on. The greater number of the Keir Charters and family papers have already been printed in a work, entitled "The Stirlings of Keir, and their Family Papers." That work was edited by me in the year 1858 for the late William Stirling of Keir, who succeeded to his uncle, the late Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Baronet, in the title and estates of Pollok, and became Sir William Stirling Maxwell of Keir and Pollok, Baronet. Of that work only 150 copies were printed, not for sale, but for presentation to relatives and friends, and several of the public libraries. Such a work as this, privately published and restricted in the impression, does not supersede a Report on the more historical of the muniments of the Family of Stirling. The present Report is therefore submitted.

John of Stirling, son of Sir William Stirling, is the first who is named in the Charters now reported on. He married Mary, the aunt of John of Argyll, Lord of Lorn, the last of the male line of the ancient Lords of Lorn. In 1338, probably about the date of her marriage, John of Lorn granted to his aunt, wife of John of Stirling, the lands of Rathorane and others in Lorn [No. 1, infra]. His grandson, Lucas of Stirling, succeeded to the lands of Rathorane, being served heir of his father in 1423 [No. 6, infra]. Lucas, or Luke, Stirling also acquired Ratherne, in Dunblane parish [No. 4, infra], and he had other possessions which, in 1448, he exchanged with George of Leslie, Lord of that ilk, for the lands of Keir [No. 13, infra]. He was thus the first of his family to acquire Keir, of which estate his descendants have been possessed ever since in an unbroken line of descent. The elder line, that of the Stirlings of Cawder, came to be represented by an heiress, Janet Stirling, who was married to her kinsman, James Stirling of Keir, about 1535, and the estates of Cawder and Keir became united in one family. A few of the Cawder Writs are included in this Report [Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9–12, 16, 18–21, and 25, infra]. Of these, Nos. 9–11 are of interest as showing certain modes of dealing with land, recognition by the superior, reinvestment by him, and also the method of evicting an illegal tenant, with the symbols used to express the annulling of certain acts done by a superior.

The most prominent member of the family from a historical point of view was Sir William Stirling, who held Keir from 1471 to 1503. He resigned certain lands into the hands of King James III., and had a letter under the Privy Seal declaring them united to the barony of Keir [No. 17, infra]. Sir William Stirling joined Prince James's party in their revolt against the King in 1488. During a skirmish with the Royal forces in which the Prince was defeated, he took refuge in the tower of Keir, which the Royalists burned to the ground. When the Prince became King James IV., he paid from his treasury 100*l.* towards rebuilding the tower, and also renewed Sir William's charter of the lands [No. 22, infra]. In the new grant the King designs the grantee as his "beloved familiar," and refers to his "faithful service," statements which tend to refute a calumny which some historians have attached to Sir William's name, that he aided in bringing about the death of King James III. after the battle of Sauchieburn. The historians nearest that event, however, attribute the murder to a servant of Lord Gray. Sir John Stirling, son of Sir William, was at a very early age betrothed to a daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, but the proposed union was apparently not carried out [No. 24, infra]. Both

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Sir William and Sir John Stirling were benefactors of the Church, founding a perpetual chaplainry in the Cathedral of Dunblane [Nos. 15 and 26, infra]. Sir John Stirling was assassinated, it is said, on the Bridge of Stirling between May and November 1539. It is also stated that the deed was done by one whom he had instigated to kill Buchanan of Leny, whose daughters, co-heiresses, he had stript of a great part of their estate. This assertion is so far corroborated by the curious document, part of which is quoted in No. 50 infra. No. 42 also relates to the Buchanans of Leny, and shows that the co-heiresses had other claimants to their estates beside Stirling of Keir. Sir John Stirling's fate was assigned by Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount as retribution for his share in the attack on the renowned "Squyer Meldrum," whose loves and adventures are chronicled by Sir David in a well-known poem. This attack was made in August 1517, at the instance of an uncle of Sir John's, whose rival in love Squire Meldrum was.

The next Laird of Keir, Sir James Stirling, was unfortunate in his domestic relations. His first wife was Janet Stirling, a kinswoman of his own, and by their marriage the estates of Cawder and Keir were united. Janet Stirling, however, proved unfaithful to her husband, and a divorce was effected between the parties. Previous to the divorce, however, the lady resigned her lands of Cawder in favour of her husband, and that valuable estate still forms part of the Keir Estates. Janet Stirling married, as her second husband, Thomas Bishop, who became involved in England in the transactions of Lennox and Queen Mary [No. 45, infra]. Bishop was, in 1568, for some time imprisoned in the Tower of London for his alleged share in a satirical rhyme against the Regent Murray.

Sir James Stirling married secondly Jean Chisholm, described as a "cousigness" of William Chisholm, Bishop of Dumblane, [No. 43 infra]. Sir James Stirling joined the party of the Reformers and as Patron of the Chaplainry in Dunblane Cathedral, founded by his ancestors, bestowed the emoluments upon his third son James "for support of his enterteinment at the sculis," the chaplainry then being vacant by the refusal of the holder to conform to the new ecclesiastical order. This James Stirling was slain in a quarrel about certain lands on the 3rd June 1593, and the then Laird of Keir, his brother, after keeping up the feud for some years, was induced by the influence of the King (James VI.) and the clergy to agree to a contract, by which the rival claimant resigned his alleged rights [No. 54 infra]. The great grandson of Sir James Stirling was Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden, who was a lord of session, known as Lord Garden. The Laird of Keir in 1715 was James Stirling. He was at Sheriffmuir, and his estates were forfeited, but they were purchased by friends for behoof of his eldest son and so preserved to the family. At an earlier date, in 1708, James Stirling was arrested on a charge of implication in the Jacobite attempt at invasion in that year. He was taken prisoner to London, and for a short time confined in Newgate, where he was kindly treated, as appears from letters to his wife, which, however, are not of sufficient public interest to be reported on. From this Laird of Keir the family property has descended to the present owner.

As has already been stated, the bulk of the papers in this collection are not of great public interest. Those more especially illustrating the public career of the family have been commented on. The following of a more miscellaneous character may be referred to. The Charters and Contract [Nos. 14, 23 and 30 infra] and the subsequent proceedings, Nos. 36, 38, show how widow laidies paid for the support of some influential neighbour, how a small baron put his affairs into the control

of a greater, and how the spiritual terrors of excommunication were brought into play against defaulting debtors. The peculiar phraseology of the grants to the Church [Nos. 15 and 26] may be noted, and it is also of some interest that in the notary's preamble to the Bishop of Dunblane's erection of the Chaplainries in his Cathedral [No. 33 infra] the Pope's name is omitted, as the erection was done within Scotland. [After the date and the indiction is written "Romana sede pastore carente vt fertur infra regnum Scotie"] showing the Scotch episcopal jealousy of the Papal See. The Contract [No. 39] and the Gift of escheat [No. 41] are highly illustrative of the turbulent state of society, the peaceful agreement against mutual slaughters being followed a few years later by the justifying (hanging) of one contracting party for the murder of the other. The papers relative to the appointment of a young acolyte to the Keir chaplainry at Dunblane, his ordination in consequence to the lowest grade of orders, and the competing rights of a chaplain appointed by Rome are also of interest [Nos. 46 to 49 infra]. The statement by the irate Laird of Leny in [No. 50 infra] about the "litill auld sourd" is corroborated by a Charter of King Alexander II. (printed in Lord Hailes' Annals, Vol. III., p. 377), dated in 1227, in which he refers to the little sword said to be given by King Culen to the ancestor of the heir of Leny. The sword itself was in existence in 1789. It is described as of silver, and about two and a half inches in length. An engraving of it appeared in 1792 in the Archæologia (Vol. XI. p. 45). This interesting relic has since been lost. The notarial protest [No. 51 infra] is of interest in view of the fact that at the date of it, Kirkcaldy of Grange, then Captain of the Castle of Edinburgh, had declared for Queen Mary's party, in opposition to the King and Regent, and the peculiar reception given to the Royal letters and the parties bearing them may so far be accounted for on political grounds.

Of the correspondence, the letters referring to the death of Strafford [No. 63] and the trial of Argyll [No. 68] are of widest historical interest. The first was penned by William Drummond of Riccarton, one of the Commissioners sent by the Scots to treat with King Charles First and the Parliament of England. The epistle of General Dalzell, afterwards so well known [No. 64] and that of his contemporary, Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven [No. 65], both eminent military men, show that spelling was not an accomplishment with them any more than with another celebrated warrior, John Graham of Claverhouse. Letter No. 69 is also very characteristic of its writer, the gentle-spirited Leighton, then Bishop of Dunblane, who became Archbishop of Glasgow. The remaining letters in this report call for no special mention, though Nos. 71 and 72 may be of interest as showing the state of foreign affairs at their date.

This Report is divided into two sections. I. Charters of the Stirlings of Keir, 1338–1679; and II. Correspondence, 1641–1702.

I.—Charters of the Stirlings of Keir.—1338-1679.

1. Charter by John of Argyll, Lord of Lorne, to Mary, his father's sister, wife of John, of Striwelyne, and her heirs, of the five penny land of Rathorane, the penny land called Garwpennynge, the two penny land of Bartychkeregyll, the penny land of Fekyrfaltach on both sides of the Logane, the penny land of Hachychnacelache, and the half penny land of Cragnamoychenache, all lying in Lorne: To be held for payment yearly of a pair of spurs, or their value if they could not be bought. Dated at

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Perth on the Nativity of St. Mary (8th September) 1338. Witnesses, Sir Malcolm Kenedy, Chamberlain of Scotland; Sir Michael Scot, knight; Michael Fisser, Constable of Perth; and others.

2. Instrument of Transumpt made in the Blackfriars Cemetery of Ayr, at the instance of John Cambell, Laird of the west part of Galstoun, of two Charters (1) Charter by Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, to Sir William of Galbrath, knight, and his heirs, of the lands of Kyrkmychell, and of Drummade, in the Earldom of Levenax, upon Levyn: To be held for payment of a pair of scarlet hose at the first entry of William and his heirs, at the manor of Belach, in name of blench-farm. Dated at Bullull, 16th January 1278–9. Witnesses, Sir William Byset and Sir John of Bykyrton. (2) Declaration by Walter of Danuelstown, Lord of Blackburn, that the lands of Galstoun and Bothernok, belonging to John Cambell, were no farther bound to him than his right to take therefrom 10 merks yearly, until John Cambell should pay him 100 merks on the high altar of the Kirk of Dunbretane. Dated at Dunbretene (Dumbarton) 10th October 1400. No witnesses. Transumpt dated 30th July 1405. Witnesses, Reginald of Fynvyk, John of Crawforde, John Coll, Patrick Marschell, Nigel Dugalan, burgesses of Ayr, Walter of Ayr, notary.

3. Charter by Matthew (Glendoning) Bishop of the Church of Glasgow, with consent of the Chapter thereof, to his beloved vassal, William of Striuelyne, son and heir of the late Sir John of Striuelyne, knight, of the lands of Cadare, in the barony of Glasgu, within the sheriffdom of Lanark: To hold of the Bishop and Church of Glasgow, for payment yearly of 4*l.* usual money, and three suits of court at three head pleas of the said barony, with ward, relief, and other usual services. At Glasgow. This charter is not dated, but must have been granted in 1408, in which year both the Bishop and Sir John of Striuelyne died. Witnesses Mr. Symon, of Mundavill, Archdeacon; Mr. John, of Hawick, Precentor of the Church of Glasgow; Sir Symon of Glendonwyne, knight; and Sir John of Hawik, presbyter and notary public.

4. Charter by Euphemia, Countess Palatine of Strathern, in her pure and lawful widowhood to her beloved esquire, Lucas of Streuelyn, of her lands of Westeretherne in her earldom of Strathern, which Lucas had resigned at Dunblane, in implement of an entail between him and William of Streuelyn, Lord of Cadare: To be held to Lucas and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to William and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs male whomsoever of the name of Streuelyne, whom failing to return to the nearest heirs whomsoever of Lucas, for giving three suits in the year at the three head pleas of the earldom of Strathern, and a silver penny at Foulis, on Whitsunday at the dinner hour, in name of blench-farm, if asked only. Dated at Perth, 8th October 1414. Witnesses, Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Menteith, Governor of Scotland, and Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole and Caithness, the granter's uncles; William Lord of Graham, John of Wemys of that Ilk, knights; David of Murray of Gask, Thomas Brisbane, Tristram of Gorthy, the granter's esquires.

5. Letter of Wadset (mortgage) by George Cambeel, Laird of the west part of the Gallystown, to William of Strewyllyng, Lord of Cadar, of the lands of the Gallisholme, in the lordship of the west part of the Gallystown, and sheriffdom of Ayr: To be held until the said William should be paid the principal sum of 20 merks on the high altar of the

High Kirk of Glasgow. Dated at Glasgow, 3rd August 1422. Witnesses, "Mayster Johne Stewart, sodane (subdean) of Glasgu, Schir Johne of "Dalgless, and Schir Thomas Wane, Sir Johne of Park, and Schir "Rechard Gardener."

6. Retour made before Sir Walter Stewart of Railstoun, Sheriff of Perth, at the command of the Governor of Scotland, by Sir John of Dromond and William of Rothven, knights, William of Erskyn, Robert of Ross, Patrick of Moray, Andrew of Dromond, Thomas of Roos, David of Ramsay, Richard of Wause, John of Abercrumby, Michael Mercer, John of Rettre, John of Chamber (de Camera), and John of Dalrimpill; who being sworn declare that the late William of Streuelyn, father of Luke of Streuelyn, died last vest end seised as of fee in the five penny lands of Rathorane and others (as in No. 1 supra), and that the said Luke is lawful and nearest heir of his father in these lands, which were then valued at five merks yearly, and in time of peace at 25 merks, and had been in the hands of the Lord of Lorne for 30 years and upwards since the death of William. Perth, 11th January 1423.

7. Retour of William of Striueline, as heir of John of Striueline, knight, his father, in the lands of Regorton, following on a precept from the Chancery of King James First, made before John of Ruthven, sheriff-depute of Perth, by Sir Andrew Gray of Fowlis, knight, Robert Rose, Thomas Charters, John Hering, Patrick of Rettre, Finlay Butter, Patrick Butter, Thomas of Monorgund, John Rose, Donald of Blair, Archibald Stewart, Nicholas Kynman, Alexander Grahame, Malcolm of Muncreyfe: the said lands of Regorton, in the sheriffdom of Perth, which were then valued at 14 merks yearly, and in time of peace at 10*l.*, were held in capite of Walter of Haliburtoun for ward and relief, and had been in his hands since the death of Sir John of Striueline 24 years before. Perth, 29th April 1432.

8. Instrument of Sasine in favour of Lucas Stirling, following upon and narrating a precept of Sasine dated at Kere 18th December 1433, by Norman of Lesly of Rothes, directed to Robert the Grame, of Kynpount, as bailie, to give Sasine to Lucas of Stirling of Retherne, of the lands of Kere in wadset. Sasine given at the manor of Kere, on 22 January 1433. Witnesses, Thomas Grame, son and heir of Robert of Grame, John Knokis, John Swyntoun, lord of that ilk, Sir John Malcolm, chaplain, Thomas of Row, Andrew Bell, William Grenok, John Magnus of Row, George Arnot, John Arnot, John of Stirling, Patrick McInrosich, and others. Andrew Ancolson, notary.

9. Letters by James (Kennedy), Bishop of St. Andrews, James (Bruce), Bishop of Dunkeld, Patrick, Lord the Grahame, and George of Setoun, Lord of that Ilk, knights, attesting that in the cause between William of Striuelyne, Lord of Cadare, and Gilbert of Striuelyn, they with the other Lords of Council named below, had ordained the lands of Kyrkmychael Striuelyn, lying above Levyn within the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton, to remain with William as his heritage, and that Gilbert, who had possessed the lands unjustly, should remove therefrom with all his goods, and pay rent therefor, from the time William took sasine thereof to the making of those letters. Dated at Stirling, and sealed by the said two bishops and two knights, 21st January 1442. The lords of council referred to were John of Dischyngtoun, lord of Ardrose, procurator for the Queen, Mr. Thomas of Lwyndene, procurator for the Earl of Angus, Sir William, lord of Borthwick, Sir Robert of Levyngstoun, lord of Drumry, Sir Alexander Ramsay, lord of Dalwolsy,

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Alexander of Strathachyn, procurator for the lord of Keith, Sir David of Dunbar, lord of Cockburn, Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Davy of Murray, lord of Tullibardine, John of the Sandilands, lord of Calder, Malcolm of Drummond, lord of the Stobhall, James of Levyngston, captain of Stirling, William of Levyngston, of Balcastale, Mr. John, of Bayliston, parson of Douglas, secretary to the King, and Robert of Chisholm.

10. Notarial Instrument narrating that Gilbert of Striulyne came before David of Cadyhou, Precentor, and Patrick Leich, David of Narne and Robert of Prendergest, Canons of Glasgow, and produced an instrument signed by Mr. Robert of Laweder, Canon of Glasgow and public notary, bearing that the said Gilbert of Striulyne passed to the Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and begged that certain lands of Gilbert's in Easter Cadyre, which Rankyn of Crawfurd, the bishop's bailie, had recognosced in the hands of the bishop as superior, might be restored to Gilbert, and he himself put in possession in name of his wife Isabel; and that the Bishop by delivery of a glove in name of the wife, re-invested Gilbert in the lands. Gilbert then required the said Canons to declare whether they remembered the premises, to which David of Cadyhou, Patrick Leich, and David of Narne answered that they did, and Robert of Prendergest declared that he believed the facts were so, but did not well remember them as eight years had elapsed. Done in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, 3rd March 1446.

11. Notarial Instrument attesting that William of Striueling, Lord of Cadar, went to the town of Estyr Cader, and there, in presence of many persons, explained that Sir Alexander of Levyngstoun, knight, lord of Calentare, had recognosced the lands of Estyr Cader without reasonable cause, notwithstanding the deceased Sir John of Striuelyng, knight, and William of Striuelyng, the grandfather and father of the said William, and he himself, had been in possession thereof for forty-six years, and had repledged them to Gilbert of Striuelyng, to William's prejudice; which being said, William went to the house of Estir Cader and expelled therefrom the said Gilbert and Isabella his spouse, and caused their animals and moveable goods to be removed from the lands by his sergeant, and also by breaking a plate and extinguishing a fire in the said house, annulled and destroyed the said repledgment. Done 28th May 1447.

12. Instrument of Resignation by Gilbert of Streueline and Isabella Trepnay, his wife, of the two parts of the lands of Estir Cadar, in the hands of William (Turnbull) Bishop of Glasgow, in favour of Patrick of Streueline, their son. Done in the chamber of the Bishop within the Castle of Stirling, 1448.

13. Procuratory of Resignation by George of Leslie, Lord of that Ilk, to James of Lewyngstone, captain to the king, and William of Sterling, son and apparent heir of Lucas of Sterling, of Bouchquhumgre, for resigning half the lands of Keyre, in the sheriffdom of Perth and earldom of Strathern, in the hands of King James, in favour of the said Lucas of Sterling and his heirs. Dated at Leslie, 7th May 1448. Witnesses, "Thom of Lummysdeyn of Condelay, Jhone Lummysden of Gleggir-"nache, Alyshundire of Cunygaym, squheyaris, Schir Robert Schort, "notare, vicare of Dersy, Thom of Kyninmode, and Jhone Fogo "Burgez of Couper."

14. Charter by Jonet of Kinross, of Kippanross, with consent of her friends, to William of Striuelne, son and heir of Lucas of Striuelin of Ratherne (for assisting her often in times past, and especially in

recovering her lands of Lupnoch, lying in the lordship of Strogartnay, from John of Menteith, to whom they had been wadset by her predecessors), of the said lands of Lupnoch: to hold of the Lord of Strogartnay and his heirs, for giving yearly a roebuck's head, at Whitsunday, in name of blench farm, if asked, and giving to the king and his successors such service as pertained thereto. Given under her seal and the seal of Patrick Lord Grahame, at Kincardin, 5th November 1448. Witnesses, Robert of Lauder, Bishop of Dunblane, Mr. John Cristinson, Official and Chancellor of Dunblane, Alexander of Grahame, William Halden, Malcolm Uchtre, squires, etc. The above charter was duly ratified by Janet Kinross, lady of Kippenross, with consent of Robert Stewart, her husband, in presence of Patrick, lord of Grahame, Alexander of Grahame, his brother, and other witnesses.

15. Charter of Mortification by William Striueling of Keyr, whereby, for the health of the souls of King James (Third), John Hepburne, Bishop of Dunblane, Luke Striuelyng, and Sir William Striuelyng, knight, and Margaret his spouse, the father and mother of the granter, and for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his wife, children, and ancestors, and of all faithful dead, he grants to Almighty God, the Heavenly Choir, and the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, and to her altar on the north side of the nave of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, and to Sir John Franch, perpetual chaplain at the said altar, and his successors serving and to serve God there, for ever, a toft and croft of the lands of Keyr, the lands of Schanrach, the Wodland, and Classingall, an annual rent of forty shillings from the lands of Kippanerayt, and the mill of Strowe, with three acres of arable land of the lands of Strowe, and the pasture of six beasts in the nether part of the same lands; to be held by the said chaplains in pure and perpetual alms, for performing divine service at the said altar, with license to Sir John Franch to possess any ecclesiastical benefice or chaplainry with or without cure, for the whole time of his life; but his successors shall reside in the City of Dunblane and perform service at the said altar, and if they shall be absent for two months without license from the granter and his heirs, the chaplainry to become vacant *eo facto*. The presentation to be with the granter and his heirs, who were to present a chaplain within two months after a vacancy, under a penalty of twenty merks, to be paid to the work of the Cathedral of Dunblane, and the presentation to devolve *illa vice* to the Bishop of Dunblane for the time. Dated at Keyr, 26th April 1472, and confirmed by John, Bishop of Dunblane, at Dunblane, 10th May, same year.

16. Notarial Instrument attesting that Humphrey Stirling, son of Sir William Stirling, lord of Cadar, knight, went, as procurator for his father, to the presence of Walter Stewart of Morfy, and cited him to appear at the parish church of Striueline, to resign to the said William two parts of the lands of Estir Cadar, and to receive a sum of money thereupon due to him, which Walter refused to do. Done in the public street of the burgh of Stirling, near the house of Elizabeth Stewart, Lady of Bigar, 10th May 1472. Witnesses, Walter of Buchannan, son and heir apparent of Patrick of Buchannan of that Ilk, and others.

17. Letter under the Privy Seal of King James Third, promising that no revocation to be made by the King should prejudice his charter of erection of the lands of Keire, Lupnoich, Classingawis, Dachlewane, Retherne, Striueling and Strowy into the barony of the Keire in favour of William of Striueling of the Keire and his heirs. Dated at Edinburgh 28 January 1473.

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18. Letters of Resignation by Walter Stewart of Morphie and Patrick of Stereling, the son of the deceased Gilbert of Stereling and Isobella Tripney his spouse, of two parts of the lands of Easter Cadar, in the hands of William of Stereling, laird of Cadar, knight, their overlord, to remain with him, his heirs and assignees for ever. Dated at Edinburgh 22nd April 1477. Walter Stuart of Morphie by a later obligation, dated 29th April 1477, declares that he never had possession of the lands in question, and binds himself not to molest Sir William Striueling in the peaceable enjoyment thereof.

19. Retour of the Service of William Striueling as heir of William Striueling of Cadar, knight, his father, in the lands of Lettyr within the earldom of Leuenax and shire of Stirling, made before Alexander Cunyngahame of Polmais-Cunyngahame, Sheriff depute of Stirling, by Alexander Setoune of Tulibody, John Striueling of Cragbarnard, Duncan Forester of Gunnerschaw, David Broiss of Kennet, John Striueling younger, son and apparent heir of the said John Striueling, James Lekky of that Ilk, John Murray, Adam Bulle, Gylbert Brady, Thomas Cragingelt of that Ilk, John Watson, John Bulle and James Graye. The lands were valued at twenty merks, and in time of peace at ten pounds, were held of the King for ward and relief, etc., and had been in his hands since the death of Sir William three weeks before. Dated at Stirling, 29th May 1487.

20. Instrument of Sasine, dated 31 May 1487, given by Patrick Blacader, bailie of the barony of Glasgow, to William Sterulyng as heir of the deceased Sir William Sterulyng of Cadder, knight, his father, of the lands of Cadder, which proceeds on and transumes (1) Precept of clare constat by Martin Wane, Chancellor, Gilbert Rerik, Archdeacon, and Patrick Leiche, Canon and Official, all of the Church of Glasgow, Vicars-general of Robert (Blacader) Bishop of Glasgow, then abroad, for infefting the said William Sterulyng, as heir of his father in the said lands conform to the succeeding retour. Dated at Glasgow, 30th May 1487; and (2) Retour of the service of said William Sterulyng as heir of his said father, made before the said Patrick Blacader as bailie foresaid, by John Maxwell, son and heir apparent of John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, Thomas Steward of Mynto, Allan Steward of Schelzardis, Patrick Culquhoyne of Gleynne, William Schaw, Henry Burell, John Schaw, Andrew Ottyrburn, burgesses and citizens of Glasgow, John Symiesoun, Robert Huchonsoun, John Petcarne, James Bynnyng, Thomas Ottyrburn, Richard Lowdeane, and Patrick Bard. The lands of Cadder were then valued at eighty-five merks, and in time of peace at the same; were held of the Church of Glasgow, and the Bishop thereof for the time, by ward and relief, etc., and had been in the hands of the Bishop of Glasgow as superior, since the death of Sir William, three weeks and three days before.

21. Charter by Colin Campbell of Achowye or Auchinhowe, as Superior, to William Styrling, son and heir apparent of William Styrling of Cadder and Elizabeth Bochquhanne his spouse and their heirs of the lands of Kyrkmechall and Blarnarne, which had been resigned by William Styrlyng of Cadder: To hold of the granter and his heirs for the service contained in the old infeftments. Dated at Kyrkmechall, 25 July 1493.

22. Charter by King James IV., whereby, after narrating that it had been shown to him and the Lords of his Privy Council, that his deceased father James III. (whose soul might God pardon) had, instigated by

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evil councillors, during his last residence at the town of Stirling, burnt the tower and place of Kere, belonging to the King's beloved familiar, Sir William Striueling, of Kere, knight; and that the said William had stated to the King and his council, that his charters and infeftments had been burnt and destroyed in the said tower, and had also shown to them a retour of his lands which held of the King in blench farm: the King willing that the said William should not suffer damage or prejudice by the destruction of his charters, but rather that he, for his faithful service should be of new infeft in his lands, granted to him the above lands and annual rent, which had been resigned in terms of an instrument of resignation of same date, the lands of Kere, the tower and place of Kere, and the lands of Kippanedavy, Classingall, Strowe, Lupnoch, Raterne, Striueling and Dalchlewane, and an annual rent of forty shillings from the lands of Kippenrate, all in the earldom of Strathern, and created and united them in a free barony, to be called the Barony of Kere: To be held by William and his heirs, for giving yearly a pair of gilt spurs at the tower and place of Kere, on the feast of St. John the Baptist in summer, in name of blench farm, if asked. Dated at Stirling, 9th January 1488.

23. Notarial Instrument, whereby Alexander Kynross and John Kinross, his son and apparent heir, placed themselves under the control of Sir William Stryueling of Kere, knight, and his heirs, concerning the government and rule of their persons, and their entry to the lordship of Kippenross, and the disposal thereof as Sir William and his heirs should please, except the sale thereof and the exhereditation of the said Alexander and John and their heirs, and swore that they and their heirs would from the date thereof be faithful men for ever to the said knight and his heirs, and thereupon did homage as use was in like cases; and if they should fail, they would, besides performance pay five hundred pounds Scots to Sir William and his heirs as damages and expenses. Done in the chamber of Sir James Belses, Sub-dean of Dunblane, within the City of Dunblane, on 15th December 1497.

24. Contract between Sir Patrick Hwme of Polwortht, knight, and Sir William Striueling of the Kere, knight, whereby they agree that John of Striueling, son and apparent heir of Sir William, should marry Margaret Home, daughter of Sir Patrick, and failing her, Sibbale (Sybil) Home her sister and so forth, as long as Sir Patrick had a lawful daughter, until the completion of the marriage, "at the lauchfule age "of the said barnis, the maill beying of fourtene yeris and the femell "twelf yeris"; and that Sir William should give in conjunct infeftment to his son and his spouse, twenty pounds worth of his lands of Strathallone, in the shire of Perth; and as these lands were in wadset, would infeft them in as much of either the lands of Lumbany or Balquhomry, as Sir Patrick should please until Strathallone was redeemed. For the which Sir Patrick bound himself to pay 450 merks to Sir William of Murray of Tullibardine, knight, and John of Kynross of Kippane Ross, the heir of the late Jonet of Kinross of Kippane Ross, for the discharge of a reversion (containing 133*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) of the lands of Lubnoch, made by the late Sir William of Striueling of Reterne, knight, father of Sir William, to the said deceased Jonet; and in security of the completion of the marriage, Sir William was to infeft Sir Patrick in the lands of Balquhomry, in the barony of Leslie and shire of Fife, to be held of him and his heirs in blench farm for two pennies and reserving half an acre to do the overlord service: And as Agnes Bruce had the liferent of ten pounds worth of Balquhomry, Sir William would in warrandice thereof, infeft Sir Patrick in the lands of Lumbany in the barony of Banbrech

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and shire of Fife, the lands of Glenty, in the shire of Perth, and his forty shillings annual rent from Kippane Rait, and Sir Patrick would give his letter of reversion to resign the whole lands on the completion of the marriage; but if the marriage should fail by decease of John, or of the daughters of Sir Patrick, or if the King should obtain John's marriage by decease of Sir William, then the lands should be redeemable on payment of 400 merks; or on payment of 700 merks if the marriage should fail "be dissent or wilfulnes of the said Jhonne or William his fader"; and Sir Patrick should not enter into possession until the completion of the marriage, or failure thereof as above. Dated at Edinburgh, 30th March 1501.

25. Retour of the service of William Striuelyne as heir of the deceased Willlam Striuelyne of Cadder, his father, in the lands of Cragbrey, lying in the barony of Dummany (Dalmeny) in the shire of Linlithgow, made before Nicholas Craufurd, sheriff depute of Linlithgow, by James Levinstoune of Manerstoune, Robert Listoun of Himby, Gilbert Hamilton of Lochhouse, James Leuinstoun of Braidlaw, Patrick Cormie of Ballinheid, Robert Douglas of Pimferstoun, John Lithgow of Weltoune, John Sandilands of Hilhouse, John Akynhede, Alexander Akynhede, John Cochrane of Balbachlo, Alexander Benyne, William Walchop, Thomas Brownne, Duncan Carrebyr of that Ilk, John Akynhede and Thomas Douglas. The lands of Cragbrey, which were then valued at six merks, and in time of peace at forty shillings, and held of the baron of Dummany, in name of blench farm, for giving yearly a pound of pepper, with three suits of court at three head pleas of the barony of Dummany, in name of blench farm if asked; and the fee thereof had been in the King's hands through ward since the decease of John Moubray, heir of Sir David Moubray; and the free tenement had been in the hands of the said Sir David Moubray of Dummany, knight, through reservation since the death of William Striuelyne three months before. Dated at Linlithgow, 9th May 1506.

26. Charter of Mortification by John Striueling of Kere, Knight; whereby, on the preamble that because by devout prayers, and celebration of masses, where the Son of man is offered for our sins, it is piously believed that sins are put away, and the pains of purgatory destroyed, and the souls of the dead more frequently delivered from such pains, therefore, for the increase of divine worship, by a charitable impulse, for the praise and honour of God Almighty, the Virgin Mary, St. Anna her mother, and all the saints of the heavenly choir, for the health of the souls of James IV., King of Scots, Margaret, Queen of Scotland, his spouse, their children, ancestors, and successors; and for the health of the souls of Lucas Striueling, and of Sir William Striueling, and Sir William Striueling, knights, John's grandfather and father, Margaret Cunyngehame, his grandmother, Margaret Creichtoun, Lady Sympile, his mother, Catherine Striueling, Countess of Angus, his sister, and for the health of his own soul and that of his wife, and the souls of their ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all faithful dead, Sir John grants to Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, and all saints, and to her altar on the north side of the nave of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, and to Sir Thomas Myllar and Sir Archibald Balcomy, chaplains, and their successors, chaplains at the said altar, an annual rent of twenty pounds (Scots) from the lands of Schanraw, Wodland, and Kippenrate, and the mills of Strowy and Keir within the shire of Perth: To be held to the said chaplains and their successors in perpetual alms, for performing divine service at the said altar, either personally or by a chaplain licensed by the granter and his heirs as

patrons; and the said chaplains were to reside in the city of Dunblane, and celebrate continually divine service there, and if they should fail to do so for two months without licence the chaplainries should be void: The presentation to the chaplainries to pertain to Margaret Creichtoun, mother of the granter for her life, and after her death to him and his heirs; and the collation to pertain to the Bishop of Dunblane and his successors; but if the patron should not present a chaplain within two months after a vacancy, the presentation should devolve for that time only on the Bishop of Dunblane for the time. Dated at Dunblane, 2nd October 1509.

27. Decree Arbitral by William (Elphinstone), Bishop of Aberdeen, Andrew (Stewart), Bishop of Caithness, David (Hamilton), Bishop of Argyll, George (Hepburn), Postulate of the Isles, Matthew, Earl of Levinax, and Master James Henrison, of Straton Hall, justice clerk, arbiters chosen to consider what sums of money John Hamilton of Pardowy, and others, under-written, have disbursed upon Thomas Galbraith, of Balkindrocht, for the alienation made to them by him of the following lands, namely, to John Hamilton, 5*l.* land to Blacharne, to John Logan of Gartconvel 5*l.*, land of Balkindrocht, to Uchrede Knox 5*l.* land of Kirkpennyland, to John Stewart of Black Hall 5*l.* land of Kirkpenny land, to Peter Colquhone 5 nobles worth of land of Kirktoun, and to plan Stewart 5 nobles worth of land of Bankell; finding that John Hamilton, John Logan, and others who had bought the lands named from Thomas Galbraith, had expended 600 merks for his sustentation, and ordaining them to pay the King 900 merks for confirming their rights, and to give the said Thomas reversions to the said lands, and the latter was to have a brieve of idiotry served upon him, and be interdicted from alienating his lands, and the said persons were, among them, to pay him 20*l.* yearly during his life for his support. Dated at Edinburgh, 8th November 1510. Witnesses, William, Earl of Montrose, Sir Alexander McCulloch, William Scot of Baluery, knights, Master John of Murray, and Robert Lauson of Hieriggs.

28. Decree by James (Beaton), Archbishop of Glasgow, William, Lord Borthwick, Master Gawin Dunbar, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Clerk Register, William Scot, of Baluery, knight, and Robert Colvile, of Ochiltree, Lords of Council, finding and declaring that the lands of Lupnoch, Dauchlewan, and Raterne-Stirling, otherwise called the Cogs of Strathalloun, belonging to Sir John Striueling of the Keir, knight, and held of the King by service of ward and relief, had, notwithstanding the annexation thereof to the barony of Kere, been recognosced in the king's hands because of the alienation of the greater part of the lands without his consent, the said alienation being made previous to the annexation. Decree dated at Edinburgh, 12th May 1513.

29. Notarial Instrument narrating that John, Lord of Erskine, Sheriff of Stirling, had, in terms of the King's brieve of division, elected an inquest, namely, Duncan Forestar of Garden, Ninian Setoun of Touch-fraser, Walter Forestar of Torwod, knights, James Edmonstoun of Bouchquhaderok, Arthur Stewart of Culbege, James Spettale of Blair, Robert More of Boquhopil, Richard Burne of Hill, John Knock of Ardmanuel, Robert Calender of Maner, Alexander Levingston of Trencnteran, Robert Bruyss of Auchinbowy, Thomas Somervel, son and heir apparent of David Somervel of Plane, Patrick Pardowin of Thirty-acres, and Walter Sellar; to find whether Alexander, Lord Hume, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, had right to the half of the lands of Innerallone, and the inquest found that he had; whereupon the said

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sheriff caused lots to be cast, according to custom in such cases, which lots being cast, the lot of Lord Hume fell upon the sunny half of the lands. Done in the courthouse of the burgh of Stirling 3rd October 1514.

30. Contract between Sir John Striueling of the Keir and John Kinross of Kippenross, narrating a decree obtained by Sir John (on 15th February 1516) before the Lords of Council ordaining John of Kinross as heir to the deceased Jonet Kinross of Kippenross, to infeft Sir John in as good land, in as competent a place, as freely holden, and of as great value as the lands of Lubnoch, which had been granted by the said Jonet Kinross to the late William Striueling, Sir John's grandfather, with a clause of warrandice, but, which had been recognosced in the King's hands [as in No. 28 supra] or otherwise to pay 650 merks for the warrandice of the lands, which sum was the composition that would have been payable to the King and his treasurer for the said recognition; but it is agreed that notwithstanding the decree, Sir John, "movit of pete and for the steid and afald part to be kepit to him be "the said Johne of Kinross, and for the removing of all conuenciens fra "the said Schir Johne his predecessouris or successouris, and their sawlis "heir and befor God, gif ony conuenciens be in the said mater" remitted to John Kinross 100*l.* of the above 650 merks; and as John had not the remainder in ready money, he bound himself to infeft Sir John and his heirs in the lands of Auchlochy, in the shire of Perth, and in his lands of Spittal Croft and Merzonis acre, at the Brigend of Dunblane; and as half of Auchlochy was wadset to Walter Stewart, he would assign the reversion to Sir John that he might redeem the same, etc.; while Sir John discharged all obligations he had of John Kinross before the date hereof. Dated at Stirling, 10th April 1516. Witnesses, Walter Forster of the Torwood, knight, Robert Callandar of the Manar, William of Striueling, brother to said Sir John, William of Kinross, Archibald Dausone, and Edward Spettale, notary.

31. Tack by Henry Abbot of Lindores, and the convent thereof to Sir John Strevelinge of the Kere, knight, of the lands of Benee and Catkin with the teindsheaves thereof, in the shire of Perth and regality of Lindores, for nineteen years from Whitsunday then next, for the yearly payment of 12*l.* Scots, multures to their mill of all corns growing on the land, and other due service. Dated at Lindores, 16th September 1516.

32. Charter by King James Fifth, with consent of the Regent Albany, to Isabella Gray, relict of the deceased Adam Creichtoun of Rothvenis, knight, and her heirs, of the half lands of Inneralloun, which had been formerly held by her and her spouse of the deceased Alexander, Lord Hume, who held immediately of the King, and then pertained to the King by the escheat and forfeiture of Lord Hume, who had been convicted of high treason and executed; but because Isabella was innocent, and no party to Lord Hume's crimes, the King willed that his forfeiture should not prejudice her infeftment: To be held for services used and wont before the forfeiture. Dated at Edinburgh, 18th November 1516.

33. Notarial Instrument narrating that James (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane with consent of his chapter, erected the nine chaplainries in the choir of his cathedral church into perpetual chaplainries; and collated Sir Thomas Watson, chaplain to the first chaplainry of Keir within the said choir. Dated 14th May 1522. Witnesses, William

Cheisholme, Vicar of Muthil, George Wawane, Vicar of Dunsyar, Dionisius Row, William Anderson, and Robert Akinhed, chaplains.

34. Bond of Manrent by Laurence Craufurd of Kilbirny and Hew Craufurd, his son, with consent of his father, to John Striueling of Keir, knight, and James Striueling his son and apparent heir, for all the days of their lifetime. Dated at Edinburgh, 26th October 1524. Witnesses, Christopher Craufurd, Thomas Leyrmond, Robert Craufurd, and Sir Alexander Wilson.

35. Renunciation by Alexander (Stewart), Bishop of Moray, Commendator of the Abbeys of Scone and Inchaffray, for himself and his convent of Scone, to John Striueling of the Keir, knight, of the lands of Strowe, which they had apprised for certain sums which he should have paid them for their teind pennies due from the "casualityis of the office of the Shereffschipp of Perth," for the three years that he received these: discharging him of all byrun dues, as he had paid the same. Edinburgh, 4th May 1531.

36. Letters of Excommunication by the Official of St. Andrews within the Archdiaconate of Lothian, addressed to the Curate of Edinburgh or any other chaplain, ordaining him to excommunicate in his church, in presence of the people in time of mass, John Kynross of Kippenross for not fulfilling a contract made betwixt him and John Striueling of Keir, knight, (dated 15th March 1518), the excommunication to be pronounced publicly on all Sundays and feast days, without ceasing until other orders were given. Edinburgh, 1st May 1531, with certificates attached (both dated on Whit-sunday) by Robert Cristeson, Curate of Stirling, that he had excommunicated John Kynross within the parish church of Stirling, and by Thomas Millar, chaplain, that he had made personal intimation thereof to John Kynross.

37. Decree of Thomas Mailuill, Rector of Hutown, Commissary of Mr. James Symson, Rector of Kirkforthar and Official of Lothian, judge in a cause pending before the said official and as yet undecided, between John Striueling of Keir, knight, pursuer, and John Kynross of Kippenross, defender; Declaring that John Striueling has proved his rights, and ought therefore to be absolved from the sentences of excommunication, aggravation and reaggravation, if he has incurred any, at the instance of John Kynross for nonfulfilment of the contract betwixt them, dated and registered in the Official's Court books 15th March 1518; notwithstanding the rights, replies and triplies produced on the part of John Kynross, not proved; Finding John Kynross liable in expenses, 7th December 1531.

38. Decree by the Official of Lothian, finding that John Kynross of Kippenross ought not to be absolved from the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him, and condemning him in the expenses of process. Pronounced in the usual place of Consistory, being St. Martin's aisle, in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburg, on 7th August 1532, in presence of John Striueling of Keir, knight, and also of Masters James Carmure, James Murray, William Wichtman, William Johnston, John Cowtis, John Johnston, and Sir Robert Symson, chaplain. Sealed 11th September 1532.

39. Contract between Marion Maxwell, Lady of Bardowy, and Alan Hamilton of Bardowy, her son, on the one part, and John Logan of Balwee, for his kin and friends, on the other part, whereby they choose Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and William Striueling of Glorat, Captain of

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Dumbarton, neutral persons, as arbiters to decide regarding all slaughters, hurts, and debates betwixt the contracting parties, their kin and friends, etc. John Logan also binds himself to persuade Colin Campbell of Auchinhowie to concur and agree with Alan Hamilton as to disputes betwixt them: and if any of the friends, especially the Laird of Colgrane (Danielstoun) on one side, and the laird of Cowdoun on the other, will not submit to the arbiters chosen, they shall appoint their own arbiters. Dated at Dunbarton, 17th June 1531. Witnesses, John Striueling of Cragbarnat, Maister James Striueling, parson of Kilmodene, Walter Striueling in Balagane, Walter Galbraith of Kerscadden, Maister John Ker, John Busbae of Mukcrawft, John Lenox, Sir Thomas Jacson, and Thomas Bishop, notary.

40. Tack by John, Abbot of Lindores, and the Convent to Sir John Striueling of the Keir, of the lands of Beny and Caitkin, for nineteen years from Whitsunday then next for payment yearly of 12*l.* Scots and other services; also appointing Sir John their Bailie of their lands of Feddalis and Beny in the shire of Perth and regality of Lindores, for the above space with a yearly fee of two merks. Dated at Lindores, 5th October 1532. Signed by John, Abbot of Lindores, John, Subprior, and twenty-four monks.

41. Gift by King James Fifth under his Privy Seal to John Striueling, knight, granting to him the escheat of the late Colin Campbell of Auchinhowie, who had been convicted and justified in a Justice Court held in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on 15th November 1537, for the slaughter of Alan Hamilton of Bardowy, Robert Striueling of the Lettir, and Andrew Striueling of Ballendroich; excepting from the gift the corn, cattle, and goods within the shire of Stirling intromitted with by John Lord Erskine, sheriff thereof, which are to be inbrought to the King's use. Dated at Edinburgh, 18th December 1537.

42. Decree by William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, pronounced at the instance of Margaret Buchanan and Jonet Buchanan, natural lawful daughters (filias naturales legittimas) and heirs of the late Patrick Buchanan of Lany, and William Lok, younger, spouse of Margaret, and Maurice McNawchtane, spouse of Jonet, pursuers, against Elizabeth and Egidia (Giles) Buchanan, natural daughters (filias naturales) of the said Patrick, Andrew Murray, spouse of Elizabeth, and Alexander Stewart, spouse of Giles, defenders; declaring the said Elizabeth and Giles natural daughters begotten between the said Patrick and Margaret Buchanan (no marriage, at least no lawful marriage, subsisting between the said Patrick and Margaret) to be illegitimate, and unable to succeed to their paternal heritage; also adjudging the defenders to pay expenses of process. Dated at Dunblane, 23 September 1539. Witnesses, John Chisholm, Archdeacon of Dunblane, James Wilson, Canon, Stephen Culross, Vicar of Fyntra, William Moreson, and David Gourlay.

43. Contract of Marriage between James Striueling of the Keir, on the one part, and James Chisholme of Classingall, and Jane Chisholme "cousigness" to William (Chisholme), Bishop of Dunblane, on the other part, whereby James Chisholme is bound to obtain a dispensation for third degrees of consanguinity and fourth of affinity subsisting between James Striueling and Jane; and James Striueling should infeft Jane in her pure virginity in his lands of Cadder, and thereafter contract marriage with her: for which Jane Chisholme was to pay him 1,000*l.*, to be applied in redeeming his lands, and cause the Bishop with

consent of his chapter set in lease to James Striueling and Jane, and to the longest liver of them, their heirs, &c., the teind sheaves of the Keirs Over and Nether, etc. for nineteen years from Lammas 1544, they paying yearly to the Bishop and his successors three chalders of bear and one of meal: the Bishop was also to support James Striueling and Jane for five years, in all ordinary expenses, and James Striueling was not to wadset or sell any of his lands without the Bishop's consent. Dated at Dunblane, 5th March, 1542.

44. Charter by William Menteith of Kers, whereby after narrating that that he had received the Queen's letters, commanding him to infeft Alexander Drovmond of Carnock, and Matthew Hamilton of Milnburn (in default of James Striueling of Keir who had failed to do so) in the lands of Easter and Wester Ochiltrees, which had formerly belonged to Thomas Bischop who had forfeited them for high treason; he grants the half of the said lands to the said Matthew Hamilton, his heirs and assignees: To hold of the granter and his heirs for services. Dated at Edinburgh, 9th February 1545.

45. Licence by Queen Mary, with consent of the Regent Arran, to Jonet Striueling, spouse of Thomas Bischop, to remain in England, where she had gone with consent of the Regent, for twenty days thereafter, notwithstanding the war then subsisting between the Queen and King of England. Dated at Stirling, 28th March (1547).

46. Collation by William (Chisholm), Bishop of Dunblane, directed to the Dean of the christianity of Dunblane, for inducting Sir John Forfar, chaplain, on the presentation of James Striueling of Keir, in the perpetual Chaplainry of the Virgin Mary, founded within the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, then vacant by the resignation of Sir James Blakwod, last chaplain thereof. Dated at Dunblane, 25th January 1549. Endorsed on this writ is an instrument of induction by Sir James Blakwod, chaplain, and dean of the Christianity of Dunblane, of the said Sir James Forfar into said chaplainry, by delivery of the vestments and altar missal. Dated 31 January 1549.

47. Notarial Instrument narrating that James Striueling of Keir lay patron of the chaplainry and altar of St. Mary the Virgin, founded in the north aisle of the nave of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane came before John Leirmonth, notary public, and declared that he had presented William Blakwod, clerk, to William (Chisholm) Bishop of Dunblane, to be collated to the said chaplainry, and although the said William Blakwod was not yet a priest, he thereby licensed him to accept the said chaplainry, until he should be promoted to priest's orders; the said chaplainry being in the meantime served by an honest chaplain, according to the tenor of its foundation: whereupon the said William Blakwod took instruments. Done in the hall of the Archdeaconate of Dunblane, within the City of Dunblane, 3rd February 1549. A collation by the Bishop in favour of William Blakwod of the chaplainry vacant by the resignation of Sir John Forfar, is also dated on same day.

48. Letters of Robert (Reid), Bishop of Orkney, attesting that on the day of the date, namely, Saturday before Passion Sunday, he had, in the Church of the Monastery of Jedburgh, promoted William Blakwod, acolyte of the diocese of Dunblane, having for title the chaplainry of St. Mary within the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, to the order of subdeacon, and that by the imposition of hands, he being diligently

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examined as to knowledge, morals, and other things requisite, and found fit and able. Jedburgh, 14th March 1550.

49. Notarial Instrument narrating that in presence of Andrew Blakwod, notary, &c. there appeared Master Abraham Creichtone, Provost of Dunglas and Official of Lothian, pretending to have right, in virtue of a certain alleged signature obtained by him from the Apostolic See, to the perpetual chaplainry of the Virgin Mary within the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, and declared that he was unwilling to disturb William Blakwod, chaplain, in the peaceful possession of the said chaplainry which he had canonically obtained; therefore of his own free will he publicly and expressly renounced the signature obtained by him, as was asserted, and also his right of appeal to the Apostolic See, with all other right or action he might have in the matter. Done in the Consistory of the Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh, 7th December 1551. Witnesses, Master John Spens, Thomas Hart, Master Alexander Drummond, James Cheisholme, Sir Edmund Cheisholme, and George Melros.

50. Account of the families of Leny of Leny, and Buchanan of Leny, sent by Robert Buchanan of Leny to the Laird of Keir, about 1560.

This is a paper of some length, tracing the "antiquite and genealogie" of the house of Leny, since the first Buchanan had the lands. The writer gives as a reason for writing "I thocht it necessar to lat sic nobill "men and frendis knaw the same (the antiquity, &c.) and that becaus ". . . . the Laird of Keir usis to say to sindry honest men quhom withe "he communicats and speikis of my effaris . . . that I am bot ane "sobir (mean) fallow of base degre, knawing bot tuay or thre fallowis "of my kin, as he wald say. He regards nocht my kyndnes nor yit my "unkyndnes, bot estemes thaim bayt to ane small effect. Thairfoir I "thocht it gud to lat the matter be uthirways knawin, quhowbeit the "hous and leving be brokin at the pleisour of God, his fathir and him-"self being the instrumentis thairof; yit the freindis of the hous ar "nocht decait, prysit be God, bot are abill to revard thair freind and "their vnfriend as they deserue at thair hand." The writer then deduces the family pedigree with its various branches and offshoots, down to his own day. The first paragraph and the last will suffice to indicate the remainder. "I find in the beginning the Lanyis of that "Ilk hes bruikit that leving without ony infeftment, except ane litill "auld sourd, gauin to Gilesiemuir be the King and ane auld relict callit "Sant Fillanis twithe, quhilke servit thaim for thar chartour quhyle "Alexander his dayis; and than ane Allan Lany, brithir son to the "Laird of Lany, marriet the Laird his dochtir, and obteinit the first in-"feftment of the landis of Lany fra the Kingis handis; quhilk chartour "servit tham quhill King James the First dayis, and than John Buch-"quhanane, secund sone to the Laird of Buchquhanane marriet ane "Jonat Lany, hereitrix of that Ilk, and [she] bowir to him sonis and "dochtiris." . . . . . "To conclude, I, Robert Buchquhanane of Lany "that ringis now. . . . . I am cheif of the auld family of Lany; "quhairof it is weill knauin thair wes alauin knightis and sauin lairdis, "befoir thay war surnamit Buchquhananis, as is fully schawin in the "tree of the house," etc.

51. Notarial Instrument proceeding on two documents, (1) Letters dated 21st December 1557, directed by Mary Queen of Scots to Alexander Lord Hume for infefting James Striueling of Keir, and Jonet Chisholme, his spouse, as his tenants, in the half lands of Innerallown then in the Queen's hands through the decease of their former owner

John Hume of Hutounhall, a bastard, without heirs of his body; (2) Ratification of the said letters, made by King James Sixth with consent of the Earl of Lennox Regent, dated 4th February 1570; narrating that on the date hereof James Striueling of Auchyll, as procurator for James Striueling of Keir, knight, passed to the "forzett" (front-gate) of the castle of Edinburgh within which Alexander Lord Hume was then dwelling, and there required John Raid, one of the porters of the castle, and servant to the Laird of Grange (Sir William Kirkcaldy) captain thereof, to permit the said procurator to enter the Castle and intimate the above letters, etc., to Lord Hume. The porter immediately went and desired Lord Hume's answer thereupon, who sent his "speciale seruand," John Cranstoun, son to the "gudeman" of Thurlstane Mains, to answer, that he would not obey the letters, etc. Wherefore the procurator seeing he could not obtain admission to Lord Hume's personal presence, then required his lordship in presence of his servant, the subscribing notary, and witnesses to fulfil the terms of the letters and ratification narrated: and also, as before, the procurator required the porter, John Raid, to permit him with the notary, etc., to enter further within the castle to Lord Hume's personal presence, but the porter refused in any way to do this, and "constranit the "said procuratour, me notar, and witnesses foirsaidis to depart and pass "furth at the said foirzett of the said Castell, and wald not suffer ws to "entir thairintill agane." The procurator therefore delivered copies of the documents to Cristopher Frude, Lord Hume's servant, in presence of his lordship's other servant John Cranstoun, who received the same. The procurator then "protestit solemnitlie for forder charges thairupoun and remeid of law," and demanded instruments. This was done within the said "foirzett, and outwith the samin," on 9th February 1570, at 3.30 p.m.

52. Presentation by Sir James Striueling of Keir, knight, granting to his son James Striuiling, to be used by him "for support of his interteinment at the sculis," the chaplainry of our Lady Altar, some time situated within the Cathedral Kirk of Dunblane, with all lands, etc., thereto belonging; the chaplainry being vacant in the granter's hands, in terms of the Act of Parliament on the subject, Sir William Blakwod the last chaplain having failed to appear before the Superintendent or Commissioner of the diocese, to give his attestation of his faith and obedience to the King and Government, as required by Parliament, and so having forfeited the chaplainry. The granter requires the Lords of Session to direct the necessary letters for causing the said James Striuiling to be paid the rents of his chaplainry. At Keir, 20 December 1574.

53. Testament (dated at Cadder 4th September 1588), and Inventory of the goods of Sir James Striuiling of Keir, knight, who died at Cadder on 3rd February 1588. The sum left by the deceased, after deducting the debts due by him, was 3,623*l.* 5*s.* (Scots) among other articles of personal property enumerated in the Inventory of his goods are, of silver work, two silver pieces weighing 16 oz., one silver "saltfatt" weighing 6 oz., one dozen of silver spoons weighing 12 oz., one little "masser" [cup or dish] and five black cups with silver about the edges thereof, weighing 11 oz., in all 45 oz., of silver work valued at 40*s.* per oz. amounting to 90*l.* The testator left somewhat minute directions for the guidance of his family. He appoints his wife, and his son Archibald to be his executors. He ordains them to plenish the half land given to his younger son James and to build him a reasonable house either in Kippendavie or Lanerk and plenish it well. He prays Archibald to live

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with his mother and use her counsel, for she is his loving friend, but with a special proviso, if they should not be able to agree. He leaves all effects that belong to his wife in liferent to his son Archibald in fee, except what his wife pleases to leave to their daughter Margaret or other friends at her discretion: he leaves the helping of servants and poor friends to the discretion of his wife, and his son Archibald, adding "as "to my counsall quhow Archibald sall gowerne him self or quhais "companey and counsall he shall vse, I refer that to his awin wisdome, "for I hoip in his judgment." . . . . He ordains his son James to wait well on his brother Archibald, and to be a good servant to him, and both of them to be good and kind sons to their mother, and James to marry with consent of his mother and brother. He concludes "God gif my "wyf dayis to leif with thame and be ane gude moder and gowernor to "thame, and thay to be gude obedient sonnes to hir, quhilk gif thay do "I dout not bot God sall assist thame with his holie spreit, that thay "may leif togidder in luif, upricht to God, trew to the prince, and kynd "to thair freindis. My blessing I leif with thame and all my bairnes "oyis (grand-children) and freindis. This I leif for my latter will," etc. Confirmed by the Commissaries of Edinburgh, for Sir Archibald Striuiling of Keir, knight, the testator's only executor, on 9th December 1591.

54. Contract between Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, knight, Dame Jean Chisholme, Lady Keir, his mother, and he as taking burden for his kin and friends, on the one part, and William Sinclair, now of Galwaldmoir, son and heir of the late William Sinclair of Galwaldmoir, and James Sinclair, his brother, for themselves, and taking burden for their other brother and sister, and remaining kin; narrating that the late Sir James Stirling of Keir possessed the lands of Auchinbie, in the parish of Dunblane, by two titles, one from Durie of that Ilk, and one from the late Bishop of Dunblane, that these lands were given by Sir James to his son Sir Archibald, and by the latter to his brother the late James Stirling, of Kippendavie, who all had undoubted right to the lands; notwithstanding which the late William Sinclair most unkindly obtained from the King a charter of said lands as kirk lands annexed to the Crown, and endeavoured to dispossess Sir James Stirling and his heirs. From this act there arose great feud betwixt the parties "and at the last maist unnaturally and unhappilie upon grit suddentie, "fell out the lamentable slauchter of the saidis vmquhill James "Stirling, vmquhill William Sinclair, Edward and George Sinclaris, "his sones, and the hurting and wounding of the said William thair "brother," on Wednesday, 3rd June 1593, since which time the feud had continued till now, that Sir Archibald Stirling, "be command of "His Majestie, and be the earnest trawell of the brether of the minis-"trie, and especially tuicchit with ane christian charitie and dewtie," being brought to agree to the righting of the disputes, the parties for remedy of the said feud bind themselves mutually, with their kin and friends, to give each other letters of slains for the slaughters of the persons named; the said William Sinclair in addition approving Sir Archibald's right to Auchinbie, and renouncing his own in favour of Sir Archibald and his heirs, etc. Dated at Stirling, 8th April 1596.

55. Testament Dative, and Inventory of the goods of the deceased Dame Margaret Ross (daughter of Lord James Ross and) spouse of Sir George Sterling of Keir, knight. This lady died on 10th March 1633, having been married to Sir George in December 1630. In the inventory, among other possessions are included "ane gowne of flourence "setoune in blak and orience flowris layid over with gold leice," price

133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; "ane gowne of orience pan velvet laid over with silver "leice," 160*l.*; "ane petticott of millan satine," 100*l.*; "ane uther of "grein seitine," 80*l.*; "sextine ellis of fyne florit satine to be ane "gowne," 160*l.*; "threttine ellis of flourit orience and greine satine to "be ane gowne," 120*l.*; "Item, ane kirk cushioune of red velvet," 40*l.*; "Item, ane chainie and ane pair of bracelettis of gold," 200*l.*; "Item, ane compleit holland clothe bed," 160*l.* . . . Among the debts owing the deceased is a legacy to her and her husband by the late Dame Jane Hamilton, Lady Ross, namely, "ane silver baisoune, ane "silver lauver, tuelff silver spunis," valued at 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* "Item, "als meikle fyne tapestrie as wald hing tua chalmeris, pryce iiij^{c} lib. "Item, ane greine dames (damask) bad, viz., bedis, bousteris, codis "(pillows) with blankettis, with ane greane dames mat, fyve pair of "greine dames courtines, pryce iij^{c} lib." The lady's debts exceeded her assets by nearly 13,000*l.* (Scots).

56. Commission by the Heritors of the Shire of Stirling, nominating Sir George Sterling of Keir, knight, and Sir Mungo Sterling of Glorat, knight, as their Commissioners, to meet at Edinburgh on 19th August 1652, and there with the rest of the deputies of shires and burghs, to elect fourteen persons to represent the shires, and seven persons to represent the burghs of Scotland in the Parliament of England. Dated between 25th March and 19th August 1652, and signed by thirty-seven gentlemen of the shire.

57. Declaration by Sir James Livingstone of Kilsyth, and Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, a certain Mr. William Freir, one of the sub-commissioners for sequestration, having called for the rental of the lands belonging to Sir George Stirling of Keir, on the plea that he had entered England with the King, Sir James Livingston declared that Mr. Freir was altogether unknown to him, and Sir Mungo Stirling declared that Sir George never entered England at all. Dated at Edinburgh, 1652.

58. Pass by Oliver Cromwell, allowing Sir George Stirling and his servant to pass from London into Scotland, and to return, without molestation. Dated 14th October 1653. [This document bears a fine signature and seal of arms.]

59. Petition by David (Erskine) Lord Cardross and Sir George Sterling of Keir, knight, to the Protector's Council in Scotland, showing that the parishes of Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardin, Port, Aberfoyle, Callander, Kippen, Lecropt, and Logie, are within the Sheriffdom of Perth, although some of these parishes are 36 miles, and the nearest of them 24 miles from Perth; that the heritors and inhabitants are consequently put to great expense in law suits, and poindings, goods in the latter case becoming useless ere they can be carried to Perth, as must be done; and as the said parishes lie near Stirling, some of them within three miles, and the farthest within ten miles, the petitioners pray that the parishes may be disjoined from Perthshire and added to Stirlingshire. *Circa* 1655.

60. Licence by General Monck, permitting Sir George Stirling to keep one horse above the value in the proclamation, at Calder or Keir, and to use the same without molestation; he engaging, if the horse be taken from him by the enemy, to pay treble its value. Dalkeith, 6th November 1656.

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61. Commission by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Heritors, and Justices of the Peace of the Shire of Linlithgow, empowering Sir Archibald Stirling, of Garden, knight, to meet on their behalf with the Commissioners of other shires at Edinburgh, on 2nd February next, and give in proposals for the relief of the nation, and as to grievances; and also, if necessary, to choose one or more Commissioners to treat with the Parliament of England or General Monck; or to do other things expedient. Linlithgow, 27th January 1660. Signed by twenty gentlemen.

62. Letter of Protection by James, Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, etc., General of the Forces, strictly charging all officers, soldiers and others not to offer any violence to Sir John Stirling, his house, servants, or tenants at Keir, and forbidding them to take horses, cattle or goods, at their peril. Camp at Long Tyke (Lang Kype), 24th June 1679. Signed "Buccleugh."

II. CORRESPONDENCE.—1641–1702.

63. Letter from William Drummond of Riccartoun to Sir George Stirling of Keir, knight, London, 12 May 1641. That he will write nothing particular in the meantime, "so nowe ye shall only knaw that Strafort was "execut this day betuixt elevne and tuelfe, and immediatly therafter "the Kinge called vs, and truly wher I thought we shud haif fand him "melancholie and harse, we fund him in a very gud temper; and I "think ere it be longe our Treaty shall near close. The Parliament of "Scotland is to be prorogated till the 13 of July nixt, quhilk dyett the "Kinge hes woued to keepe except siknesse or deathe previne it. . . . . "I shew you be my last that ther ver some hear who ve suspected to "haif beene upone ane vnlaufull plott; it is not yit fully discovered, "bot it is thought to haife been with the Frenche; already ther ar fiue "fledd, viz. Hary Persy, Hary Jermand [Jermyn], Sir Johne Sucklinge, "and uther tou who ar not considerable; it is thought ther will more "flee erre it be longe, whiche you shall hear of as occatione offerrs." The writer concludes by expressing a belief that now Strafford was gone the English Parliament would soon despatch the Scotch business. "I am almost a sleepe all the vreatinge hearof, for I vas upe this "morninge be two a cloacke to see Strafort execut."

64. Letter from General Thomas Dalyell of Binns. Carrickfergus, February 1643. "Honorable Sir,—Youers of the 23 of Januar I reseuit, "confesing that I am not able to requyt the smalist of youer innum-"merable fauoris, not forgeting youer fauorable sensor you haue on the "resons aledgit be me for not cuming to Scotland this vinter, aledging "I can ouer cum deficoltayis vhair I heve a mynd [to] try; onlay I "maist ingeniusle confes that if thair be not a griter kair had of this "arme in tymis to cum nor hes bein hiderto, nather tempist nor ane "thing elis vil lock us ane loinger in ignorens and nessessate. For "this laist night six of the Lord Genoralis soiers did steil a boit from "the pier, and resoluit to expois tham seluis to the mersay of the sies "(vho ver after aprehendit in regaird non of them could roue) vho in "this poister intendit for Scotland, and ar nou sum of them to be "hengit.

"Thair is laitle sum prouision of meil cum in, so that the General "Major intens shortlay to the fieldis, and as the euent prouis I sal "aquent you; boit be all apirans ve ar not able to staye out aboue eight

" dayeis, in regaird ve vaint horsis for carieng our provision. So loith " to truble you, I rest, Youer moist oblidgit Seruant." (Signed) " T. DALYELL." " I intreit you present my huble serues to youre Laday and all the rest of youer freindis."

65. Letter from Alexander (Leslie) first Earl of Leven. Newcastle, 17th August 1646. " Right Worshipfull—I reseavett ane laiter whairin " yow desyr ane delation of tym for the paying of these monyes; I " showld be wiling to grant your desyr in what I could, bot in that " poynt yow most exskooss mee in thatt, for that monyes is nather fre " gift, nor ony pairt of my arreirs, bwtt moneyes deburst by me for the " wss of the pwblict, which doose praiss [press] me so at this present " that I kan swffer no delay; whairfor I hop yow wil mak thankfwl " payement, which shall be takin ass ane kowrtasie doon to—Your " asoored friend. (Signed) LEUEN."

66. From John, Lord Areskine, afterwards fourth Earl of Mar, to Sir George Stirling. Stirling, 16 December 1647. " . . . I am " still desirous to knowe your wellfaer—the best niews I can hear from " thence; neithar haue I anie to send yow from this place, but that the " Commissioners are gowing on with the late Lord Napier's forfaltur, " and sueing hard to have that fine payed whiche I was surtie for him " in at the Parliament at Perthe; it is but a little summe of 40,000 " marks, whereof 11,000 pounds is assigned to two advocatts for their " service doune the State. . . . (Signed) J. ARESKINE."

" The unfortunatt Marquess of Huntlie is taken; how the Commis- " sioners will dispose of him God knowes."

67. William, ninth Earl of Glencairn, afterwards Lord Justice General and Lord Chancellor, to Sir Archibald Stirling of Garden. 1st December [c. 1656]. That he had obtained six months' liberty, and desiring Sir Archibald to act as one of his cautioners along with Lord Borthwick and others for 12,000*l.* sterling, " for I most haue the honour to be " double anie other, bot I most not contend." He begs this as a great favour. Signed " GLENCAIRNE."

68. From Sir Archibald Stirling, Lord Garden, to Sir George Stirling of Keir. Edinburgh, 24 May 1661. That the Parliament had been engaged for two days about the Marquis of Argyll's trial, and now " hes " pronunced the sentence of forfalture against him, and hes ordeined " him to be beheaded wpon Monday, and his head to be put wp wher " Montrose's wes. He receaved his sentence with resoluitione aniogh, " and is not lyk to acknouledge mutsh guilt altho it be found other- " wayes. Yisterday in the verie tym when his advocates wer debeating " against the depositions of the witnesses, their cam ane expresse from " Londoune, who broght six letters of his whilk he had wreatin to the " English whilest they commanded heir, soum wheirof wer to Major " General Deans, soum to General Monk, and one to Mr. Clerk, Monk's " secretarie, whilk geave mutsh cleirnes to the Parliament as to the " points whilk in the mein tym wer a debeatting; for soum thing " theirof was scairslie cleir provne till then whilk wes his joyning in " counsels with them: their be other gross things in them." The writer refers to the burning of the League and Covenant by the English Parliament, and to the King's marriage, which " is verie lyk to mak war " with Spaine," and concludes with private business. In a postscript he adds " Waristoune, Will. Dundas, and Jo. Hoome of Kello ar for- " faulted also, and lyk the nixt week ye will heir of more."

SIR JOHN MAXWELL STIRLING MAXWELL.

69. Letter from Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane, to Sir George Stirling. Edinburgh, 20 March [n. y.]. "Honoured Sir,—Yow know "well how painful and vnusuall a thing it is to me to dispute these "matters either by word or writt. I have wholly intrusted the clerk "with that buisinesse [the renewal of a lease of teinds], and not limited "him to any sume. If yow make it appear to him reasonable that yow "give nothing, nothing bee it; whatsoever is my meannesse of estate "and the ability God has blessed yow with, I am far from the mean-"nesse of mind to plead that; but if the clerk inform yow that others "have given some acknowledgment for the very like buisinesse, and "that though no new advantage accreases to yow (for that is not vsuall "in any leases) but onely the continuance of the ease yow have, and "securing yow from being scru'd higher for so many years; if vpon this "you be pleasd to give him any thing, it will help to discharge some "little charities that I have left vpon him to doe for mee, but if that "please yow not, whatsoever yow doe shall not displease, Sir, your very "affectionate and humble servant, R. LEIGHTON."

70. From George Stirling, Chirurgeon, Edinburgh, to Sir John Stirling of Keir. Edinburgh, 21 August 1673. Giving an account, from intelligence, of a battle betwixt the English and Dutch fleets. On "Monday the fleets ingadged in the morning a sharp conflict, the "Inglish haueing wind, which imediatlie changed so that a whole "squad surroundit Sir Edward Sprag, who was in the Royall Prince, "and so battared thair ship that he was forced to take thair boat shor "being rady to sink; by a shot thair boat was sunck and he and all "with him loast, one other captaine killed, and Captain Hay loast his "leg. The Royall Prince disriged. This continowed whill night, and "in the dark the Duch retired, haueing a ship or two sunk and five or "six brunt. The Prince retired to fitt the rigging of his ship which "coast Tewsday all day to fitt hir, and upon Wednesday went in search "of the Duch. Thes accompt is given to the King by on Sir John "Littltoune, who was sent off with ane East India Duch ship that "mistook the Inglish fleitt for their oun, valeued to 100,000 lib. sterling; "bot as yet the Prince hath wreat no account to the King," &c.

71. From the same to the same, Edinburgh, 18 August 1675. "Rycht Honorabill . . . Our news here is that the Bishop of St. "Androus (Sharp) and Seaforth arrived yesternight, who eschaped "drouning about Holy Island, cam from thence overland, bot becaus "they are steatsmen I have got no share of their news. In that defeat "the Frenches gott neir Straitsbrugh, besyd the generall loas of the "armie, we have loased seven Scots captains in that batalione of Duglas "reagement that was with De Turaine, viz., Douglas, Hay, Latuce, "Kernie, Barcklay, Cotbrine, and Lauless, your brother's captaine. "Whither George and Alexander was with him I cannot yet learne, "bot this list I sau in a letter wreaten from the camp, in Sir Williame "Sharp's chamber, since which Marachall de Coiquie his armie of 12,000 "men are totalie cut off and himself ether killed or taiken by the Duch "of Lunengberg, who was beseaging the citie of Treaves. The "Marachall coming to relive the seage (in which there is also ane other "batalione of the Scots reagement) the Duke fell upon him and worsted "all. This is confirmed by three posts, and its now sayd Treaves is "taken. Last week there was ane uproar in London occationed by the "weavers; its reported som person had found out an ingein by which "ane man will perform mor work in on day then ten will do in the "ordinaire. This so offended that honest tread that they in a tumul-

" tuarie maner puld downe the houses of thes that had the ingeins and " brok them all they fund, which cam to that hight that the King cam " to the city in heast, and cald all his gairds and troups, and ishewed a " proclamatione comanding them to ther houses under paine of rebellione. " Som sayeth it quenshed, and other nott. . . . The rebellione in " Breitaine is not yet conqiesst," &c.

Sir John Maxwell Stirling Maxwell.

72. Letter (unsigned) to James Stirling of Keir. Glasgow, 13 June 1702. Giving intelligence as to the state of affairs in the Scotch Parliament, and also as to foreign news. " The King of Sweden is " still at Warsaw and the King of Polland at Cracow with the army of " the Crown, expecting his Saxon forces to make head against the " Swedes. The King of Denmark has entered Germany with 17,000 " men, upon what design not at yet known. The Duke of Wendome " is at Goito, and intends to march against P[rince] Eugene who is " strongly entrenched att Borgo forte, and has a bridge over the Po to " keep communicatione with Modena, from whense he has his pro- " visions. The allies made a vigorous attaque on the conterscarpe of " Keiserswart, and altho' it was defended seven French battalions in " two hours time with a great loss made themselves masters of it. It's " said they lost two Brigadiers Generals, two Major Generals, six " Collonels, the two Scots Lieutenant Collonels and Major Hepburn, " with the entire loss of these two Regiments. It's thought that the " town has surrendered or [been] taken by storme by this time. " M. Bouflers with 50,000 men had almost surprised Athlone with " 25,000 men, but by good luck and Wirtenberg's advise, he got under " the cannon of Nimegen, wher he posted his foot on the conterscarpe. " The French got most of the baggage and some cannon, and did them " a great deall of damage in their rear. The French have blooked them " up with 44,000 men, and are furraging the contrie round with 6,000 " horse, and all the Duch boors in Brabant and about Utrich are running " before them. We have the Quen's letter to the Parliament. . . . " She has asseured them she will mentain the Prisbeterian government. " . . . For anything that I see the Kirk will be higher than ever, " nor shall we be able to bear their pride. Adieu."

William Fraser.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
20th July 1883.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQUIRE, OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND, AT BLAIR-DRUMMOND, AND ARDOCH, BOTH IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH, BY WILLIAM FRASER, LL.D., EDINBURGH.

Charles Stirling-Home-Drummond Moray, Esq.

The first division of this Report comprises letters and papers belonging to members of the family of Drummond of Blair-Drummond, descended from Walter Drummond, designed of Ledcreiff, third son of Sir Walter Drummond, Lord of Cargill and Stobhall, who lived in the reigns of King James First and King James Second of Scotland. He is represented in the elder line by the Earls of Perth. Walter Drummond was uncle to John first Lord Drummond, from whom in 1486 he received a grant

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of the lands of Ledcreiff in the Shire of Perth. The grandson of Walter Drummond of Ledcreiff, George Drummond, third of Ledcreiff, was with his second son William, cruelly slain on 3rd June 1554. The murderers were William Chalmer of Drumlochy and others, and the details of the crime, graphically narrated in the Royal Letters issued at the instance of the deceased's family, may be stated here as illustrative of the disturbed state of Scotland at that period immediately before the Reformation. We read how three neighbouring Lairds, the Laird of Drumlochy, the Laird of Ardblair, and the Laird of Gormok, with their tenants to the number of eighty persons "bodin in feir of weir, with "jakkis, coittis of mailze, steilbonnets, lance staffis, bowis, lang culver-"ing with lychtit lunttis," and other weapons, came on a Sunday forenoon to the parish church of their intended victim. Failing at first to execute their purpose the marauders went and dined with the Laird of Gormok. Meantime their spies kept them informed of Drummond's movements, and learning that he had left his house of Blair they again sallied forth about two o'clock in the afternoon. They found the objects of their vengeance peacefully playing at bowls in the market street, beside the church of Blair, and rushing upon them cruelly put them to death. [No. 4.] For this crime Chalmer and his associates were duly summoned to appear before the Justiciary Court at Edinburgh. Whether they obeyed the summons or not does not appear, but the guilty parties afterwards made overtures to David, second Lord Drummond, and other relatives of the deceased. These overtures were: (1) To go to the "four heid pilgrimagis in Scotland." (2) "To do suffrage [pray] for the sawll of the deid." (3) "To do honour" to his kin. (4) To pay 1,000 merks, or (5) undergo any penalty named. At first these overtures were rejected, but another treaty was proposed, one of the offers in which was that Chalmer should appear before Lord Drummond and offer to his Lordship "ane nakit sword be the poynt." [Nos. 5 and 6.] Ultimately matters were arranged between the parties, and William Chalmer of Drumlochy, on 5th December 1558, entered into a bond of manrent or service to the Drummonds, a class of writs very common in Scotland in the sixteenth century. [No. 7 infra.] George Drummond, eldest son of George Drummond of Ledcreiff, sold that estate and bought Newton of Blair [Blairgowrie] in 1560. In 1588 he joined in a Bond of friendship with other members of his Family [No. 9] and seems to have incurred the displeasure of King James Sixth, who warded him in the Burgh of Perth, whence he was liberated on 23rd August 1589. [No. 10.] In 1682 his descendant George Drummond fifth of Blair sold these lands, and in 1684 purchased from James fourth Earl of Perth the Lands of Kincardine in Menteith, to which he gave the name of Blair-Drummond, and which have been inherited by his successor in direct descent, the present proprietor. George Drummond the first of Blair-Drummond was on intimate terms with the Earl of Perth then High Chancellor. On 6th August 1684 he received a disposition of all the profits arising from the Great Seal for one year. After the Revolution when the Earl was imprisoned in the Castle of Stirling, George Drummond was one of those who became security for the Earl that he might leave the Kingdom. Mr. Drummond survived until June 1717. His intimacy with the Families of Perth [*vide* Nos. 144, 159, 178, 180–191 infra.] and Drummond of Lundin who was in 1680 appointed Master of the Ordnance, seems to have led to the possession of various Jacobite papers [Nos. 16, 20, 113–130] and also of a series of letters from Captain John Slezer, the well-known author of the topographical work "Theatrum Scotiæ," who writes from Flanders, and gives curious items of recruiting experiences. [Nos. 131–143.]

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As may be imagined, George Drummond and his son James who succeeded to him had much sympathy with the Jacobite party, but the former was too old to take part in the Rebellion of 1715, and the latter, whatever his views, seems to have been too prudent, though the letter [No. 179 infra.] addressed to him by a friend, Sir David Dalrymple, first baronet of Hailes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, may have determined his adherence to the House of Hanover. His brother John Drummond of Quarrel in Stirlingshire was a prominent merchant at Amsterdam, and one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. He was also a Member of Parliament, and held a position of great influence. To him were written the letters from Lord Orrery, the Earl of Strafford, Lord Chesterfield, the Duke of Marlborough, Alexander Pope the Poet, and others. [Nos. 163, 170–177, 192–201.] Also the letters from the Camp before Bouchain in France [162, 164–169].

George Drummond third Laird of Blair-Drummond was Secretary to the most Ancient Order of the Thistle, and some papers relating to that Order are referred to in No. 161.

The interesting collection of letters and papers reported on in the second division of this Report [Nos. 202–315] are preserved at the mansion house of Ardoch. These papers consist chiefly of correspondence, and were the property of Admiral Thomas Gordon, who left the British Navy (apparently from pique or perhaps from Jacobite sympathies) and entered the Russian Service, where he rose to the rank of Admiral, and was made Governor of Cronstadt and Knight of the Order of St. Alexander. He died in Russia on 18th March 1741, aged 79. His daughter Anna married Sir Henry Stirling, third Baronet of Ardoch, whose granddaughter Anna Stirling, in 1778, married Colonel Moray of Abercairny, and was the grandmother of the present proprietor of the Estates of Blair-Drummond, Abercairny, and Ardoch.

In addition to the Blair-Drummond and Ardoch papers proper, there is in the possession of Mr. Drummond Moray a valuable series of letters bound together in one volume but not chronologically arranged, while the fact that most of them are undated renders such arrangement difficult. These letters are 113 in number, and consist of original letters addressed to Sir George Villiers, Marquis, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and also of drafts or copies (a few of them signed) of letters addressed by him to various persons of distinction. In this Report these documents [Nos. 12–15, and 50–112] are chiefly incorporated in Section IV. of the First Division, as they seem to have been bound together in 1826 under the direction of the late Mr. Henry Home-Drummond of Blair-Drummond.

Having thus glanced at the History of the Collection now reported on, a few special details may be noted. Of the Royal Letters comprised in the First Division of this Report the first three are addressed by Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia to the Marquis of Buckingham. She was, as is well known, the daughter of King James the Sixth, and married in 1613 Frederick the Elector Palatine who was elected King of Bohemia at Prag in 1618, crowned there on 4th November 1619, and driven from his city and kingdom on 8th November 1620. The Queen's first letter [No. 12 infra.] is dated from Prag 22nd of October, and refers to the rejoicings at her and her husband's entry to the city, which fixes the date as 1619. The other two letters [Nos. 13 and 14] are apparently later. In the same connection also is given [in No. 15] a letter from Joachim Ernst, Margraf of Anspach, a cadet of the Hohenzollern House of Brandenburg (ancestors of the present Emperor of Germany), who was leader of the "Evangelical Union" or army raised for the defence of

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the Protestants in Germany. Other references to the Palatinate and King James Sixth's policy regarding it will be found in Nos. 61, 63, 80, 88, 106. The first is the draft of a letter from the Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Edward Herbert, dated 29th September 1620, in which the former says "I cannot omitt to lett you know that his Majestie seing the Palitinat inuaded hath resolued not to suffer his grandchildren's patrimonie to be withheld from them, but howsoeuer he meddle not with the matter of Bohemia, yet he will prepare with all the speed that may be to succour those that are so neere vnto him." Commenting on the near approach of winter, which would delay operations, the writer proceeds, "His Maiestie will in the meantime use his best endeavours by his ambassadour or any other course to bring the business to a good accommodation by a general peace," &c. The other letter [No. 63] is undated, but is described as a draft letter to the King of Denmark, and is written about the same time. In this letter precisely the same sentiments are expressed in much the same words, to the effect that in reference to the Palatinate King James "cannot but avowedlye declare himselfe for the defence thereof hauinge first omitted no meanes to withhold and disswade the Kinge of Spayne, the Archduke and the Princes of the Catholicke League from this invasion, soe that he is now resolued in case hee cannot procure thinges to bee reduced to tearmes of a reasonable peace this winter . . . . to defend the Palatinate the best he may by way of force. But the truth is he much desireth to be an instrument of peace," &c. But while the King was thus meditating, the unfortunate King and Queen of Bohemia, notwithstanding the winter, were driven from their kingdom. Two letters from William third Earl of Pembroke [Nos. 54 and 101] give an account of the reception of the Ambassadors from the States of Holland. The letters are undated, but probably refer to the negotiations between the States of Holland and the English King affecting the Dutch East India Company and the fishing off Greenland. The letters from and to Sir Ralph Winwood [Nos. 55-60, and 95] are also worthy of notice, in their references to Continental politics and Sir Henry Wotton, then English Ambassador at Venice. The Jesuit intrigues there referred to are also indicated in the letter [No. 92 infra.] indorsed "To Spanish Ambassador," the date of which cannot accurately be ascertained, but which may be about the same time [c. 1617]. The feeling in England against the power of the Jesuits is well represented in the letter [No. 72] written by Buckingham at the King's command to the Queen Mother of France, deprecating the coming of a Jesuit confessor with Henrietta Maria, and the tone adopted in the letter [No. 83] in answer to the King of France. The letters Nos. 68, 73, 74, 76, 77, 84, 85, and 93 are instructive. All except the last are written by the Duke of Buckingham himself, and in the most familiar terms, to the high personages addressed. They show his intimacy with King Charles First and the young Queen; and the Duke poses at one and the same time as the friend of his master, the innocent and indignant victim of evil reports at the French Court, and the patron and protector of the French Protestants. Among the miscellaneous letters addressed to him the most interesting are the epistle of Sir Francis Bacon while Attorney-General [No. 50] which contains one or two characteristic sentences; the somewhat sycophantic letter of Bacon's rival Sir Edward Coke [No. 51]; the florid and obsequious address by the Fellows of Pembroke Hall, signed among others by Dr. Walter Balcanqual, the friend of George Heriot and the author of the Rules for his friend's Hospital in Edinburgh; with the somewhat curious references to Buckingham him-

self in the letter [No. 65] of the Duke of Alva, the descendant of the more famous Duke, the scourge of the Netherlands.

Among the Jacobite Royal Letters in the First Division of this Report the most noteworthy are two letters [Nos. 16 and 17] from the Chevalier St. George, claiming to be King James Eighth, addressed to William Marquis of Tullibardine (titular Duke of Atholl) in 1720, the first one perhaps being an answer to the somewhat plain-spoken epistle [No. 117] addressed by the Marquis to the King. The account of the public money which was disbursed by the Marquis of Tullibardine during the Stewart Rising in 1719 shows that Rob Roy joined in that insurrection and received several payments for his services. [No. 114.] Three documents signed by Prince Charles Edward (one of them a Commission) are given in Nos. 18–20. Of the miscellaneous letters in this division the most interesting are those from Captain Slezer, from the camp of Marlborough, and the letters of the Jacobites, all of which have been already referred to. In the Second Division of this Report the most noteworthy are the letters addressed by the titular King James the Eighth to Admiral Gordon, who seems to have acted as his Majesty's Ambassador to the Czar. Among Admiral Gordon's papers also are copies of King James' letters to his Queen, of 9th and 11th November 1725 [No. 107] at the time of their separation, documents which have been frequently printed.

There are also a number of letters from James second Duke of Liria, son of the Duke of Berwick, who was sometime Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Moscow. A few only of these are quoted as of special interest. It may be noted that a large proportion of the Jacobite papers now reported on have been printed in two works connected with the County of Perth, the "Red Book of Menteith" and the "Red Book of Grantully." Both of these books were printed for private circulation. In the last-named work some of the letters noted below have been printed in full *in cipher*. Since then deciphered copies have been found and are now reported on, as in Nos. 257, 259. But many of the manuscripts now reported on in this division are new and of considerable interest.

The manuscripts now reported on have been arranged as follows:—

Division I.—Blair-Drummond Manuscripts.

Section 1. M.S. Books, 1656–1735.
Section 2. Original Charters and Miscellaneous Papers, 1330–1589.
Section 3. Royal Letters and Warrants, 1619–1686.
Section 4. Collection of Letters to and Draft Letters by Sir George Villiers, Viscount Villiers, Marquis and Duke of Buckingham [c. 1614–1626].
Section 5. Letters and Papers relating to the Jacobite Insurrections of 1715 and 1745, 1719–1746.
Section 6. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers, 1672–1746.

Division II.—Ardoch Manuscripts.

Section 1. Royal Letters, chiefly to Admiral Sir Thomas Gordon, 1716–1740.
Section 2. Letters from the second Duke of Liria, 1726–1730.
Section 3. Jacobite Correspondence and Papers, 1716–1735.
Section 4. Commissions and Similar Papers, 1693–1728.
Section 5. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers, 1716–1740.

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DIVISION I.—BLAIR-DRUMMOND MANUSCRIPTS.

Section 1. MS. Books, 1656–1735.

1. A Manuscript History of the Drummonds entitled "An Extract of the noble race of the Drummonds from their first comming to Scotland "out of Hungarie, to this present tym."

"Wherevnto is added and intermingled be way of digressione an number of pretiouse and rare pieces of storie drawen out of authenticque euidences which as they serve and concurre to the clearing of this taske, so to rectifie many errores and mistakes in our Scottish Histories neuer published before—Newly collected and emitted be M^r^ John Friebairne an old minister and preacher of the Gospell at Madertie, within the countie of Stratherne

> Sola apud Deum libertas est non servire
> peccatis, summa apud Deum nobilitas est
> clarum esse virtutibus. Hieron Ep. ad Celantium."

The History is dedicated to John Earl of Perth, Baron of Cargill, Kincardine and Callender, senescal and coroner of the County Palatine of Stratherne, and Bailie of the Abthanrie of Dull, &c., and to his children and cousins, and is dated "from my Muse the 20th Junij 1656."

The early chapters of this work contain an account of the Drummonds who had settled in Madeira, and their claim to be connected with the main line of the Family in Scotland; thereafter the author proceeds to give an account of the Drummond Family, beginning with Maurice the Hungarian in the time of Malcolm Canmore; indulging also in many digressions on questions of Scottish History. There are two copies of this work.

2. Two volumes of the Session Records of Kincardine, one of which is entitled on the back "Book of Discipline Parish of Kincardine in Monteith, 1695–1727"; and the other "Kincardine Book of Discipline A.D. 1729–1735."

DIVISION I.—SECTION (2). ORIGINAL CHARTERS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS. 1330–1589.

3. Charter by Murdach Earl of Menteith, granting to Gilbert of Drommond for his homage and service, the west half of the town of Buchchoppill, lying next to the land of Busby in the earldom of Menteith: To be held by the said Gilbert and his heirs and assignees of the Earl and his heirs in fee and heritage for ever for rendering to the king the forensic service pertaining to the said land and three suits at the three head Courts of Menteith yearly; provided that in case the said Gilbert should predecease Matilda his spouse she should enjoy the said Lands of Auchchoppill during her lifetime; in case of his death without a lawful heir-male of his body, the said land to go, after the death of the said Matilda, to Elen, daughter of the said Gilbert and the heirs male of her body; whom failing to Elizabeth, Johanna and Anabel her sisters successively in the same manner; whom all failing the lands were to revert to the said Gilbert of Drommond and his heirs. Witnesses, Maurice Bishop of Dunblane, Sir Alexander of Meneteth the granter's brother, Sir Walter of Menteth, Malcolm of Drommond, Gillecrist son of Douenald, Anacol son of Symon, circa 1330.

Original papers relating to the slaughter of George Drummond of Leidcreif 1554.

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4. Official copy of letters under the signet of Mary Queen of Scots narrating that a complaint had been made to her Majesty by "the wiffe, barnis, kin and freindis of vmquhile George Drummond of Leidcreif and William Drummond his sone vpon Williame Chalmer of Drumlochie, William Rory, George Tullydaff, Williame Chalmer, George McNesker Fidlar his houshaldman, Robert Smyth, Johnne Berry and others tenants to the Laird of Drumlochie, John Blair of Ardblair, Andrew Blair and Thomas Blair his sons and others tenants and servants to the Laird of Ardblair, John Gothray in Blair, Alexander Blair half-brother to John Butter of Gormok, William Butter and others, tenants to the Laird of Gormok, who with their complecis with convocation of our lieges to the number of 80 persons, bodin in feir of weir, with jakkis, coittis of mailze, steilbonnettis, lance staffis, bowis, lang culveringis with lychtit lunttis and vtheris wappinnis invasiue, recentlie vpoun Sounday the thrid day of Junii instant befoir none, off the counsaling, deuysing, raising, sending, command, assistence, fortefeing and ratihabitioun of the said Johnne Butter of Gormok come to the said vmquhile George Drummondis perroche kirk of Blair, to haif slane him, the said vmquhile Williame his sone, and vthirris being with him in company; and becaus thai culd nocht cum to thair peruersit purpois thai past too the laird of Gormokis place of Gormok and thair dynit with him and send furth spyis to await vpoun the said vmquhill George and his cumpany quhen thai cum furth of his place of Blair; and being aduerteist be the said spyis that he wes cumin furth of his said place, thai with thair compleces with the said Laird of Gormokis howshaldmen and seruandis bodin in feir of weir, of his causing, sending, deuysing as said is, with convocatioun of oure liegis to the nomer of lxvi personis the samin day at twa houris or tharby eftir none ischit furth of the said laird of Gormokis place foirsaid, and vmbeset the gait to the saidis vmquhile George and Williame his sone quhair thai wer dowblate allane at thair pastyme playand at the rowbowlis in the high marcate gait beside the kirk of Blair in sobir maner, traisting na truble nor harme to haif bene done to thame bot to haif levit vnder Goddis peax and ouris, and thair crewellie slew thame vpoun auld feid and forthocht felony, set purpois and provisioun in hie contemptioun of oure auctorite and lawis gif sa be." The sheriffs are charged to "tak sicker souertie" of the committers of the crimes above written to underly the law before the Justice in the tolbooth of Edinburgh the third day of July next &c. Dated 13 June 12 year of reign [1554]. Executions indorsed dated 14th and 22nd June 1554.

5. Paper headed thus "Thir ar the offiris quhilk the lardis of Gormok, Drumloychye and Arblair and thar collegis offiris to my Lord Drummond and to the sonn of vmquhill George Drummond his wyf and barnis and freindis" &c.

"Item in primus to gang or caus to gang to the four heid pilgrimagis in Scotland.

Secundlye, to do suffrage for the sawll of the deid as [at] his perroche kirk or quhat vthir kirk thai pleys for certane zeris to cum.

Thridlye, to do honour to the kyne and frendis as efferis as wse is.

Ferdly, to assyth the partye is content to gyf to the kyne, wyf and barnis, jm merk."

Fifthly, if these offers were not thought sufficient they were content to underly, acquit and pay as reasonable friends should think expedient.

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The answers that Lord Drummond his kin and friends make are :—

"Item as to the first, secund and third artickill thai ar sa generall and sempill in the self that thai requyr na ansur."

As to the fourth, Lord Drummond, his kin and friends, the wife and bairns of George Drumond could not be content with the offer of 1,000 merks considering the cruelty of the murder and that it was done without provocation.

6. The offers of William Chalmer of Drumlochy for himself, William Chalmer his cousin, George Twlydaff, William Chalmer and others his servants.

(1.) The said William offers to "compeir befoir my Lord Drummond and the remanent frendis of vmquhile George Drummond, and thair to offer to his Lordschip and the party ane nakit swerd be the poynt," and to do all other honour to his Lordship and his house as was thought reasonable in like cases (2) to give his lordship and his heirs a bond of manrent (3) because through extreme persecution of the laws of this realm the said William had neither lands, goods nor money, he therefore "offeris his sonis mariage to be mareit vpone George Drummondis dochter frelie without ony tochir, and siclike the mariage of the said Williame Chalmer his cousing to the said George sister."

Item (4) offers him self ready to any other thing possible to him as his Lordship and friends may please to lay to his charge, except his life and heritage.

7. Bond of Manrent by William Chalmer of Drumlochie to David Lord Drummond as chief to the deceased George Drummond and William his son, in consideration that the said David Lord Drummond and certain other principals of the four branches and nearest of kin and friends of the late George Drummond of Leidcreif and William Drummond his son had forgiven their slaughter to the said William Chalmer, and delivered letters of slains to him thereupon, under contract of giving the present Bond of Manrent etc. The band binds the granter in service of manrent to Lord Drummond and his heirs and to take part with Lord Drummond against all parties saving the Queen and the authority of the realm. Dated at Edinburgh 5 December 1558. Witnesses, Andrew Rollok of Duncrub, James Rollok his son, John Grahame of Gerwok, John Spens of Condy, Laurence Spens his brother. Signed "Wilzam Chalmer of Drumlochquhye." Seal attached. A shield parted per fess, a demi-lion rampant, with foliage, in the upper half of shield and three branches in the lower half. "S. Wilelmi Chalmer."

8. Commission by King James the Sixth to Patrick Master of Gray, James Hering of Glascloune, John Butter of Garmok, Alexander Abircrumby of that ilk, George Drummond of Blair and William Chalmer of Drumlochie, to search and apprehend within the shire of Perth, try by an assize and cause justice be executed upon David Hereing in Carnsak, John Hereing his son *alias* Blak Johnne, John Hereing his son *alias* Quhit Johnne, William Kingour sowtar, David Kingour cowpar, and others, with other "sorneris" and "broken men" for committing various acts of sorning, robbery, theft and masterful reif and oppression in the shire of Perth. Dated at the Castle of Stirling the of May 1578. Signed James R., Atholl cancrius, Montrois, Robert B. of Cathnes, Patrick L. Lyndsay, Catheness.

9. Extract Registered Bond of Friendship betwixt Patrick Lord Drummond and James Commendator of Incheffray his brother german and a good number of their kin and alliance who being convened at the

Kirk of Muthill the 10th July 1588, and having maturely deliberated and taken advisement how good it was to the standing of the house of Drymen and maintenance and defence of the name of Drummond, their alliance and dependers, that all controversies and debates that had fallen out before or should hereafter fall out between any of the said friends, alliance and dependers, should be judged and decerned by the said Patrick Lord Drummond and the said James Commendator of Incheffray, and the following persons or any four of them, "sua that ane of the said four or ma be not suspect upon the quarrell bygain or that sall happen" viz. Sir James Striveling of Keir, knight., Gilbert Ogilvie of that ilk, Sir James Chisholme of Dundurn, knight., George Drummond of Blair, Harie Drummond of Riccartoun, Malcolm Drummond of Borland, Alexander Drummond of Medhope, George Drummond of Balloch, William Drummond of Megor, John Drummond of Pitcellonie, James Drummond of Cardness and Thomas Drummond of Corscaiplie. And also that every one of the said name, alliance and dependers take "trew and efauld part" with each other against all others, except his Majesty and the authority. Signed by the above and also by John Drummond of Drumnerynot, William Drummond of Mylnab, William Drummond of Farness, Laurence Drummond of Bruntyhill, William Drummond of Bellyclaan, Thomas Drummond, Andrew Toshach of Munie, Mr. Maurice Drummond, John Comrie Drummond of Ledmachaine. Dated as above and registered in the Books of Council and Session 17 October 1721.

10. Warrant under the Signet by King James the Sixth to set at liberty George Drummond of Blair "furth of his present ward within our Burgh of Perth and boundis limitat to him therabout." Dated at the Castle of Stirling 23 August 1589. Signed "James R."

11. Letters under the Signet proceeding on a complaint by John Drummond of Blair who was heritably infeft in the lands of Blair in the shire of Perth, against Catharine Hay relict of George Drummond of Blair, who pretended she had right of conjunct fee at least of liferent to the said lands, that she had suffered the halls, chambers, stables, barns, byres, dovecots &c. "to peris and decay, fall doun and becum altogidder rwynous in ruiff, thak, wallis, doris, windowis, keyis, lockis, purpell wallis, jesting, lofting, and vther pairtis," also the close, yards and dykes of the same, and had destroyed and cut down the greenwood and growing trees, fruit trees and others and had not kept the planting and policy of the said lands in the same state that they were in at the decease of her said husband; charging the said Katharine Hay therefore to find caution and surety enacted in the sheriff court books of Perth to build up and repair all the halls, chambers &c. and make them in as good condition as they were in at the decease of her said husband and to keep them so during her lifetime. Dated at Edinburgh 16 March 1613.

DIVISION I.—(SECTION 3). ROYAL LETTERS AND WARRANTS, 1619–1686.

12. LETTER from ELIZABETH QUEEN of BOHEMIA to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM 22 October [1619]. This and the three following Royal letters are from the Buckingham collection and are from the same Volume as the others reported on [Nos. 50–112].

My Lord these are onelie to thanke you both for your letter and your fauoring the business for which the baron of Dona was sent to his Maiesty as he hathe told me.

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

Yesterday we arrived heire being received with a great show of loue of all sortes of people. The King hath stayed Morton till he and I be crouned by him. I will write to you more at large for I am now in hast. I pray continue still the good offices you doe me to his Maiestie, I am euer your most affectionat frend

ELIZABETH.

Prague this 22 of October.
To the Marquise of Buckingham.

13. The SAME to the SAME, c. 1620.

My Lord, the King vnderstanding that the Spaniard hath refused to renew the truce in the Palatinat hath written to his Maiestie to intreat him for his assistance; the countrie else will be all lost. I must desire your help to his Maiestie in this and beseech him for vs not to lett vs loose all. I know the Spanish Ambassadour will make manie complaints against the King concerning the Count Mansfelds proceedings, but I hope his Maiestie will not iudge till he heere the Kings answeare to anie such accusation who may be beleeued as soon as the other. I must intreat you therefore to help vs in this. I haue also written to my deare Brother about it, next to whom I haue most confidence in you who shall neuer find me other then

Your most affectionat frend
ELIZABETH.

My Lord I forgott one thing which is that the King is much troubled at this newes more then euer I saw him. I ernestlie intreat you therefore to gett his Maiestie to send him some effectuall comfortable answeare that may a little ease his melancholie, for I confess it troubles me to see him soe. I pray lett none know this but his Maiestie and my Brother to whom I forgott to write it. The naggs you promised me in your letter by Nethersol shall be verie welcome specially since they come from your wife to whom I pray commend my loue.

From the Hagh this $\frac{29 \text{ of Julie,}}{8 \text{ of August.}}$

To the Marquis of Buckingham.

Indorsed: Q. of Bohemia to my L. by M. Schomberg with the answeares from Oking 5. 7ber.

14. The SAME to the SAME.

My Lord I haue receaued both your letter and horse by Kenett which I giue you manie thankes for. Yow could not haue sent a more welcome present. I haue alreadie tried him, and I find him as good a horse as euer I ridde. I am exceedinglie beholding to you for the care you take in fitting me so well with horses, by which you continue to tie [me] to you, as you doe by other manie obligations [for] the which I intreat you to beleeue that I [am] euer

Your most affectionat frend
ELIZABETH.

[Sin]ce by this time you know what the King hath done to obey his Maiesties command that he hath retired himself to Sedan, I pray continue your good offices to him and me.

Hagh this $\frac{16}{26}$ of Julie.
To the Marquise of Buckingham.

Indorsed: Q. of Bohem. to my Lord.

15. Joachim Ernst, Margrave of Anspach to the Marquis of Buckingham. c. 1619–20.

Charles Stirling-Home-Drummond Moray, Esq.

Monsieur, le cheuallier Morton m'at assure de la continuation de uostre bonne affection et des deuoers uous nous en faictez paroitre tous les iours. Je ne doubte que le Roy et Roine de Boheme tacheront de uous faire paroitre le contentement qu'ils en reçoiuent; cependant Je n'ay uoulu menquer en leur absence, de uous en remercier bien humblement de leur part, et de uous prier, puis que ceste premiere relation de cheuallier Morton enuoyee par ce courrier expres a sa Maiesté uous faira uoir l'estat des affaires et dequoy nous avons a faire promtement et sens delay, de uouloir tenier la main et disposer sa Maiesté a une bonne et promte resolution a celle fin que nous en puissions uoir les effect bientost par cela uous aubligereux grandement le Roy et Roine de Boheme, et moy en particulier uous en demeureray

tres affectioné seruiteur

De Worms ce 25e de Jenuier Joachim Ernst.

A Monsieur Monsieur le Marquis de Bucquingam.

Indorsed: M. of Anspach to my Lord. 25 January.

16. Prince James Son of King James the Seventh of Scotland and Second of England to [William Marquis of Tullibardine]. Rome April 29, 1720.

It was a most sensible satisfaction to me to hear that you and your worthy companions were arrived in France after all the dangers and troubles you have gone through on my account. In the beginning of the year I writ a letter to yourself and another to Clanranold and Lochiel hoping they might then find you in France, so I shall not writ at present anew to them, but desire you will say to them all that is kind and gratefull in my name as well as to Glenderule and to your Brother in the first place who is I suppose with you. I am truly concerned my circumstances do not allow me to send you such a supply as I could wish but I have ordered General Dillon to give you and the gentlemen with you what I am ashamed to name desiring you to look at the good will and not at the gift which is but too suitable to my present circumstances tho' by far inferior to your merits.

Since the letter I writ to you in January affairs are much altered. I directed you then to go to Spain but now I must retract that order, having reason to fear that it might be a journey in vain, that Kings circumstances not allowing him to provide for more of my subjects at the present time, though his good will for me be allways the same and the Duke of Ormonde and with all regard and kindness at his Court. After this, you will not, I am sure doubt of the satisfaction it would be to me to have you near my person, but besides that I have not realy wherewithall to pay the expenses of so great a journey, the affaires of Europe seem to be in a sort of a crisis, and in so odd a situation that till they have taken some settled form, I should be loath to bring any who may be truely usefull on occasion into so remote a country. I think therefore that both you and your companions cannot do better than to repose yourselves for some time somewhere in France where your usuall prudence will make you unnoticed, and where my orders and directions will always reach you.

It is fitteing you should be informed that since my return into this country I have received a great deal of uneasiness from several dis-

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

contents and complaints for which I could never find any solid foundation, but what ever were the motives of such proceedeings it is certain my interest could not but suffer by them, since not only my own personal caracter was not spared, but even a letter of mine was falsified and I made to write what I am not so much as capable of thinking. Such as wish me well cannot 'tis true be long imposed on by these stories, and it may be you may never hear of them, but least you should I was glad to prevent you on the subject that you might be the better able to give me on such occasions new proofes of that zeal and affection of which I have already received so many proofes. If you come to Paris, General Dillon can inform you fully of such matters.

You will I am sure be sorry to find the Duke of Mar still in confinement. He hath had also his share in malicious reports and stories but his caracter is too well established for such things to make any impression on men of sense or who are acquainted with him. I cannot but hope the approacheing peace will restore him his liberty, the want I have of him and my just kindness for him makeing me earnestly wish for his company and assistance again. In the meantime durring his absence your namesake Mr. James Murray acts in business. Tho' our present situation be farr from agreable yet wee haue not I think the least reason to dispond. On the contrary the present situation of Europe doth in some measure afford a pleasing prospect for the future. It is with courage and patience we must expect better dayis, without letteing any disappointment slacken our endeavours in the support and pursuit of a just cause, and in being true to my sincere friends and these being so to me wee cannot fail at last with God's blessing of getteing the better of all our enemeis whether secret or declared ones. As for your own particular I can assure you my confidence in your singular zeal and affection for me is such as they merit, and the deep sense I have of them will ever make me lock upon you and behave towards you with that peculiar distinction and kindness you so justly deserve.

JAMES R.

You will, I am sure, be glad to know that the Queen is with child, and in perfect good health as well as myself.

17. The SAME to the SAME. Rome 23rd May 1720.

This is only to cover the enclosed letters which I desire you will deleuir and which I send you open for your preuious perusall. Glenderuls letter to me required a more particular answer, and I was not long of having an occasion of expressing myself in suitable terms in favour of such as have more particularly distinguished themselves in my service, and who deserue at least good and I am sure sincere words till I can give them better encouragement, not less necessary for my interest than their reuard. I look on you to be in a particular manner of that number and as one who will in all conjunctures loose no opportunity of promoting the good of my seruice, and shall at all times be desirous to shew you that you have in me a grateful friend as well as a just and a good master.

JAMES R.

18. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD to the MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE styled DUKE OF ATHOLE, Holyroodhouse, 11 October 1745.

Murray writ to you yesterday to press you in my name to com up with the utmost expedition with all your men.—Dispatch now is so

necessary by the favourable accounts I have got from England that makes me repeat this to you in the strongest manner. As I intend to part next weekf or England you wont fail to be here so as to go along with me; at the same time write to hesten those who are behind you and to follow without wating for one another. Adieu.

CHARLES P. R.

For the Duke of Athole.

19. Commission by PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD in favour of MICHAEL BROWN, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Duke of Athole's Regiment of Foot, dated Holyroodhouse, 31 October, 1745.

CHARLES P.R.

Charles, Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to Michael Brown, Esq., Greeting. We reposeing especial trust and confidence in your courage, loyalty, and good conduct, Do hereby constitute and appoint you to be Lieutenant Collonel of his Maiesteis Forces in the Regiment of Foot commanded by our right trusty and well beloved cousin William Duke of Atholl, and to take your rank in the army as such from the date hereof: You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty and trust of Lieutenant Collonel aforsaid, by doing and performing every thing which belongs thereto: And we hereby require all and every the officers and soldiers of our forces to observe and obey you as a Lieutenant Collonel: And yourself to observe and follow all such orders, directions and commands as you shall from time to time receive from us, our commander in chief for the time being, or any other your superior officer according to the rules and disciplin of war, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you. Given at our Palace of Holyroodhouse, the thirty first day of October 1745.

C. P. R.

20. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD to the MARQUIS OF TULLIBARDINE styled DUKE OF ATHOLE, Bannockburn, 28 January 1746.

Having received repeated intelligence that the ennemy are again preparing to march towards us, this is to require of you to hasten up all the men you can possibly send me without a moments loss of time, for the thing presses and will in all appearance decide the fate of scotland.

Your sincere friend,

CHARLES P.R.

For the Duke of Athol.

ROYAL WARRANTS.

21. Signature by King Charles the Second in favor of Sir William Purves of Woodhouslie, knight, and Alexander Purves, his son, ratifying a former commission dated Whitehall 2 September 1662 appointing the said William (now Sir William) Purves his Majesty's Solicitor for life, and another dated Whitehall, 2 May 1666, ratifying the former Commission and appointing Alexander Purves, his son, Solicitor for life after his father's decease, or sooner if his father pleased; and hereby appointing them of new his Majesty's Solicitors in Scotland at a salary of £100 Sterling a year. Dated at Whitehall,

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

6 May 1668. Superscribed by the King and countersigned by Rothes, Tweedale, &c. Sealed at Edinburgh, 30 June 1668.

22. Warrant by King Charles the Second for a Charter under the Great Seal, granting new Commission to Sir William Purves of that Ilk and Mr. John Purves his son to be his Majesty's sole Solicitors. Windsor Castle, 17 May 1681. Sealed at Edinburgh, 18 July 1681.

23. Warrant by King Charles the Second for a gift of the office of His Majesty's Historiographer in Scotland to Mr. James Fall with a salary of £40 Sterling. Whitehall, 16 December 1682.

24. Signature by King Charles the Second for a Charter of the heritage and goods of Isobel Hunter to John Taylor Esq. of the Parish of St. Martins-in-the-Fields in the County of Middlesex, which had fallen to the Crown as ultimus heres. The heritage consists of a tenement in the burgh of Edinburgh. Whitehall, 28 December 1682.

25. Warrant for a Commission to Mr. James Smith to be his Majesty's overseer of all the Works at his Majesty's Palaces and Castles in Scotland. 3 February 168⅔.

26. Warrant for a Patent appointing George Earl of Linlithgow to be Justice General of his Majesty's ancient Kingdom of Scotland. Windsor Castle, 13 June 1684.

27. Warrant for a gift of the Offices of His Majesty's Conjunct Solicitors to Mr. George Bannerman and Mr. Robert Colt during his Majesty's pleasure only. Windsor Castle, 16th June 1684. Sealed 22 July 1684.

28. Warrant for a Letter to be past under the Great Seal giving full power and authority to Alexander Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland, to consecrate Mr. Alexander Cairncrosse (late parson of Dumfries) to be Bishop of Brechin. Windsor Castle, 19 June 1684, and sealed 21 July 1684.

29. Warrant for a gift of the office of one of the two Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council of Scotland to Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Advocate. Windsor Castle, 22 July 1684.

30. Warrant for a Letter to be past under the Great Seal giving power to John Bishop of Edinburgh —Bishop of Dunkeld—Bishop of Ross, Robert Bishop of Dunblane, and Alexander Bishop of Brechin, or any three of them to translate Arthur late Archbishop of Glasgow "from that Metropoliticall see," and to install him Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of St. Andrews. Whitehall, 31 October 1684.

31. Warrant for a Mandate of consecration in favour of Dr. James Drummond to be installed Bishop of Brechin. Whitehall, 6 December 1684.

32. Warrant for a Mandate of Consecration giving power to John Bishop of Edinburgh, James Bishop of Ross, James Bishop of Galloway —Bishop of Dunblane and—Bishop of the Isles, or any three of them, to translate Alexander late Bishop of Brechin (now elect Archbishop of Glasgow) from that bishopric and to install him Archbishop of the Metropolitan see of Glasgow. Whitehall, 6 December 1684.

33. Warrant for a remission to Commissary Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts of the crime of treason and of all other crimes preceding the date of the warrant, and particularly accession to any intended

rising in rebellion or corresponding with persons in England. Whitehall, 29 December 1684.

34. Warrant by King James the Second for a Patent appointing George Earl of Linlithgow to be Justice General of his Kingdom of Scotland. Whitehall, 26 February 168$\frac{4}{5}$.

35. Warrant for Letters of Approbation and Exoneration to John Marquis of Athole for all his actions during the time he held his two Commissions of Lieutenancy against those that were then in arms against his Majesty's authority. Whitehall, 25 July 1685.

36. Warrant for Gift of the Office of Master of His Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland to Colonel James Douglas during his Majesty's pleasure with a yearly salary of £150. Whitehall, 26 October 1685. Countersigned Queensberrie Thes^{r}, Perth cancell^{s}, Kintore, Linlithgow, Tarbat, Geo. Mackenzie, &c. [Also an Extract Act by the Lords of Privy Council for supplying certain words omitted in the above warrant, dated 12 January 1686.]

37. Warrant for a Commission to Alexander Milne of Caridin, provost of Linlithgow, to be one of the three Collectors and Receivers and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall 27 February 168$\frac{5}{6}$. Sealed at Edinburgh, 5 March 1686.

38. Warrant for a Commission to Hew Wallace of Inglistoun to be one of the three Collectors and Receivers and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 27 February 168$\frac{5}{6}$. Sealed 10 March 1686.

39. Warrant for a Commission to James Calder, of Muirton, to be one of the three Collectors and Receivers and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 27 February 168$\frac{5}{6}$. Sealed at Edinburgh, 30 April 1686.

40. Warrant for a Commission to James Earl of Perth Lord High Chancellor, John Marquis of Athole Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, William Duke of Hamilton, George Earl of Linlithgow Justice General, George Viscount of Tarbat Lord Register, John Lord Bishop of Edinburgh and William Drummond of Cromlix, Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces, Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Advocate, Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse and others for auditing the accounts of the late Treasurer Principal, Treasurer depute, Cash Keeper &c. Whitehall, 27 March 1686. Sealed 14 May 1686.

41. Warrant for a Gift of the Office of General of His Majesty's Mint in Scotland to Richard Lord Maitland during His Majesty's pleasure. Whitehall, 9 April 1686. Sealed at Edinburgh 1 May 1686.

42. Warrant for a gift of the Office of His Majesty's Historiographer in Scotland to Doctor Christopher Irvin. Windsor, 30 July 1686. Sealed 16 September 1686.

43. Warrant for an Approbation, Exoneration, Remission, and Indemnity &c. in favor of Alexander Earl of Moray, one of the principal Secretaries of State for Scotland, in all his proceedings as High Commissioner, and in his other offices and employments. Windsor, 30 July 1686. Sealed 17 August 1686.

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44. Warrant in favor of Doctor Christopher Irvin to be his Majesty's first physician in Scotland. Windsor, 20 September 1686. Sealed 13 November 1686.

45. Warrant for presentation to the Bishopric of Dunkeld in favor of Mr. John Hamilton. Whitehall, 15 October 1686. Sealed at Edinburgh, 27 October 1686.

46. Warrant for a Commission to Arthur Lord Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland, to consecrate and install Mr. John Hamilton, lately one of the Ministers of Edinburgh to be Bishop of the Bishopric of Dunkeld. Whitehall, 15 October 1686. Sealed at Edinburgh, 27 October 1686.

47. Warrant for an Approbation, Exoneration, and Remission in favour of George Earl of Dumbarton in all his actings under a Commission dated 2 May 1685, appointing him Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, and particularly his acting under the said commission without taking any of the oaths prescribed by law. Whitehall, 22 October 1686. Sealed 21 December 1686.

48. Warrant for a Commission to James Maxwell of Kirkconnel to be one of the three Receivers and Collectors, and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 22 October 1686. Sealed 12 November 1686.

49. Warrant for a Commission to John Drummond, Merchant in Edinburgh, to be one of the three Receivers and Collectors and to be one of the three Paymasters in Scotland. Whitehall, 22 October 1686. Sealed 12 November 1686.

DIVISION I.—(SECTION 4). COLLECTION OF LETTERS TO AND DRAFT LETTERS BY GEORGE VILLIERS MARQUIS AND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. [c. 1614–1626.]

These letters are bound in a book by themselves including also the Royal Letters given above [Nos. 12–15]. Some of the letters have been copied in full, while abstracts of the remainder have been given with the exception of a few which are uninteresting or merely complimentary. With one or two exceptions the letters bear no dates. Those dates given in this Report are therefore chiefly conjectural, while the letters, except those given at length, are not arranged chronologically but in the order in which they are bound together.

50. SIR FRANCIS BACON (afterwards LORD BACON), while Attorney General, to VISCOUNT VILLIERS. 14 October [c. 1616].

My very good Lord, It was my opynion from the begynnyng that this company will neuer ouercome the business of the cloth, and that the impedimentis are as much or more in the persons, which are Instrumenta animata, than in the dead business it self.

I haue thearfore sent vnto the King hear inclosed my reasons which I pray your Lordship to show his Maiesty.

The new Company and the old Company are but the sonnes of Adame to me, and I take my self to haue some credite with both, but it is vpon fear rather with the old, and vpon loue rather with the new and yet with both vpon persuasion that I vnderstand the business.

Neuertheless I waulk in viâ regiâ which is not absolutely acceptable to eyther: for the new Company would haue all their demaunds graunted, and the old Company would haue the kingis woork giuen ouer and deserted.

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

My opynion is, that the old Company be drawn to succeed into the contract (els the Kings honor suffreth) and that we all draw in one way to effect that. Yf tyme which is the wisest of thinges proone the woorke impossible or inconuenyent (which I doe not yet beleeue) I know his Majesty and the State will not suffer them to perysh.

I wysh what shalbe doon were doon with resolution and speed, and that your lordship (because it is a gratious business) had the thankes of it next the King; and that thear wear some Comyssion vnder his Maiesty's sign manuell to deale with some selected persons of the old company, and to take their awnsweres and consents vnder their handes, and that the procuring the Comyssion, and the procuring of their offers to be accepted were your Lordships woork.

In the treaty my Lord Chauncellour must by no means be left owt, for he will moderate well, and aymeth at his Maiestys endes.

Mr. Sollicitour is not yet returned, but I look for him presently. I rest your Lordships trew and most deuoted seruant,

FR. BACON.

Monday 14th of October at x. of clock.

To the Right Honorable his very good Lord the Lord Viscount-Villiers.

Indorsed: "Mr. Atturney."

51. SIR EDWARD COKE to (LORD BUCKINGHAM). [No date.]

May it please your Lordship, aboue a yeare past, in my late Lord Chauncelours tyme information was giuen to his Maiestie that I having published an eleven workes or bookes of reportes conteyninge aboue 600 cases one with another, had written many thinges against his Maiesties prerogative. And I being by his Maiesties gracious favour called therevnto, all the exceptions that could be taken to so many cases in so many bookes fell to five, and the most of them more by passages in generall wordes,—all which I offred to explane in such sort as no shadowe should remaine against his Maiesties prerogatiue, as in troth there did not, which whether it were related to his Maiestie I knowe not. But theroppon the matter hath stopt all this tyme. And nowe the matter (after this euer blessed mariag is reuiued) and twoo iudges are called by my Lord Keper to the former that were named. My humble sute to your Lordship is, that if his Maiestie shall not be satisfied with my former offer viz. by advice of the iudges to explane and publishe as is aforesaid those 5 pointes, so as no shadowe may remaine against his Maiesties prerogatiue, that then first all the iudges of England may be called herevnto. 2 that they may certifie also what cases I haue published for his Maiesties prerogatiue and benefitte, for the good of the church, and quietting of menns inheritances and good of the comon welth. For which purpose I haue drawn a minute of a letter to the iudges which I assure my selfe your lordship will iudg reasonable, and so reposing my selfe vppon your Lordships protection I shall euer remaine your most bounden servant,

EDWARD COKE.

52. ADDRESS by the FELLOWS of PEMBROKE HALL to SIR GEORGE VILLIERS.

Honoratissime Domine, dedit hoc Deus providentiæ suæ illustrissimum argumentum, quod in isto degeneris seculi decursu aliquos semper evehat, viros verè divinos, integros vitæ scelerisque puros,

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND] MORAY, ESQ.

patronos humanitatis, præsidium affictorum, improbitatis osores, violentiæ vindices, quique omnibus largitionum, adulationum, perjuriorum, fraudulentiarum corruptelis sint impenetrabiles. Habemus hodie te in eo genere primum (Nobilissime domine) Deoque Regique nostro dilectum selectumque, et eo fine in honorum fastigio meritissime constitutum, quò confugere possint ad Te miseri mortales, deque benignitatis tuæ sacrosancto asylo spem claram sibi, salutem certam nulloque contrà hoste concussam securitatem petere.

Pembrochianæ inprimis Musæ istius per Te fælicitatis dulcedine non ita pridem delibutæ exhibere nunc domino suo summoperè cupiunt devotissimæ observantiæ æternarumque gratiarum submississima hœc obsequia. Sunt illa quidem tenuia, et vel occuli tui ictu contrà cara si amplitudinis tuæ, humilitatisque nostræ ratio meatur: sunt etiam imbellia, nec aliquas vires habentia, si simplicitatem nostram ad Adversarii artes comparaveris. Sed his nominibes commendatiorem tibi futuram speramus nostri curam, quo illustrior exinde cumulatiorque exurgat Honorificentiæ tuæ gloria, si antiquæ et religiosæ domus inermes Musæ nudaque solùm veritate munitæ ab instructissimi hostis stratagematibus per tua solius auspicia servatæ in æternum memorentur.

Scilicet id unum poterimus nosque posterique nostri, ut quam tu (Illustrissimo Heros) et præstitisti jam prius, et etiamnum è re nostrâ nobis apud Serenissimam Majestatem Reverendissimumque totius Angliæ primatem certissimè prestiturus es gratiam, ea non solùm hodie sed etiam cum omni ævo per vota nostra, per gratias, per honoris tui celebrationem Deo hominibusque innotescat.

Honorificentiæ tuæ humillimi oratores Societas Pembrochiana.

MATTHÆUS WRENN.	ALEXANDER READE.
THEODORUS BATTHURST.	WALTERUS BALCANQUALL.
JOANNES GAELL.	JOANNES JEFFERAY.
RODOLPHUS BROWNRIGGE.	ROGERUS SLECHSTETTER.
ROBERTUS FELTON.	EDOUARDUS TYLMAN.

Illustrissimo, vereque nobilissimo viro Domino Georgio Villiers, Hipparchæ regio, eximii ordinis Periscelidis Equiti etc. domino nostro semper colendissimo.

53. The LORDS MARSHALLS to VISCOUNT VILLIERS. 26 October [1616].

Our very good Lord, vnderstanding by the relation which th'Earle of Arundell hath made vnto us, that yt doth not stand with hys Maiestys pleasure that the Prince showld come downe by water from Richemond, and to be mett by the Mayour, which in the like sollemnitye hath been accustomed, the creation being made eyther in Parlament or owt of Parlament, We intreate your Lordship to signifye thus muche to hys Maiesty that with all due respect we have followed thoase directions which hys Maiesty was pleased to prescribe vnto vs, that thys creation showld be performed without any excessive or immoderat charge, that noe innovation should be brought in, yet that all things should be caried with honor and decency. Thys attendance of the Mayour ys without charge to hys Maiesty, and to the cittye: warning already ys geven, and to be vnwarned will cawse an amazement, and bread strange construction. Yf hys Maiesty may be pleased to be here on Thursday by 12 of the clock as the Lord of Arundell doth informe vs he doth resolve yt will be tyme inough for the performance of that ceremony. We

desyre to vnderstand from your Lordship whether hys Maiesty will be pleased vpon the reasons which haue been geeven to geve allowance to yt. And so we rest

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

Your Lordships loving friends

T. SUFFOLKE. LENOX.
T. ARUNDELL. PEMBROKE.

From Whitehall the 26 8ber.

To our very goode Lord the Lord Viscount Villers Master of the Horse to His Maiesty.

Indorsed: Lords Marshalls to my Lord—Princes creation.

54. WILLIAM EARL OF PEMBROKE LORD CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM. Whitehall, 28 December [no year].

My Lord, I beseech your Lordship to acquaint his Maiestie that on Wensday last in the euening the States Embassadors came to Graues-and. On Thursday morning Sir Lewis Lewkner went downe with barges to them and Sir Noell Caron went along with him. Yesterday in the afternoone they came hither, coaches being prepared for them at Tower wharf. They seemed to be very much pleased at the manner of their reception, but they desired Sir Lewis Lewkner to say nothing vnto me about their audience and that when they were ready they would send vnto me about it; which makes me guess that they desire to speake priuately first with our merchants that they may be the better able to giue his Maiestie full satisfaction, to which end in all their discourses they profest an infinite desire. There be three of the States generall and fiue other of the principall of their East India company, but yet I know not how many of them are in the Commission of the Embassage, but that your Lordship shall be sure to heare before they desire audience. My self will euer unfaynedly remaine your Lordships most affectionate frend to serue you PEMBROKE.

To the Right Honorable my very good Lord the Marquis of Buckingham, Master of his Maiesties Horse and of his most honorable Privy Councell.

Indorsed: L. Chamber ayn to my Lord Buckingham.

55. SIR RALPH WINWOOD, SECRETARY OF STATE, to the EARL OF BUCKINGHAM. 22 May [1617].

May it please your Lordship, with thease your Lordship shall receave the letters which lately I receaved from Sir Jhon Bennett with a iournall from Mr. Trumbull, which gyve an accownt of their proceedings in their negotiation agaynst Puteanus. Your Lordship may be pleased, when hys Majesty hath pervsed them, to send them speedily vnto me, for hys Majesty's service wyll reqwyre that I have them by me, that the lords the better may be enabled what directions to gyve to Sir Jhon Bennet for the prosecution of this busines.

Vnderstanding by th' advertisements I receaved that in Lorraine there were certayn students which had seene that infamous libell before yt was printed written in Puteanus hand, and that Sir Jhon Bennet had moved th' Archduc for a commission to examine new witnesses to whiche his demawnd th' Archduc did seeme to lend a deafe eare. I have in dilligence dispatched letters vnto him requiring him, in hys Majestys name, to press for that commission, which yf yt be refused, nothing can be

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more certayne then that th' Archduc him selfe in hys knowledge and conscience doth confess that Puteanus ys guylty of the crime wherwith he is charged; yf thys commission be refused, I then will acquaynt the Lords with the course of all the proceedings, and vnless your Lordship by hys Majestys directions, shall otherwyse commawnd I see noe cawse whye Sir Jhon Bennet showld there stay longer for he shall then but *laterem lavare* and *oleum et operam perdere*.

With thease your Lordship shall receaue a copy of a letter in Italian written by the Duc of Ossuna, viceroy of Naples, to the Pope agaynst the Venetians, and iustifying hys entrance into the Gulphe. I feare th' Insolencye of thys letter will make hys Majestye when he shall reade yt lose all patience.

Mr. Packer will delyver you a bill to be segned by hys Majesty for Dr. Chetwyn for the deanry of Bristoll which ys her Majesty's humble sute, and so I rest

Your Lordships humble and faythful servant,

Greenwich, 22 May. RAPHE WINWOOD.

Indorsed: Secr. Winwood.

56. The SAME to the SAME. 5 June [1617].

My very good Lord your Lordship may be pleased t' understand that some weekes past I receaued an advertisement that Sir Henry Wotton hys Majestys Ambassadour at Venice was entred into a negotiation with a gentleman of Polonia, residing at Milan, abowt a busines of greate moment, importing noe less then the preservation of hys Majesty's sacred person, and the welfare of hys realmes. But hearing nothing from Sir H. Wotton him selfe I did forbeare in discretion to acquaynt your Lordship with an advertisement which might perhaps prove idle and frivolous. Thys morning I receaved letters from Sir H. Wotton with others addressed to the Lords wherein at large he relateth a long negotiation which by letters he hath had with a Jesuit named il Padre Tomaso Cerronio, who ys the prepositus of the Jesuits of St. Fidele at Milan. [Note on margin in another hand, "Thys Jesuit treated vnder the name of Stanislaus a Polonian."] Thys man doth promyse in person to come into England, and to discover strange practizes agaynst hys Majesty's Royal person. For which purpose Sir H. Wotton hathe appoynted tow gentleman subiecs to hys Majestye to meete this Jesuit at Basil and from thence to convay him into England. The tyme assigned to be at Basil was th' end of May, but whether by the new or oalde style ys not specified. But yf the partye shall keepe the tyme appoynted by the middest of this monethe, we shall haue newes of him. Yf he come into England, I will have care that he shall be well receaved and treated and safely accompanied to some place neare to his Majesty's then residence there to attend tyll his pleasure shall be further knowen: for I hold yt not safe that he should at the fyrst be brought to his Majesty's presence. I doe forbeare to communicat Sir H. Wotton's letters to the body of the cownsayl vpon thease reasons that if they showld be divuulged yt would make a great noice, which before the arrival of the party might bring preiudice to hys Majesty's service. Besides yt is not certayn that the partye will come. Lastly yf he shall come he will not willingly discover hys secret whatsoeuer yt is to any but only to hys Majesty. Yet I purpose to acquaynt my Lord of Canterbury my Lord Keeper with the letters, and my Lord Treasurier at his returne who now is at Audley-end. Thys is all I can say for the present neyther will I add anything

of my privat opinion, only I will say, Jesuits are like poets *admiranda canunt sed non credenda.* CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND-MORAY, ESQ.

With thease I send your Lordship a Letter from Sir Jhon Bennet by which your Lordship will see the small hopes he hath to draw any reason from th' Archduc's for reparation of hys Majestys honor. So I humbly take my leave and am your Lordship's faythful servant,

RAPHE WINWOOD.

London 5 June.

57. The SAME to the SAME. 12 June [1617].

May it please your Lordship, I did lately aduertise your Lordship of certayne Letters from Sir H. Wotton, hys Maiesty's Ambassadour at Venice, wherein he did acquaynt the Lords with a secret negotiation helde by letters between him and a principall Jesuitt at Milan; which Jesuitt was resolved to come into England to discover certayn practizes agaynst hys Majestys sacred person, and the generall state of the realmes. Yesterday thys Jesuitt arryued to thys place, conducted by thys gentleman Mr. Archibald Ferningham, and Mr. Richard Seymoore secretary to Sir H. Wotton. In the company of thys Jesuitt I vnderstand there ys one Gage an Englishman who hath been bredd in the Seminary at Rome. I have provyded them in the towne a convenient lodging where they shall remayne close and vnknowne, vntill I shall haue acquaynted some of my Lords with their arrivall, namely the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurier whom I have sent for from Awdleyend, and my Lord Privy Seale. For aught I can find by conference with Mr. Ferningham and Mr. Seymoore he ys resolved not to disclose ys secrett but to hys Majestys owne person. Yt seemeth that he hath made knowen to the generall of hys order his voyage into England from whom he hath license: Vnder thys pretense that he doth come to interced for the good of the Catholicks hys Majesty's subjects. Yf he shall freely and voluntarily open him selfe, I thinck the Lords wyll not refuse to heare him: but the Lords I presume will be to charye to press him to any thing.

Sence thease were written I have had speache with the Jesuitt tow severall tymes. I fynd him resolued only to open him selfe to his Maiesty, wherevpon I did advise him to write to hys Maiesty that therevpon he might the better found his iudgement how to proceede with him. I doe not fynd by his discourse that there is *periculum in motu* and therefore vnless he shall press hys repayr to hys Maiesty or that hys Maiesty shall reqwyre yt he may well stay here vntill my comming which wilbe at the beginning of the next monethe. But I shall humbly attend your Lordships directions according to which I will conforme myself. And so I rest your Lordships faythfull and humble servant,

Greenwich 12 June. RAPHE WINWOOD.

58. The SAME to the SAME. 16 June [1617].

My very good Lord, having sent by my last a letter from the Jesuitt to hys Majesty, I hold yt necessary with thease to send to your Lordship the fyrst letter he wroate from Milan to Sir H. Wotton that, comparing these with the other, hys Majesty may make the better iudgement what will be the issue of hys negotiation eyther fruyteless and frivolous or *operæ pretium*, and to purpose.

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND-MORAY, ESQ.

My Lord Treasorier yet ys not returned, and therefore the Lords have not yet seene him.

Sir Jhon Bennet ys returned: so soone as my Lord Treasurier shall be here he shall make hys rapport to the Lords, which with all diligence I will send to your Lordship. Mr. Trumbull hathe taken his leave of th' Archduc, yet he remayneth there: and so I haue aduysed him to doe vntill I shall for hys returne receave hys Majestys express pleasure; which I beseeche I may by your next.

Th' Archduc hathe an agent here, what shalbe done with him ys considerable: whether he shall be reqwyred by the Lords to returne home, or be suffred to remayne here. Yet yf he remayn here yt is not for his Majestys honor that he showld be acknowledged in quality of a publick mynister. Besydes yt is considerable whether hys Majesty by proclamation or some other publick acte shall interdicte all traffic and intercourse of commerce between hys subiecs and the subiecs of th' Archducs. Thease considerations maynely doe concerne the kyngs honor whiche I know hys Majesty doth holde in a most precious recommendation. And whether hys Majesty will there take hys immediat resolution or fyrst receave from hence th' advise of hys Lords here, I humblye attend your Lordship's directions.

Of the state of the affayres of the Duke of Savoye, whose cheefe frontier towne Vercelli ys besieged, and in danger to be carried by the Gouernor of Milan, hys Majesty shall be fully informed by the letters of Signor Biondi, the Ducs Agent.

Th' Archbyshopps of Spalatras booke ys now ready for the press. He ys in dowbte as by hys letters to hys Maiesty, which herewith I send, wyll appeare, whether the epistle dedicatory showld be intitled to hys Majesty which owt of his dutifull devotion would be most beseeming; or that the booke may haue a more free passage, and produce more good to the churche generally showld be dedicated to all Chrystian Byshopps. Herein the good Byshopp doth with humble reverence attend hys Majestys gracious pleasure. Now that hys booke ys ended he hath a purpose (which motion I fyrst made to my Lord of Canterburye) to preache in Italian in the Italian churche at London vnless hys Majesty shalbe pleased otherwyse to direct. Tomorrow her Majesty doth remove to Otlands: the Prince to Richemond. I humbly rest your Lordships faythfull servant:

Greenwich 16 June. RAPHE WINWOOD.

59. The SAME to the SAME. 29th July [1617].

May it please your Lordship, I have thought yt necessar to acquaynt your Lordship with an advertissment I lately receaved worthy hys Majestys consideration from hys Agent Mr. Cottington, at Madrid, of the 28 of June, that the Emperors Ambassadour resyding in that cowrt, hath propownded a motion of mariage and hath power to treate yt, between the sonne of Ferdinando of Gratz lately elected Kyng of Bohemia and the Infanta Donna Maria daughter of the Kyng of Spayne. The howse of Austria for many yeares together interchangebly hath maried in their owne trybe: the sonne of Ferdinando and the daughter of Spayne are cousin germains brothers and systers chyldren: Ferdinando in all apparance ys to be Emperor, and now doth pretend to be Kyng of the Romains, and consequently vpon him wyll fall the kyn-dom of Hungary, and th'other dominions which the present Emperour doth possess, which are reasons sufficient to prove that thys matche ys intended, and that yt may be effected. To which may be added, that Ferdinando ys the most violent Papist, and the greatest persecutour of

our religion. That which I holde my selfe bownd in my duety to hys Majesty's service to represent vnto your Lordship, ys thys: whether yt be not considerable for hys Majestys honor, that thys poynt were fyrst cleared, whether thys matche be now treated before Sir Jhon Digby advance farther in his iorney: for what more scornefull indignitye can fall vpon the honor of hys Majesty then to send a formall and sollemne ambassage, whereof the whole worlde doth take notice, yf that daughter, for whom th' Ambassadour ys to treate otherwyse ys eyther bestowed by contract or destined by resolution. More then thys wyll not become me to say: and less then thys, I cowld not wryte withowt neglect of my duety.

In consequence of thys I shall send your lordship another advertissment which ys not to be neglected. In Lorrayne there ys at thys present some mysvnderstanding betweene the Duc hys brother Monsr de Vaudemont and the nobility of that cowntrye. Hys Majesty hath seene the Baron d'Ancerville who now ys called the Cownt of Boullay, whose fortunes the Duc of Lorrayne desyring to advance hathe moved a mariage betweene him and the daughter of Monsr de Vaudemont which he reiecting as a disparagement to hys daughter the Duc protestethe that yf Monsr de Vaudemont will not geve hys daughter to the Cownt de Boullay in mariage he will not bestow hys daughter th'inheritrix of Lorrayne on the sonne of Monsr de Vaudemont. Vpon thease contestations the Kyng of Spayne presents hys second sonne to the Duc of Lorrayne for hys daughter with offer of the Low Cowntryes, which are vnder th' Archduc. The Duc of Guise doth tender hys sonne whoe ys not above 3 yeares of age, and speeche there ys of the Frenche Kings brother. I cannot advyse that hys Majesty showld shew him selfe for our Prince, but vnder correction of better iudgement yf th'Elector Palatine as of him selfe by some one of hys Ministers who vnderstandeth well the humors of that Cowrt, should secretly second the disposition of that Duc, and of suche that are powrefull abowt him, perhaps yt might prove to good purpose, certaynly yt would draw after yt noe inconvenience. Th' opposition of thys matche are towe: th' one that the howse of Lorrayn euer hath had a particular dependance of the sea of Rome; thother that the nobillitye of the cowntrye desyre not to lyue vnder the gouuernment of a province, and therfore doth advyse that the daughter of the Duc showld be maryed to the sonne of Vaudemont. Your Lordship doth see, owt of the confidence I have in your Lordships favour, the freedom I take, which I humblye beseeche you favorably to interpret. With thease I send a letter from Mr. Comptroller; the bookes mentioned in them are pamphletts not worthy the postage. So I humbly rest, Your Lordships faythfull servant,

RAPHE WINWOOD.

St. Bartholomews the 29 July.

Your Lordship may be pleased to procure the signing of thys proclamation in favour of the Marchant Adventuriers.

To the Right Honorable my very good Lord the Earle of Buckingham, Master of the horse to his Majestie and of his privy Counsayll.

Indorsed: Secr Winwood. Sp. match.

60. The SAME to the SAME. 15 August [1617].

May yt please your Lordship, The resident of Venice lately hath been with me advertising that from that Duc he had charge to declare to hys Majesty thease three poynts.

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

1. That the treaty between the new kyng of Bohemia and that commonwealthe was resumed and vpon the poynt to be concluded.

2. That hys letters making relation of hys negotiation in hys fyrst audience wyth hys Majesty in Scotland were arryved whervpon he was commanded to rendre to hys Majesty many and humble thanks in the name of the Duc and that state for the demonstrations he was pleased to shew of love and kyndnes to the prosperity of their affayres. They not dowbting but as occasion should reqwyre reall effects showld be conformable to the verball professions.

3. That yt being vnseasonable to remove th'Ambassadour Donati residing with the Duc of Savoye, who ys designed for England, yt is resolved to seud some other personage of qualitye to hys Myjesty, eyther as ordinary or extraordinary Ambassadour agaynst hys returne into thease parts.

Now concerning th' Italian I have written as your Lordship reqwyreth to Sir Henry Wotton fully to be informed of hys condition and reputation. By many letters I have receaved from hym, I fynd that the man held a good opinion in all places where he lyved. At Genua he was head of a howse. So ys he at thys tyme at Milan. He ys not vnlearned thoughe not profownd in any faculty. He hath been imployed between D[on] Pedro de Toledo and the Duc of Savoy, yet Sir H. Wotton doth lay thys note vpon him that he hath not been accownted a man of iudgment or depth, but shallow and superficiall. Yt were presumption in me to delyver my opinion of hys discourse to the Lords wherof your Lordship hath receaved a trew relation. Thys I fynd, he would fayne be gone, and I am in a dayly feare that he will escape, which doth make me to sett vpon him a doble guard. Therfore agayn I wyshe yt may stand with hys Majestys pleasure to speake with him at Woodstock.

Herewith I send Mr. Cottingtons letter to avoyd your Lordships trowble for there ys little els worthy your reading. I have interlyned the place where he speaketh of the mariage between th' Infanta of Spayne and the sonn of the new king of Bohemia. Your Lordship shall find it toward the latter end of the letter but th'advertisement commeth from other parts; as by the last letters owt of France your Lordship may observe. I humbly thanck your Lordship for your care of me which I take for an assured testemony of your favor and affection, which with all humble thankfullnes I will acknowledge and by best services indeavor to deserve. So I am your Lordships faythfull servant

St. Bartholomews, 15 August. RAPHE WINWOOD.

61. DRAFT LETTER by the [MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM] to SIR EDWARD HERBERT. 29 September 1620.

My Lord I giue you manie thanks for the fyne cloake you haue sent me, which besides other demonstrations putteth me euery hower in minde of your loue. Togither with my thanks I cannot omitt to let you know that his Maiestie seing the Palitinat inuaded as you haue long since heard, hath resolued not to suffer his grandchildrens' patrimonie to be with held from them. But howsoeuer he meddle not with the matter of Bohemia yet he will prepare with all the speed that may be to succour those that are so neere vnto him for the defence and recouerie of their patrimonie; which, because the neere approaching of winter will not permitt him presently to put in execution, his Majesty will in the meantime vse his best endeauors by his Ambassador or anie other course

to bring the busines to a good accomodacion by a generall peace; which course fayling, his Maiestie will no longer delaie to interpose himself in the other waie for so iust a defence and protection of the countrie, whereof he hath alreadie aduertised both the Spanishe Ambassador residing heere and his owne in Spaine.

Hampton Court, 29 of September 1620.

Indorsed: Coppie to Sir Ed[ward] Herbert 29 September.

62. SIR EDWARD HARWOOD to the MARQUIS of BUCKINGHAM. [c. 1621.]

Most honorable Lord, the estates hauinge of late made great fiers in the Infanta her country of Brabant, euen to the warminge of her courte at Bruxells, the noyse whereof cannot but before this bee come into England, I thoughte it my dutye hauinge bene employed therein to giue youre lordship some accounte thereof. A great parte of the countrye of Brabante whiche lyes vpon oure frontiers payes contribution to the States and so liue free, but the cheife parte of it deuided from the other by the Riuer of Deinoin payes none, that is the countrye aboute Louain, Mechlen and Bruxells, indeede the cheife and principall parte of that duchye called Little Brabant as fertile and riche a countrey as I euer came in. Into this countrye some 14 dayes since, the estates sente the Counte He. of Nassawe withe 33 trouppes of horse and 2500 choyse foote of all nations, taken by 60 and 40 of a companye, of English some 900 commanded by Collonel Morgan and my selfe. The occasion that most mooued the States to this was that the vnderstoode that Comte He. Vanderberck was sente from the other side withe 7 or 8000 foote and moste parte of their cauallerye ouer the Rheyne against the younge Duke of Brunswicke to empeache his ascente into the Palatinate, whome to assiste, and whose ascente to facilitate, they knewe noe better meanes but by diuersion inuadinge their enemyes countrye whiche most parte of their cauallerye beinge absent they mighte without any great danger doe, and soe foirce the callinge backe of the saide Comte Vanderbercke. The 4^{the} of this moneth the troupes aboue named beinge come together at Breda withe great diligence and without noyse or sounde of drume wee marched forwarde and by the waye hauinge al thinges fitte for it, wee attempted the surprisinge of Herentalles [Herenthals] one of oure enemyes townes. The Frenche, lottes hauinge soe ordered it, had that daye the vauntegarde and were to haue executed the enterprise. Whether they were faultie or not I will not saye, the enterprise succeeded not and I am sure the Englishe were not in faulte. Wee were but to be secoundes and they neuer came to haue neede of vs. Well, that faylinge, the alarm taken all ouer, forthe wee marched with all speede to the Riuer that partes the 2 Brabantes, contribution and noe contribution. Here wee met with some few soldiers and more peasauntes that woulde haue hindered oure passinge, but in vayne. We caryed bridges withe vs in wagons, and in lesse then an houre oure bridge was made and ouer marched the Englishe, then horse and then the rest of oure foote. Wee had 3 peeces of canon withe vs. Wee presentlye tooke in a litle forte on the riuers side, and that nighte a stronge castle and soe quartered that nighte and rested, whiche in 3 nights before wee had not done. Oure beinge there knowen, had then the countrye come in and compounded for lifes and goodes, they had not bene further hairmed. Onely a village or towe nearst to vs did soe, the rest not. Then forthe wente oure fierbrandes and fiered some 40 or 50 villages euen to the gates of Bruxells. It maye bee euery village whiche was fiered was not

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wholy consumd, but parte as the winde was, and as the houses stoode nearer or further of one to another. The nexte daye some villages and cloysters vntouched came in and compounded, and all in generall promised contribution hereafter, whiche they sayde they woulde most willingly haue heretofore given but that their prince woulde not suffer them. Wee did not halfe nor the 10the parte of the hurte wee might haue done, and yet did soe muche as would pitie any to scee thoughe oure enemyes. The Infanta on the walles at Bruxells saw her countrye rounde abowte on fier, soe did M. Spinola, but coulde not helpe it. Hauinge thus raunsoned and bourned 3 or 4 dayes wee retourned. In the meane tyme the Comte H. Vanderbecke was in all hast sente for backe and soe oure designe of assistinge the duke of Brunswick tooke effecte : 8 or 10 houres after wee had repassed the Riuer of Deinoin came where wee had lyen the Don Lewes de Velasco generall of the horse on the other side to seeke vs, as he would haue the worlde beleeue, but if he were not sure that wee were farre inough of, it was a madd parte of him, he hauinge but 1000 horse and 400 foote and wee as before. Wee heare the Comte H. Vanderbercke is agayne gone ouer the Rheyne either to regayne those townes the yonge Brunswicke tooke in the winter or else to folowe him into the Palatinate. Wee verily beleeue wee shall ere longe attempte somethinge to call him backe agayne wherein if I haue any parte I will not fayle to giue your lordship accounte thereof, that you may knowe what becomes of him that as he is most bounden, soe is and will euer bee youre lordship's most humble seruant

ED. HARWODE.

Hage the 18te of Maye.

To the most honorable Lord the Lord Marquis Buckingham Lord Highe Admirall of Englande these, at Courte.

63. DRAFT LETTER by the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM to the KING OF DENMARK. [c. 1621.]

May it please your Maiestie, I haue receaued your letters dated the 26th of Julye as likewise those of the 10th of August sent by Sir Robert Ainstruder : and haue willinglie hearde all those particulars which by worde of mouth hee hath propounded in your Maiesties name; and doubt not by his aunswer your Maiestie will see how great an honor and happiness I have judged it to haue any occasion offered of imploying my self in your Maiesties service, which I doe not onely out of the obligation I haue vnto your Maiestie for your manie fauours, but for that I knowe I can doe nothing more aggreable or pleasing to the King my master, whome I dare confidentlye say your Maiestie shall finde desirouse to haue the bonds and obligations of frendshipp and good correspondencye as strict as those are alreadye of affinitye and alliaunce betwixt your Maiesties. And to this effect, hath commanded me to giue your Maiestie an accounte from tyme to tyme of the estate of his affaires, which at present are most distracted with the warrs and troubles of Germanye, which (setting asyde the cause of religion which he cannot but bee tender of) soe much concernes him in honor, and his children so nerely in interest now the Palatinate is actually inuaded, that he is constrained to be no longer a bare looker on, but hath held it fitt thus farr to declare himselfe, that although in the buiseness of Bohemia, hee will haue nothinge to doe (as being no competent Judg of eithers pretention) yet for the Palatinate (the vndoubted inheritaunce of his grand children) he cannot but avowedlye declare himselfe for the defence thereof, hauinge

first ommitted no meanes to withhold and disswade the King of Spayne, the Archduke and the Princes of the Catholicke League from this invasion. Soe that he is now resolved, in case he cannot procure thinges to bee reduced to tearmes of a reasonable peace this winter, (which he will by all possible meanes essay), to defend the Palatinate the best he may by way of force. But the truth is he much desireth to be an instrument of peace, for that he vnderstandeth by an Ambassador of his lately retourned from Constantinople, that the Turke meaneth to make his advantage of these dissentions of Christian Princes and to invade those parts of Christendome: Bethlem Gabor, whoe now stileth himself King of Hungarie being justlye to be suspected to be too farr at the Turks deuotion. Herevppon the King my master intendeth to deale effectuallye with all parties this winter, for an accomodation: but soe that if it take not effect he intendeth likewise to make all fitting preparations against the spring for the defence of the Palatinate. And to that end is now in consultation for the calling of a parliament to bee assisted and supplied by his people to this effect.

Indorsed: Lord Dygbyes draught for my Lords letter to the King of Denmark.

64. JOHN MAYNARD to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM. Bergen-op-Zoom. 23 July [1622].

My Lord, I am bound by many obligations to serve your Lordship and to the chevest warrant and incurridgement I haue to liue and die your seruant was your heroick word and promis at Winsor that you did really beeleue I was an entire and deuoted seruant of your Lordshipes. The eand of my voyage is to doe your Lordship seruis; therfore I thought good to aduertis you what my il eys haue sene, and my weke vnderstandinge hath obserued at Bargin-vp-Sone. The Infanta hath 14 thousand men about the toune, theare workes one both sides of the toune are within musket shot. The beesieged are aboute 5 thousand souldiers besides burgares. Don Luis de Valasco commandes the army beefore Bargin, and vnder him there is one Ballione an Italian. Spinolaw hath bene heire, butt hee is now wee heare att Emerick. 'Tis sayd Don Luis and Spinolawe haue had some grumlinge and grudging betwixt them. If the Infantas army had come home at the first the toune had bin lost for theare was not above 4 or 5 companies. Butt now the toune doth fortifie euery day and expect supply vp on the least occasion. The enimy makes noe approaches, yet they haue as much commodity as may bee for the earth is soft and sandy, esy to bee wrought. Thear canon beates but seldum butt the toune playes on them perpetually. The toune hath made one grand sally, the Englich and Scotich had the van and were led by Curronel Hendersun. 'Twas thought if thay had not cum on in one poynt butt dispersed them selues, that thay had beato the enimy oute of thare workes, butt the Englich and Scotes were too rach and furious and the Duch were as dull and slow too second them, soe had it not bene for the horse the Englich and Scotis had bene ouerthroune. One Monsier de May a French Captayne of horse did bravely. He took a cornet prisoner and the enemies horse ran as far as Anworpe I beeleue those of the toune will not ingage themselues so desperately agayne. Theare were 3 thousand of the toune att this sally. Theare is an Englich regiment with Don Luis and thay only displayed theare cullars before vs. The enimies Englich run away euery day; whilst I was heare (which was butt too days) theare are fifty cum to the toune. The common peple are willing to pay dubble excise for the mayntenance

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of this toune. Viuers are very chepe heere and thay are dere with the enimy, for ours cumes by water and theares cumes by land. 'Tis thought Spinalaw hath sum other designe but the Prince of Orange still wayghtes on him close. If this sege continue itt will sure bee a bludy one. Rihouen a captayne of horse is gouernoure of the toune of Bargin, butt Curronel Hendersun and Monsier de Famma, a Wallune Curronel commands the oute workes and giues direction as wel as he. Besides theare are too of the States in the toune. The Hauen is yet free and open and the enemy will hardly stop itt. Thus hopinge your Lordship will accept of my good wil and deuoted hart to do you seruis, I will euer protest to bee your most humble and deuoted creature,

JOHN MAYNARD.

From Bargin-vp-Sone the 23 of July.

'Tis confidently reported that Spinalaw is before the Toune since I have wright this letter.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Marquis of Buckingham Lord High Admiral of England.

65. LETTER from —— DUKE OF ALVA VICEROY of NAPLES to the MARQUIS OF INOJOSSA. Naples, 17 June 1624.

Con la vltima estafeta ho reciuido la carta de V.E. de 10 de Mayo con auisso que dentro de ocho dias partiria V.E. para la buelta de Espana por la via de Flandres y assi encamino para alla esta carta desseando que tenga V.E. muy feliz viage de que supplico a V.E. me de muy buenas nuenas. Mucho me han desconsolada las que me escriue V.E. de la persecucion que se hania comenzado contra los Catolicos ayude los Dios como es menester yeneamine el fin delo que Ve hania intendado en ordena la cayda de Boquingan que fu pensamento propio del valor y prudencia de V.E. viendo que es el que ha commobido tan grandes maldades contra la christiandad y el seruicio de su Magestad teniendo se por cierto que si faltare este mal consejero no serian tan obstinados aquel Rey y su hijo contra quien no es pusible sino que Dios ha de embiar visibles castigos y cierto que la occassion obliga adessangrarnos todos y procurar se le de nuestra parte estraña maldad y embuste fu el que vrdio Boquingan contra V.E. interesando all Princepe en que V.E. hania dicho a su Padre que conspiran contra el commobiendo al pueblo contra V.E. y Don Carlos Colonia tenga los Dios de su mano y guarda V.E. como desseo de Napoles a 17 de Junio 1624. Deferente uida pasara V.E. en Madrid sin Boquingan y con los amigos y amigas y amig̃ porto postrero me siento biego con todo eso me holgora de hallor me ay por besar le los manos.

. . . . D ALUA.

Marques de la Inojossa.

The last sentence from "Deferente" is holograph of the Duke. The first part of signature cannot be deciphered.

66. GABRIEL OXENSTIERN, SWEDISH AMBASSADOR, to the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM. 11 September 1625.

Illustrissime Princeps, mirifica illa et insignis Celsitudinis vestræ promptitudo et benignitas in communicandis mihi serenissimi mei Regis nomine iis secretis et arcanis quae Regi meo clementissimo et magno emolumento et insigni utilitati esse possunt, benevolaque illa mihi

serenissimi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis nomine a vestra Celsitudine facta pollicitatio de prohibendo ac denegando Poloniæ Regi in posterum omnes spes et suppetias, regno Sueciæ noxias, ita me afficit et constrictum tenet ut nefas et piaculum duxi prius e regione discedere quam celsitudinem vestram literis meis salutassem, eique valedixissem. Summas itaque et mirificas illustrissimæ vestræ celsitudini pro eadem habeo gratias agamque dum vivam amplissimas, eandemque rogo et obtestor quo in eadem erga serenissimum meum Regem voluntate et affectu persistat. Ceterum etiam illustrissimam vestram celsitudinem compello quo Rudvini causam quam promovendam suscepit, tibi quam commendatissimam esse patiatur, efficiatve quo voti sui reus ac compos reddi possit, quove sentiat hanc meam prescriptionem sibi utilitati fuisse. Qua in re factura est Celsitudo vestra Regi meo clementissimo rem longe gratissimam, quam ipsum abunde recompensaturum certissime polliceor. Vale illustrissime Princeps. Dabam in Portu ad Gravesand, 18 Septembris anno 1625.

Vestræ Celsitudinis observantissimus
Gabriel Oxenstierna,
Gustavi L. B. de Kimiti
D. in Tireki et Yemisgihj
R. Sveciæ, consiliarius.

Illustrissimo Principi ac domino D. Georgio Vielliers duci de Buckingam, Magnæ Britanniæ Architalasso, Equiti ordinis Periscelidis auriæ etc. domino meo observantissimo præsentes.

Indorsed: Sweden Ambassador to my Lord.

67. Letter from Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary.

That the Earl of Shrewsbury was at his last gasp; and hoping that His Majesty would take some measures to settle the succession to the Earldom because Mr. Edward Talbot was likely to take violent courses to put himself in possession of some of the lands to the prejudice of the heirs general. Broad Street, 5 March, no year.

68. Letter addressed "To my uery worthy frinde Mr. John Packer at his house in Westminster Street" and indorsed "French Letter to Mrs. Packer aduising how the Q. is to gouern herself with the K." No date but c. 1625. That there was a point on which duty required the writer to inform his correspondent though his name must be concealed lest in place of doing service his affection might turn to his own prejudice. This was to ask the Queen Mother to write to the Queen the writer's mistress that when she found any failure in obtaining her wishes instead of shewing discontent she should frankly make her complaints to the King the writer's master personally, who would almost certainly grant her requests, etc.

69. Draft Letter by the Duke of Buckingham to the Prince of Orange sent by Sir John Proude, whom he recommends to his Highness. Sir John wished to return to the service of the States, but the King had only given him leave to return for the transport of his charges thence. The King intended to bestow the order of the Garter on the Prince at the first chapter of the Order to be held in April next as a token of his esteem for his virtues and merits. The Spaniards were reported to be making great preparations to attack and they were taking measures for resistance. If the Cardinal in France did not alter his measures it would not be possible to avoid a rupture. [Draft signed.

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70. DRAFT by the same to M. de Rohan. That M. de Rohan's letters had been brought by Monsieur de la Touche and had borne out the opinion which his correspondent had always had of him of which the last act of M. de Rohan afforded ample proof making the world see the sincerity of his intentions; that during the attacks upon the cause of Religion he had never wished to abandon it and when a tolerable peace was obtained he had employed himself in restoring tranquility in his country. Indorsed: "Mr. de Rohan—altered." No date.

71. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to Mons. de Ville au Cleves." [c. 1625.]

That his correspondent had vastly obliged him by appearing so carefully a man of his word but the obligation would only be complete if he could give him an assurance that his (the Marquis's) sojourn would not be long, as the state of affairs would not permit of his prolonged absence; that he should inform him when all arrangements were made and he would proceed to France as soon as ever affairs would permit him to do so. Thanks him for his attention in the affair of Monsieur le Marquis Desfiàt, and to thank the King on that account who before his departure would likely give him the same satisfaction as Monsieur de Carlile had received. In regard to the affair of Monsieur de Mansfelt, the writer continued on the terms his correspondent knew, viz., that Mansfelt should go by France or Holland provided the French cavalry joined "our troops" for no man in the world could persuade the King his Master that he could find vessels to transport four or five thousand horses and their riders, because ships were laid in dock to be repaired during the winter, and to leave the English at Dover would only be loss of time and needless expense, &c. A postscript states that a letter had arrived from the King of France which he would answer shortly.

72. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to French Ambassador 9 February [c. 1625] by his Maiesteis direction." That he had shewn the letter of the Archbishop of Ambrun to his Majesty and to thank him for it. Assuring him also that the order of Jesuits was odious in England and that Madame would not be so well welcomed if she were accompanied by a Jesuit Confessor. That regarding the marriage with a daughter of Spain it had been promised to his Majesty that no Jesuit should accompany her; hoping the same would hold of France.

73. DRAFT LETTER to the Queen Mother of France [c. 1625] in which Buckingham begs the Queen Mother not to pay any regard to the reports that might have been made to her to his prejudice as if he had made ill offices between the King his Master and the Queen which he entirely denies, declaring that time would show his innocence. That if in the government of her house things were not done as the Queen wished she should lay the blame only on those who were culpable. That he himself was more desirous to serve the Queen's interests than many who had greater credence. That he had asked Father Berulli to assure her Majesty more particularly of all this and explain what had passed in the meeting of the Estates touching religion; that considering the present juncture of affairs his Majesty could not refuse the prayer of his subjects whose support his urgent occasions needed, but that nothing new was done only the confirmation of former ordinances of the Realm of which the execution rested in the King's hands. But the said Father was so courteous as to refuse, and told him to charge some other person with the explanations. Whereby it appeared that he was too passionate a son of the Church to meddle with what concerned the amity of the realms. No date.

74. DRAFT LETTER (apparently to Cardinal Rohan) 1625–26. Refers again to asking Father Berulli to bear explanations on certain questions to France, and his refusal to do so; had therefore taken up his pen to assure his correspondent of his readiness to join his forces to preserve the amity between their two masters and the two crowns, which he regarded as the last means of restoring peace to Christendom. Had heard overtures were made for a treaty between France and Spain but was sure nothing would be done to thwart the efforts both had made for the advancement of their masters affairs. The King of England had made ready a fleet to operate on the coast of Spain and a second ought to follow when provisions were got ready, which by stopping all trade and commerce was likely to bring the Spaniards to reason. His Majesty was in hopes that the French King who had urged him by Monsieur le Conte de Tillieres and by his letters to undertake something that would conduce to the public peace, would join with him in his efforts and the writer doubts not that his correspondent would use his endeavours to that end. Refers to the coldness between himself and Monsieur de Mantes which he attributed to his not having wished to aid the enterprise of the latter and of the confession of the Queen to cause the wife and sister of the Duke to receive the office of Ladies of the bedchamber; the Duke giving certain private reasons for declining the French influence in the matter.

75. DRAFT OF LETTER by the Duke of Buckingham to the Marquis of Martinenque, 1 May 1624. Took the liberty to give him information of their affairs which thanks to God were in good train as would be learned from the Earl of Carlisle who went to France with a double commission, to treat of a strict friendship between the two crowns and arrange a marriage. But what had been done had encountered difficulties raised by malign spirits; the writer had got himself an enemy thereby who had even accused him of treason but he relied on the rampart of his fidelity to the King his master; and his integrity and innocence had appeared more clearly than before. Hopes that France would not omit to take advantage of the present chance for repressing the unmeasured ambition of these people, the like of which had not occurred for 300 years; and that the Marquis would put things in the best posture for receiving the Earl of Carlisle and consider the best method for furthering the foresaid treaties.

76. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. for the Q. to Q. Mother" written by the Duke on behalf of the Queen [c. 1625]. Since the Queen had received her Majesty's letters touching the Duke of Buckingham she had treated him with more frankness than formerly and had clearly discovered that his intentions were sound and tended only to the service of the Queen Mother, the good of her Majesty of England's affairs, and keeping of good intelligence and amity between the two crowns. He had had a conference with the Queen yesterday evening after a discourse held with the Ambassador of the French King in which he spoke with confidence, the subject of his discourse belonged more to the deportment of a Conseiller d'Estat than to her Majesty's. He had represented the necessity "ou estoit reduict le Roy mon tres honore seigneur et mary de reparer son honneur et donner contentement à ses subiects en prestant secours à ceux de la Rochelle en cas que la paix ne se puisse obtenir." He confessed frankly that the design of her French Majesty to put down the party of the Religion would be for the aggrandisement of the French King but added that it was wholly unseasonable seeing the King was engaged in a war with the King of Spain to which he had drawn so

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many princes as his allies, as the Duke of Savoy and others besides the King her husband who relying on the promise that he (the French King) would only seek the reparation of his honour and would not run upon those of the Religion had afforded him his Ships whereby he had put Monsieur de Soubize to flight which was all he pretended to have in view. But the King not content with this had attacked Rochelle and in consequence all the party of the Religion, who might thereupon be compelled to write and seek succours elsewhere. That the King could not in honour abandon them, which also would offend his friends, put his own country and subjects in a combustion and increase the power of his enemies; and the Queen points out the sad plight she would be in, in case of a war between her husband and her brother. That his Lordship had prayed her to beg her Majesty of France to seek some remedy for the present tension of affairs before the Kings had so far committed themselves that they could not retire with honour, &c.

77. DRAFT OF LETTER to the King of France, c. 1625. That though the late King's father was justly called Henry the Great and had virtually reconquered his Realm by force of arms, &c., his present Majesty had accomplished a greater feat having vanquished by his two last letters his good brother and ancient ally and all the realms pertaining to him; and might rest assured that no assistance nor countenance would be given to any of his subjects of whatever profession of religion who forgot their natural duty towards him as their King, &c.

78. DRAFT OF LETTER indorsed "Archdcs. Agent copy—French."

That he had newly received advice that Sir Walter Raleigh was turned pirate as his correspondent would perceive from the Letters of the same gentleman who had given him advertisement; and asking the letters to be returned as the King will communicate them to the Council. The King had commanded this communication to be made whence it would be seen that he was determined not to be under the power of those who were ill, affected to the friendship between him and the King his correspondent's master.

79. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "Coppie to M. Barneŭelt—L. Bucklugh."

Asking him to contribute his good offices with the Estates to get satisfaction to the Lord of Buccleuch, councillor in the council of Scotland, in the business he was prosecuting in the Netherlands (referring probably to the arrears of his pay for service with the United Provinces). No date.

80. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "My Lo. to the K. of Bohemia—after the K's death," 8 April 1625. His Majesty would have already heard all the particulars of the sad accident that had befallen so that he need not give him the pain of a recital. Only he would take the boldness to offer this consolation that as his late Majesty had all his days been of a firm determination to cause his Majesty to be restored to his rights, so the King his son had succeeded not only to his Realms but with a full resolution of pursuing the same designs. His Lordship also would never fail to do all in his power to the same end.

81. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M to K. of Denmark," c. 1627. That the writer had heard his Majesty had received an ill impression of him as the cause of some difficulties he had met with and that the accord between the King his master and his Majesty had not been kept. This touched him to the quick, and, unless he had been sustained by his

innocence and zeal for his Majestys (of Denmark's) service he would have felt lost. It was however the malpractice of those who were themselves culpable who had cast the blame on him and who had not wished to supply the necessities of the King his master who desired nothing more than to send succours to his Majesty. His Majesty should not give credence to such reports without hearing his defence. Although his Majesty did not honour him with his letters as before which might a little shake an ordinary affection yet he begs the King to believe that he was not attached to ceremonies and would try to prove himself his faithful servant by results. And in a little time his Majesty of Great Britain hoped to be furnished with means to shew the world his carefulness to assist his Majesty's generous resolutions. Was sorry his Majesty was not to put himself to the toil and hazard of a voyage so inconvenient since it would have given him an opportunity to clear his integrity in his Majesty's affairs since his Majesty's royal favours and heroic enterprises had bound him firmly to him. The Earl of Nithisdalle was raising 3,000 men in Scotland to go into the service of his Majesty, which with those already raised and the 6,000 men in the Low Countries made up an army of 11,000 men of the two nations, who, he hopes, would do their duty and help to restore his Majesty's affairs to a good condition; and recommends the Earl of Nithisdalle to his Majesty, &c.

82. LETTER to the PRINCE OF PIEDMONT, London 16 June 1626.

The message that Monsieur l'Ambassadeur d'Escaglia had delivered in conformity with the promise it pleased his Highness to make to the Ministers of the King at Paris had given so much content to his Majesty, that by the King's order the Duke wrote this letter to his Highness to tender thanks therefor and express the obligations of his Majesty. The writer in conjunction with the Earl of Carlisle and others had conferred, and fully written out the sentiments of the King on every point. His Majesty had also given much confidence to the discourse of Monsieur l'Abbe. And the bearer of this letter was well informed on all points, &c. Signed by the Duke of Buckingham, and bearing a fine impression of his seal.

83. DRAFT OF LETTER indorsed "To D. of Cheuereuse," c. November 1625.

The writer had deferred his voyage from Holland on purpose to be there at the arrival of Monsieur de Blainville, who had twice had audience. At the first he had presented his letters, at the second he had explained his charge, which consisted of three points, the first touching the Roman Catholics, the second touching the "Maison de la Rayne," and the third touching Monsieur de Soubize. In regard to the first, his Majesty made answer that the King (of France) could not reproach him with any infraction of the articles since the Roman Catholics did not comport themselves in a becoming manner, but held meetings and carried arms contrary to the ordinances of the Realm and what belonged to the government of a peaceable prince, which his most Christian Majesty would judge happened inopportunely at a time when he was making war on the King of Spain, of whom they (the Roman Catholics) were devoted servants. In reference to the second point the King says that the Queen is so closely united with him that he does not hold himself liable to render account to any person in the world save to herself,

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whom he loves beyond any other creature, and that he would wish her complaints only addressed to himself, who was more inclined to remedy any defaults than any other could be to ask. For the third point, his Majesty considered that he rather deserved thanks than blame from the French King, because not only Monsieur de Soubize had been defeated by his fleet, but on his arrival the King declined to see him, and that their chief had been compelled to sell his arms to procure the necessaries of life. This was the sum of the King's answer to the complaints which Monsieur de Blainville had addressed to the writer on a late visit, &c.

84. DRAFTS indorsed "M. to Q. Mother and French King." [c. November 1625].

To the Queen Mother—that the honours which he had received from the Queen since the arrival of Monsieur de Blainville shewed him that it was not in the power of malevolence to deprive him of her Majesty's good graces. That if he had made ill offices between the King and Queen it would have been found out by the deportment of his Majesty towards her; but nobody could be so shameless as to say that his Majesty had ever discovered any change in his affection towards the Queen, &c.

85. DRAFT LETTER to the KING OF FRANCE [c. same date]. That he had received the letters his Majesty had been pleased to honour him with by Monsieur de Blainville, Ambassador extraordinary; and had fulfilled his Majesty's commandments according to the judgment he had. Was passionately addicted to the service of his French Majesty, as would be seen by comparing his actions with those of others who endeavoured to win his Majesty's good graces by doing ill offices.

86. DRAFT OF LETTER indorsed "M. to Prince of Orange" [c. 1627]. Had taken the liberty to remind the States General of the promise they had made him in regard to the Earl of Buccleuch of the first Scottish Regiment that fell vacant, or which he should raise anew for their service, and in the interim to give him a pension of 200 livres sterling. Asks his Excellence to contribute his assistance to this end, and to assure the Earl's pretensions by a Brevet that with more courage he might spend his life in the service of the States and follow the footsteps of his late father. By doing so he would do what was very agreeable to the King his master and oblige a lord of quality and merit.

87. DRAFT indorsed "Coppie to Monsieur de Tillieres, 23 January 161—."

Was very much astonished at the report which M. de Tillieres' Secretary made to him touching Pierre Hugon. At the Ambassador's request he knew not how often he had asked his Majesty out of regard for the Ambassador to do him the favour to pardon the said Hugon and set him free from prison. The said Hugon had come by no harm that was not caused by his own act. True it was that his Majesty had promised all the goods in one of his chests that was opened and inspected in France to Monsieur Herbert, brother of his ambassador there, who had laboured and spent more than 100 pounds in France in that affair; and on his lordship's interposition with the said Hugon he promised to give him five hundred pounds sterling in lieu of these goods which were worth much more. That was all the bargain that was ever made either by his Majesty or the writer in that business, and the whole bargain was to the said Hugon's advantage &c. In sum the King was

endamaged more than sixty thousand pounds sterling in jewels, of which the said Hugon was debtor; besides he had behaved badly in sending in the name of the late Queen money and sundry articles of church furniture to a monastery of nuns and also to the Jesuits to cause prayers to be offered up for the soul of the late Queen of happy memory, an act odious not only to our religion but specially odious in him being a foreigner to stir an affair of such consequence without the sanction of the King. A postscript states that the Ambassador's two requests had been presented to his Majesty who answered that he would do all that depended on him provided it should not be prejudicial to him nor endanger his rights &c., and had recommended the petitions to the proper officers.

The letter however does not appear to have been sent, as a note in English on the margin of another letter to the same personage states—

"After Hugon was confronted the former letter was stayed all but the postscript and this sent."

Which bears, that his Lordship had retained the Ambassador's Secretary till now—that he had spoken with Pierre Hugon in presence of the Ambassador's Secretary that the latter might be a witness of what was said who would give him a full discourse of it. That his Lordship had done nothing in this release but in consideration of the Ambassador and the King his master. That if the said Hugon had promised any gratuity to anyone for good offices it was done without the writer's sanction. That he had made a bargain with Hugon but it was all to the latter's advantage &c.

88. DRAFT FRENCH LETTER without address (perhaps to Spanish Ambassador). The writer had communicated to the King the letters of his correspondent touching the propositions of her Serene Highness the Archduchess about the Palatinate. The King had commanded the writer to say that his Majesty could not make a decided answer on a sudden since the proposals came far short of what Mr. Weston had reported his correspondent had said to him Her Highness would be prepared to do. In three days his Majesty would be at Theobald's when he would send to Mr. Weston and charge him to go to his Lordship's correspondent with his Majesty's answer. His Majesty hoped that "le Sieur Porter" whom he had lately sent to Spain would bring him such an answer from the King of Spain his correspondent's master that it would wholly clear his intentions and give reparation to his Majesty's honour. No date.

89. DRAFT OF LETTER. Indorsation somewhat illegible but apparently to Prince of Piedmont. The King his master was resolved constantly to follow out his former designs and again take up the thread of his enterprises. His Highness might have been informed that some ill affected to his Lordship and others led by misapprehensions meant to attack him but his Lordship trusted in his innocence and integrity to surmount the malice of the one and remove the misapprehensions of the other. The Count de St. Maurice, bearer of the letter was fully informed of the designs and intentions of his Majesty and would communicate them to his Highness. No date.

90. DRAFT or copy of Letter by the King (apparently King James) bearing that whereas he had been informed by the Earl of Arundell and Surrey (Earl Marshall of England) that Brooke and Treswell, two of the Heralds subordinate to the government of the Marshall, "haue for matters concerning fees, not onely appealed from the Marshals court, vnto other courtes, but haue both in their pleas and otherwise

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taken many courses to derogate all they may from the honour and power of that High Court." His Majesty being desirous of keeping all his courts within their own true and peculiar limits and give them reputation and lustre "especially to this which is to judge of all matters of honour . . . We haue thought fitt to referre this busines vnto you which our pleasure is you shall take into your present and serious consideration." With power if on examination the accused cannot clear themselves to take such an exemplary course of punishing them as should deter others from the like attempts hereafter "Wherein wee take our owne honour to be engaged to defend the power and reputation of that court, which is of so high a nature, so auncient and so immediately deriued from vs, who are the fountaine of all honour, as also that our said cousin may receaue such encouragement and fauour as both his generall faith in our seruice and his modest course shewed by appealing vnto us in this particular doth deserue." The Referees are not named. No date.

91. LETTER from Charles Maupas Bishop of Blois to Lord Buckingham, having been his French master at Blois. The beginning of the Bishop's letter is as follows:—Monseigneur, la vertu et le bonheur partisans de vostre grandeur, conspirent ensemble à l'exaltation de vostre gloire, sous la conduite et divine providence du Souerain donateur de tous biens nostre seigneur Jesus Christ; lequel maniant les resnes de vos inclinations dez vostre tendre jeunesse, vous inspira l'amour de la première et fit reussir le second à toutes vos belles actions. J'en puis estre oculaire temoing, ayant eu l'honneur d'estre employé à vostre service pour vous instituer en nostre langue Françoise lors qu'au commencement de vostre premiére adolescence, vous fistes assez long sejour en cette ville." With a good many compliments the bishop presents him with a little work his "Grammaire et Syntaxe de la Langue Française," which he had revised but had not yet published nor dedicated to any particular person; but now intending to publish it would be delighted that his lordship should allow it to come out under the patronage of his name and asks his Lordship to permit him to do so &c. No date.

92. DRAFT OF LETTER in Buckingham's handwriting. Indorsed "To Spanish Ambassador." This letter is much damaged and consequently not very intelligible in some places. The writer wished so much to explain to his Excellence all that concerned the service of the King his master that he had lost no time in taking the first opportunity of informing his Majesty and receiving his resolution that his Excellence had wished to be touched upon in their last conference principally on three points; the first of which was that his Excellence desired to be informed what Priests or Jesuits, subjects of his Majesty, made their abode within the dominions of the Archdukes. To which the King answered that there were two kinds of traitors who took up their abode there, one sort conspiring against his person and the other against his honour; these were principally two laymen and two priests, one of the laymen being Sir William Stanlie. Some of their accomplices had confessed that the said Sir William was not only privy to the plot of the Gunpowder treason, but that it was he who chose and sent over Faux, who was then in the service of the Archduke, to put that horrible treason in execution; and yet the said Stanlie made his constant residence in the Archduke's dominions. In reference to the two priests they were two Jesuits, Greenwell and Garode, who were in the complot of the said treason, and they had passed and re-passed once and again through the Archduke's dominions. Touching the traitors against his Majesty's

honour, so many Monasteries and Colleges of Priests and Jesuits of his Majesty's subjects who are bred in the dominions of the Archduke, and who the letter says disseminate lies and calumnies against the person and government of his Majesty, witness the various false reports contained in Books composed and circulated in an underhand way. The second point referred to the treatment of priests in the King's realm; as to which the King defended his actions referring to certain priests who had broken prison, the necessity of upholding his authority &c., and said the friendship between their Majesties was grounded on civil reasons, personal favours and courtesies, and not on matters of religion on which they were known to differ. As to the third point, which his Excellence had asked to be referred to his Majesty, which was that the Ambassador of his Majesty in France had advised the King of France to favor a project for making the Duke of Baw . . . . . successor to the Empire. To which the King answered that he had with his own mouth told his Excellency all he had done in that affair &c. Finally asks his Excellence to use his endeavours to discover the author of the work "Corona Regia" which the writer judged it was in the power of his Excellence to do. No date. The following note is written in the same hand in English at the foot of the first page. "They prists to be hanged—Edmonds ernestnes against Spayne—Puteanus Booke."

93. LETTER from J. DAUID, Maire and Captain of Rochelle, the Aldermen and Inhabitants of the Town of Rochelle to the Duke of Buckingham, Great Admiral of England [c. 1625]. Stating that they had learnt from the letters of their deputies of the goodwill which his Grace had shewn them in all their affairs for obtaining in their oppressions and calamities the favorable assistance of the King of Great Britain. They thank him for his efforts in their behalf, and beg him to continue according to the great part he had in the favour of so powerful and magnanimous a king, by respect for whom they had been led to the acceptance of the conditions of peace however hard and ruinous they were. His Majesty might procure ameliorations for them of which his Ambassadors had given them assurances on the promise which they had received from the most Christian King; and beseech his Grace not to deny them in their misfortune the continuance of his goodwill in the great need they had for it, as Desherbiers and their other deputies would shew him, &c. 15th March.

94. LETTER by COUNT GEORGE OSSOLINSKY, POLISH AMBASSADOR, to GEORGE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

Wished to have offered his Lordship his service, and good wishes but not desiring during the latter's indisposition to press his importunity upon him he had deferred it to a more convenient season. But informs his Lordship as the only protector of his cause and well inclined to the King his master, of what he had treated of with Secretary Calvart, to wit, that he had declared the final demand of his master to be referred to his Majesty, his Lordship's master, which the Ambassador thinks would appear just, easy and worthy of the affection of his Majesty to the King of Poland, seeing that with sixty thousand livres sterling he would buy himself not only the fraternal love and reciprocal assistance of the Polish Ambassador's master, but would bind the whole crown of Poland to his service and that of his children. No date.

95. DRAFT of LETTER indorsed "M. to Mr. Secr. Winwood" 22 August [c. 1617].

Had acquainted his Majesty with the despatches Winwood had sent him. His Majesty "liketh exceeding well the answeare which the

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Duke of Savoye made to Mr Desdiguieres and Mr de Bethune and would have you write so to Mr Wake that his Maiestie approueth of his proceeding with them. . . . . His Maiestie would likewise haue you write to the C. Palatin, that seing Count Maurice wishes the C. Palatine should forbeare sending till he be desired, he should follow this advice therein and not send vntill he be sought vnto for his assistance in that kinde. As for the assembling of the National Synode, His Maiesteis ioyning to employ some learned men to assist thereat, His Maiestie would wish that all the provinces would concurre in desiring it, but if the fower only doe it, his Maiestie will not for the obstinacye of the other three refuse to send over for so good a purpose."

His Majesty approved of the course Winwood had taken with the Jesuit, and his Lordship thanks him for the love and care he had shown in his Lordship's brother's business. No date.

96. LETTER by COUNT GEORGE OSSOLINSKY, Ambassador of Poland, to Lord Buckingham. Thanking his Lordship for the favours and honours he had done him, supplicating him in the name of the King of Poland his master to continue his wonted protection; since the Treasurer does nothing unless constrained by his Lordship's commandments; thus having delivered the six thousand five hundred pounds of the remainder to reach £12,000 according to the promise of his Majesty, his Lordship's master, the Treasurer would provide nothing. In the time that was past the soldiers cost much, so that unless the remainder were provided for in good time all the expenditure of his Majesty would go for nothing.

As to the Catholic prisoners, he begs his Excellence to remind his Majesty of the promise he was pleased to make to the King by his Ambassador. That was the most estimable and most desired present which he carried back among all the others by his Majesty, and for which the King his master would feel the most obliged; and doubts not his Majesty would put his promise in execution without remitting it to the Archbishop of Canterbury or to any others.

97. CONFIDENTIAL OVERTURES made by the DUKE OF SAXE WEYMAR by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STREIFF.

(1.) To employ well and usefully the means intended for the defence and preservation of the common cause and freedom, it was undoubtedly necessary to attack the enemy at those points where he was weakest.

(2.) There were three views propounded, viz., to attack the enemy in Spain, in Flanders or Brabant, and in Silesia or Lusatia.

(3.) The King of Denmark judges that in no part is the enemy found so feeble as in Silesia and Lusatia, and that without prejudice to the other enterprises that might be undertaken towards summer a good blow might be struck in these Provinces.

(4.) Two things were to be taken into consideration of considerable importance, the first that Silesia and Lusatia were plain and open without any notable fortresses; the second that a considerable number in the provinces would be well affected to their cause.

(5.) Lieutenant Colonel Streiff would represent how it might be possible to dispose the King of Sweden and the Prince of Transylvania to contribute their good offices, aid, and assistance; and the neighbouring provinces would be inclined to favour, such as the circle of Lower Saxony, the Elector of Bradenburg, all Pomerania, and to confine the Elector of Saxony within the bounds of neutrality. For in case he wished to join the contrary party, he would have to fear that the enemy would have to be repulsed in his own country, and the circle of

Upper Saxony might suffer a great eclipse and disunion. Some assistance might also be looked for from the circles of Franconia and Swabia, and with having the advantage of streams and rivers the enterprise might be carried out in three weeks. The other enterprises were far more difficult, and there was little appearance that it would be possible to draw assistance from any Prince or State of Germany into them (unless the Prince of Transylvania), and there was room to fear that the Elector of Saxony would take open part against them. The King of Denmark hoped to be able to put afoot nearly 38,000 men on foot and 12,000 horse; without reckoning the Count de Mansfelt, who had furnished funds for a levy of 14,000 foot and 4,000 horse, &c.

(6.) It would greatly facilitate this design if it should please his Majesty of Great Britain to send promptly and without noise 15,000 men or more to the mouth of the river Elbe, and the States General would make five companies of cavalry and 4,000 foot with some artillery join them. Such an expedition would have a favourable effect in the Hanseatic towns or hinder their trade if they refused to favour and assist the party. Such an expedition need not interrupt or hinder any other designs that were held in England or the United Provinces and would thwart the Councils and designs of Spain &c.

98. LETTER from the Duke of Saxe Weimar to the Duke of Buckingham, Great Admiral of England. That having heard of the care his Grace shewed for the restoration of the common cause, and especially of the treaties made between his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the King of Denmark and the States General, the Duke was confident his Grace would take in good part that he troubled him with the despatch in which he made an overture of the present state of affairs there &c. and recommends Lieutenant Colonel Streiff to his confidence; and if he considered the overture of sufficient importance, to speak of it to his Majesty, &c. Dated $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{5}$ February from Verden. No year.

99. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "My Lord to the Commissioners—Manour of Sherbourne."—"My Lord and honorable frends, it pleased his Maiestie to bestowe vpon me the Mannour of Sherborne, and afterwards vpon my dislike thereof to condescend to an exchange of it for other lands, in which businesse you are appointed by his Maiestie to deale between his Highnes and me. My desire is that by this exchange the King haue no disaduantage nor I any benefitt; and because I knowe it cannot be contriued so euen but it wilbe aduantageous to his Maiestie or to me, I pray you take care in that sort that in case his Maiestie be as he rather wisheth a little loser, yet it be so cleare as nothing be hid from his Maiesteis knowledg, for I desire not to gaine but by his Maiesteis free gift. And so leauing it to your honourable care I humbly take my leaue and rest your honors at command."

100. DRAFT LETTER dated at Wansted 12 of September 1621. The Writer had acquainted Lord Buckingham with his correspondent's letter and his Lordship gave direction to make this answer. That Sir Ed. Harbert "being come ouer standeth so much vpon the iustification of his carriage, that his Maiestie seeing no proofe of the contrarie nor that the French Ambassador with whome his Maiestie had spoken of it, can make good his complaints, is so well satisfied therein that he seeth no cause to recall him with any touch of disgrace." His Majesty further found a necessity of sending him back to finish certain businesses which were in hand. "There is yet this reason more that his Maiestie oweth him seven thousand pounds vpon his entertainment

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which there is no present meanes to furnish, and without paying him first that which is due vnto him his Maiestie cannot with honour reuoke him from his imployment."

101. LETTER from the Earl of Pembroke Lord Chamberlain to George Marquis of Buckingham. 20th [January?] no year. See No. 54 supra. Yesterday in the afternoone Mr. Secretary Caluarte acquainted me with a letter vnto him from your Lordship that some intimation should be given vnto the States how vnfitt it was for them to press vppon the King without demanding an audience before hand of his Maiestie. Yesterday night about ten of the clock they sent a gentleman vnto me, to let me know that they were resolved to take their jorney towards the Court this morning. I asked him whether they had sent vnto his Maiesty for audience. He told me they had not; but that his Maiestie had giuen them a generall leaue when they could come to no agreement with the Lords Commissioners to repayre vnto him self, and that this they tooke to be sufficient; and therefore they sent me word onely of it as being vnwilling to doe any thing in that kind without my knowledg, though they thought it superfluous to trouble me to send for an audience to be granted vnto them. I answerd I was well asured how priuate soever his Maiestie was, that whensoeuer they would demand an audience, concerning pressing businesses, his Maiestie would speedily grant it; yet I did not know whether his Maiestie might not conceaue this suddaine comming of theirs at such a time in a cause where necessaryly his Maiesty must haue conference with others which were absent before he could return answere, to be in the nature of a surprise; and therefore out of my well wishing to a good accommodation in this busines. I would take the boldnes to aduise them to send either themselves by post vnto your Lordship or to let me send to the same effect, and I would assure them they should receaue a speedy answer. This morning the gentleman came to me againe with many thanks for my good counsayle and intreated me to send this letter vnto your Lordship and to accompany it with one of mine owne. I conceaue it is to haue an audience of his Maiestie which I hope may bring things to a good conclusion, for I heare since their last rough parting they are fallen much lower and haue desired to speak with my Lord Treasurer this afternoone." &c. (Signed) Pembroke Whitehall 20th (no month nor year).

102. LETTER from the DUC DE CHEUREUSE to the MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.

Stating that he had given a thousand crowns to a merchant to purchase him some thirty horses for the Cardinal of Guise his brother and for himself, and he had heard they had been distrained on the ground that the merchant meant to defraud the King of his custom dues, which he had no intention of doing: The Duke therefore requests Buckingham to use his influence with his Majesty that the horses might be sent to him. Paris, 20 July, no year.

103. DRAFT LETTER in English with a French translation, from KING JAMES THE FIRST to the KING OF FRANCE. c. 1610.

"Whereas in the month of August 1595 George Wood, our servant, arryued in Humflewe [Honfleur] in Normandie with his shipp loden with whyte rye and poulder, which poulder was then taken from him by Monseure de Mon Pauce to be imployit in the King your Father's,

our deerest brother's service, and was valoued and apprysit by his ordinance, readie to be shewed, to the soome of 2,750 french crowns; and notwithstanding severall decrees extant given in the said Woodis favour by the Counsell of the estait in France for his payment, with the entrest at 8 for each hundreth, he heath remanit these 15 years past in a manner without satisfactione having reseavit a thousand crouns by assignatioune the 30 day of March 1602, and 2,000 francks by lyck assignatioune the 21 day of March 1604, which payment by assignatioune vas not vorth to him 1,000 crouns, as he alledgit; which he esteimes bot as a part of the entrest. He forther affirmeth that he lost and spent in France in seving for the said payment more than 10,000 crouns. And althocht I haue wrettin to your late father, our dereest brother, sundrie tymes in hes favour yet could he neuer reseave hes payment; And being this thrie years imployit in our service, Captaine of on of our shipps in the narrowe seas, wherby he may not repair to France to persew satisfactioune for the moneys dew vnto him, which extendis by his computatioune to 4,383 crowns the last of August. I haue thocht good to recommend his suite once again vnto yow, hartly praying yow that some ordre may be taken for his satisfactione that he haue noe forther occation to complaine. As ve shalbe readie vpon all occations."

104. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "A coppie of a letter to Venetian Ambassador for Sir W^m^ Bronker, 29 October." Stating that it was agreeable to his Majesty that le Sieur Brounker should take charge and conduct of such troops of Volunteers as wished to enter the service of the Seigneurie of Venice under the same conditions as had been given to Mr. Sackeuille if he had undertaken the charge. His Lordship wishes Sir William good fortune, and recommends him to the ambassador as a gentleman who had given good proofs of his courage and valour. No year.

105. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to B. Dona," probably c. 1619. His lordship had caused hasten as much as possible his Majesty's despatches which Baron Dona would now receive; and his lordship would always be ready to let his affection to the service of their Highnesses be seen on all occasions. As to what his Lordship had said to him of the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he could assure him that it had been shewn to his Majesty who perhaps would judge from it that Baron Dona had held some correspondence with the Archbishop "de quoy j'ay voulu vous aduertir, sçachant bien l'humeur de mon maistre, que la meilleure voye de proceder et la plus agreable à sa volunté est de s'adresser tousiours directement à sa Majesté." As to his desire that his Majesty should write to his Ambassador with the States the King "ne le trouue nullement conuenable, ny de sa main ny "de la mienne, qui est la mesme chose, d'autant que ce seroit s'engager "tout à fait," and more especially so, as his Majesty had heard that Monsieur Caron had quite lately received letters from the States on which he asks audience. His Majesty would be better prepared to answer when he knew what they had written.

106. DRAFT OF LETTER without address but seemingly to the King of [Bohemia] circa 1620. The affection which had urged his Lordship from the beginning to contribute all that lay in his power to the advancement of his Majesty's business with the King his master, made him desirous of embracing all occasions of rendering to his Majesty his humble service. "Dequoy luy donnera plus particuliere asseurance ce mien frere qu'il a pleu a sa Maiesté envoyer pardelá pour commu-

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niquer a vostre Maiesté son aduis et pleniere resolution qu'elle espere vostre Maiesté embrassera fort volontiers, en quoy faisant elle se pourra asseurer que sa Maieste s'embarquera viuement en l'affaire et ne l'abandonnera point quelque hazard qui en puisse aduenir; comme mon frere à que je m'en remetz deduira plus particuliere-ment," &c. No date.

107. DRAFT LETTER to the King of France [May 1625] "Sire, Je prins la hardiesse d'aduertir vostre Maiesté de Boulogne que la Royne s'estoit heureusement embarquée, et maintenant Jn'ay pas estimé moins de mon debuoir de luy donner aussy aduis qu'elle est arriuée a Douure auec mesme heur, ou le Roy mon maistre l'est venu trouuer a matin; et puis asseurer vostre Maiesté que la rencontre de l'vn et l'autre a esté la plus ioyeuse qui se soit iamais veue, comme si la fortune eust trauaillé à leur donner contentement mutuel et a faire le choise de part et d'autre plus agreable qu'ilz n'eussent sceu faire euxmesmes. Du depuis ilz ont passé le temps en ceste uille auec vn petit balet, ou le Roy s'est fort bien acquitté, comme ne Je ne doubte pas qu'il n'aye faict la nuict passée; ce qui est d'autant plus à croire que la Royne n'a pas dansé; toutes fois pour monstrer qu'elle ne s'en est mal portée, le Roy la vid par vn pertuis danser la sarabante en sa chambre," &c. His Lordship subscribes himself "Sire, de Vostre Majesté tres humble seruiteur et tres obeissant esclaue." No date but [May 1625].

108. PAPER in Latin indorsed "Polish Ambassador's speach." Addressed to the King. Bearing chiefly on the Ottomans who were threatening to attack Poland along with other enemies and arguing that on the integrity of Poland depended the safety of all Europe from the Ottoman power: that his Majesty of Britain was the only one who had clearly perceived that the whole of Europe was aimed at through Poland and that its danger should be a matter of concern to all Christendom. The King is therefore exhorted to stretch forth a helping hand to Poland in her peril; that if he did so his name would be venerated by Poland to the latest ages, &c. No date.

109. DRAFT LETTER indorsed "M. to K. of Denmark by Sr R. Anstruder" [c. 1621].

That Sir Robert bearer of the letter went so well instructed from his Majesty's own mouth in all his affairs "tant en la procedure du traicte de mariage entre Monseigneur le Prince et l'Infante d'Espagne comme en sa resolution touchant le troubles d'Allemagne et la voye qu'elle est deliberé d'y tenir et aussy de l'Ambassade du Mareschal de Cadenet n'agueres enuoyé de France pardeçá," that his lordship deemed it more to purpose to refer them all to Sir Robert's report than to trouble his Majesty with too long letters. Adds that he would think himself happier in nothing than to be honoured with his Majesty's commands, and recommends Mr. Arnault a gentleman in the suite of Sir Robert.

110. DRAFT of another letter to the same. The writer had received his Majesty's letters from the hands of Sir Andrew Sinclair and perceived that his Maiestie still continued his former affection towards him and the writer felt a burning zeal to render his Majesty some proof of his service. In regard to the matter of which Sir Andrew had given an account, the king was so well disposed of his own accord that his Lordship could not claim any part of it, &c.

111. LETTER from Le Comte de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham, Master of the Horse and Great Admiral of England. The Count

writes, he must not fail in the service he had promised and the confidence he had sworn to give his Lordship advice "de la liberté de Monsieur le Prince de Condé, laquelle luy doit estre d'autant plus agreable de quelle vient d'une pure bonne volonte du Roy son mestre et de l'espoir qu'il a d'estre vtilement assisté et serui de luy." This was all the news in France. For the news of London he could say nothing unless the extreme regret he felt at the absence of the court and particularly of his Lordship. No date.

112. The same to the same. Asking a passport for two horses which at the request of an intimate friend a Marshal of France he had bought and wished to send to France. No date.

DIVISION I.—SECTION (5). LETTERS and PAPERS relating to the JACOBITE INSURRECTIONS of 1715 and 1745.

1719-1745.

113. LETTER with the following note on the envelope "Letter from the Marquis de Beretti Landi the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague dated September 29th received at the Isle in Lochmorer, October 25, 1719."

A La Haye, ce 29.7bre 1719.

Monsieur, estant informé que vous avez de l'argent du Roy mon maitre entre vos mains et que Mr Bolañio avec sa troup a besoin d'estre secouru afin qu'il puisse avoir soin de la subsistance des soldats, Je vous prie tres instament de lui donner l'argent que vous avez apartenant a sa Majesté dont il aura soin de me rendre compte et moi au Roi. Je profite avec plaisir de cette occation pour vous offrir mes services en tout ce qui pourra dependre de moi et vous assurer que je suis avec toute la consideration imaginable, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

M. BERETT LANDI.

Milord Milord Tullebardine.

114. PAPER headed "Account of the publict money layd out by the Marquess of Tullibardine beginning at Stornoway the 30th March 1719."

A few items are subjoined:—

	£		
Imprimis at Stornoway to an express sent to Clan Ranald, Glengarry and others - -	001	10	00
Item to Mr Zachary for provisions to the Spanish ships and troops per account -	153	00	10
Item to the two pillots who brought my Lord Marichall from Baro to Stornoway - -	003	00	00
To the Marquess of Seafort - - -	017	00	00
. . . . .			
Aprile the 12th To the two Pilots from Stornoway to Island Donald Aprile the 16th -	005	00	00
To 32 workmen for carrying the arms and ammonition to the Magazines - -	001	14	00
To the Laird of McDougall - - -	008	10	00
For making up the magazines near Illandonald	001	10	06
To Captain Stapleton for subsistence - -	002	10	00
To Captain McGill subsistence - -	002	10	00
To the Laird of Glengarry - - -	085	00	00

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	£		
Aprile the 20th. To the Laird of Locheall -	017	00	00
To the Captain of Clanronald - -	034	00	00
To Glenderule - - - -	085	00	00
Aprile the 25th. To Borlom - - -	007	17	00
To three men who went near Inverness in pursuit of the desearter - - -	000	17	00
To wine and brandy bought for the troops as per account - - - -	033	14	03
Aprile the 26th. To a souldier who deserted from the ennimi - - - -	001	01	00
To Lord George Murray - - -	008	10	00
May the 1. To a company of 30 men as a week's pay who were sent towards Inverness	004	05	02
To Mr Murchieson for cattle - - -	023	06	08
5. To six men for carrying the ammunition to Illandonald - - - -	000	06	00
To 2 expresses - - - -	000	11	00
The 8th. To 3 expresses comeing and goeing to and from Mr Donald McLeand upon account of the English ships - - -	000	09	00
To Bayly Falconer of Elgin - - -	006	16	00
To the French Ingenire - - -	006	16	00
To ane express from Atholl - - -	001	10	00
For cows to the Spaniards as per account -	006	00	00
To the Spanish souldiers for carying arms and ammunition - - - -	003	08	00
To the Pilot for the Spanish ships - -	001	01	06
May the 15th. For 4 days pay to 7 of McDougalls and Robert Roys men - - -	000	14	00
May the 16. To the man who took the Englishman and droun'd the other - - -	001	14	00
To the Chisme of Strathglass - -	001	14	00
17th. To McDougall - - - -	003	08	00
19th. To workmen at the Castle of Ileandonald and the Crow - - - -	002	05	00
20th. To McDougall - - - -	010	04	00
22·4 days pay to 4 of Rob Roy's men -	000	08	00
„ For a kettle lost in the Castle - -	000	08	00
23rd. To Glencoe - - - -	001	14	00
To the men who took up the lead which Borlom threw in the water - - - -	000	17	00
24th. The pay of Captain McLean's company to the first of June, as per receipt - -	002	03	05
To Captain McLean to account for bringing men from the Isle of Mull - - -	017	00	00
28th. For losses sustain'd by blowing up the magazine at the crois of Kintaile - -	003	08	00
To the drums of the Regiment on the 29th May	000	17	00
To the pipers on the same account - -	000	08	00
30th. To a desearter from the ennimy - -	001	01	00
For horses carryin arms and ammunition to Glensheall - - - -	000	10	00
For cows given to the Spaniard on the 29 of May - - - - -	005	00	00
31st. To three expresses to Lochile, Tutor McLeand and Sir Donald McDonald -	000	12	00

	£		
To Rob Roy - - - - -	003	08	00
To my Lord Seaforts company of 30 men -	004	05	02
June the 3rd. To ane express from Glengarie -	000	05	00
To ane express with intelligence from Inverness - - - - -	000	05	00

115. LETTER (torn on one side) indorsed "Tullibardines Instructions to the Master of the Ship" 5 November 1719.

Sir, It being for his Majesty's service that you . . . . . for to the Isles therefore this is desireing yow'll follow . . . . . of my brother Lord George Murray and others who can be . . . . . what are the properest measures for yow to take about . . . . . safely abroad all these who are to goe with him, which will . . . . particullar service done your King and Countrey, so I need . . . . further here, but shall only tell yow that whateuer pains . . yow are at in takeing care of his Majestys affairs in the . . . . . shall not faile of being faithfully represented to our [master by] one who will not neglect to doe yow all the justice and good . . . . in every thing lyes in my pouer it being what in justice will . . . . ing your loyall zeall and the danger such ane undertake . . . . . lyable to at this time, and therefore shall be accordingly . . . . in so far as lyes in the way of, Sir your reall freind and servant,

TULLEBARD[INE].

November the 5th.

To the Master of the ship who comes to the Isles.

Addressed "To the Master of the Ship sent for the Kings service."

116. William Marquis of Tullebardine &c. Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland—To Colonel Lord George Murray 5th November 1719 [in duplicate] "By verteu of the power and authority giv'n me from the King to place and displace officers as Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in Scotland, I doe hereby appoint you Collonel Lord George Murray to take care of the right embarquation and pay such of the Kings subjects as I haue sign'd a list who are to go abroad in a ship that is ordred to the Isles for that end. They are hereby strictly requir'd to obey you in all that relates to the said affaire whatever rank any of them may have in the army and likeways to follow your advice in what regards his Majesty's service which you are to answer for till you can all get safe abroad, for which this shall be to you and all concern'd a sufficient warrant. Given this 5th of November 1719 at the Isle in Lochmorer the eighteen year of his Majesty's reign. To Collonel Lord George Murray."

117. COPY LETTER indorsed "Letter to the King at Rome dated January 24th from Putaux" (from the Marquis of Tullibardine). No year [c. 1721].

"Sir, I took the liberty of wryteing to your Majisty the 26th of December, and some days agoe the Duke of Mar favour'd me by directly sending the letter yow were singullarly pleas'd to honour me with concerning what I could not help mentioning which your Majesty most graciously condiscends to take notice of with the greatest goodness a soveraigne can show towards quieting differences by suffcient allowance for human frailty; that ought with the outmost gratitude and self

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

denyall make us humbly submitt all private concerns in just resignation to whatever your Majesty finds necessary, for the benefite of your service.

"God forbid any should discourage those that are usefull in your Majesty's affairs, what I said about Glenderule seem'd incumbent on me, to show what some had unhappiely mett with; but I belive all will be glad to find him prove advantageous in your busieness, sincerely wishing his activity may be really usefull and I pray the capacity of those who are most able to stir about your Majesty's concerns, be well employed in settling a right foundation for carrying on the publict cause and then every thing must soon prosper.

Tho' your Majesty permitts me to wryte even on ane unpleasant subject, yet it's impossible to express my regrate at being unavoydably oblidged to mention things should prove the least disagreeable to yow since on no pretence I trafick in any tainting politique, nor even tho' practis'd would readiely appear much amongst your disrespectfull subjects or ennimies that are of notted Hannoverian principles, haveing to the outmost intirely avoyded all sort of division that in the least smell'd of private designes, which unspeakeably attaches some to one ane other and that occasions the insnareing pretence of doeing apparent good offices while on the main well meaning people really suffer more sensibly then by all that can otherways happen, for the unbiass'd are strangely disjoynted through the busie artifice of those who find their account in unexpressable confusion to sustain cliver practises, which unhinges reall union and therby unmercyfully exposeing all true loyalty.

It's very certain M^r^ Campbell had no occasion to speake amiss of me, and if he or I be now in the wrong, there's none but ourselves to blame; seing it cannot weell be determin'd who else could have brought things to so cruell a pass as leaves no room for our haveing any more particullar deallings, and whatever this may occasion me to suffer yet at length will appear how naturally I am averse from entering on the merite of double management, tho' reduced by necessity to mentaine the valuable character of a just cause, that should not be intirely loaded by every kind of projectours: for with true assurance I may presume to say, as I have till now unfeignedly endeavoured under every situation to demonstrate; so it shall constantly appear beyond malice that no private, personall nor family injury from him or any other will ever draw the least resentment, where the good of your Majestys cause can any way interfere; on which account I allready tho' affraid without much effect, have still throwen my small concerns aside, and if capable am ready to undergoe more: besides, as to what that gentleman propos'd and afterwards thought fitt to deny, about forfeiting my father tho' it be universally knowen he never ventur'd on any mercinary designes of being considerable through labarinths of specious oppression, nor inclyn'd to trade in building a fortune by meanly undermineing or cunningly meddling where intirely overturning the ancient rights of King and country could be expos'd as the purchase pryce of strange ambition, that violently tends towards miserably inslaveing all worthy compatriots; nay whatever faillings he may have if reasonable ways could been us'd at the beginning of the late unhappy affairs in Scotland its more then probable he had not prov'd the last even of his poor family to have sincerely ventur'd in earnest all was to be expected from a dutyfull subject in faithfully serveing the most gracious soveraigne, and I can no ways imagine that he with many others of your Majesty's naturall well wishers at home will in the least faill being found as formerly, ready on any regullar fixed scheme to performe every substantiall service lys in

their pouer, while the fate of all is only amongst the hands of such as they know can be undenyably trusted ; for a misscarriage now might prove utter ruine at least to your whole honest adherents who therefore may be more cautious then formerly, finding the effects of what has allready happn'd unsuccessful which prodigiously weakens the interest of your unalterably disinterested friends ; and others will only act as serves their oun private ends, that commonly drives at demolishing of reall merite, which is their undoubted harvest, so be uppermost who will, they find surest game in generall disturbance, For tho' such people can lose little, yet by sufficient forewardness to over reach the world with nimble adress mighty things may be compass'd at length, towards satiating their undefatigable dispositions. As your Majesty has thought fitt to determine me by your directions about what is passt with Glenderule so I shall not trouble the Duke of Mar nor M^r^ Dillon in relation to this ungratefull subject which is not now to be further mention'd by me and I shall never faill in goeing alongst with them or any other your Majesty finds proper to employ for the undoubted advantage of your service that must still be faithfully sought in every thing my small capacity is the least fitt to undertake with a true disposition for substantially promoteing your lasteing glory, which no obstacle can keep me from pursueing cheerfully.

The Duke of Mar acquainted me in the kindest manner with what was mention'd to him about the subsistance your Majesty is graciously pleas'd to order for my brother George and I, who are mighty sensible and thankfull for the extraordinary regaird you have still favor'd us with being infinitly concern'd we should hitherto unavoydably put your Majesty to so much charges while things are in the present situation and many of your worthy subjects still in great difficultys : God grant we may be able to find some reasonable plain way of liveing that our Master's goodness be no further straitned by such a burthen so as yow may intirely discouer we have only endeavour'd to mentaine ourselves in a capacity of answering any occasion where your Majesty sees convenient to make use of us when in the least profitable about anything matteriall for safely restoreing the Royall family by which the world must be fully convinced, as beyond detraction I hope unaffected manadgement will satisfy your Majesty, that our whole study in every condition has constantly been to appear with unspotted honour and true discretion inviolably as I shall ever be.

My brother and I beg leave to give our most humble duty to the Queen, hopeing her Majesty and the Prince are in perfect good health.

118. LORD GEORGE MURRAY to the DUKE OF ATHOLL.

Perth, 9th September 1745.

Dear Brother,—The Prince certainly marches tomorrow and for God's sake cause as many of the men as possible march for Dumblane so to be there tomorrow being Tuesday or early on Wednesday. If you could be yourself at Tullibardine to confer with his Royal Highnes tomorrow about Midday it would be of infinite consequence for the good of the cause, but if you cannot be there so soon the Prince will leave his directions for you in writeing which will be to this efect. He being to push forward with the utmost expedition you are to act with a separat body and to quarter at Blair Castle. The Highlanders that his Majesty is posetive will join you from the north and west with the remender of your own men that you cannot get sent off with L. Nairn &c. will soon be a stronger body then that which he crosses the Forth with. I reccon

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

Strickland goes up to you. Your bagage and servant will be this day at Tullibardine; if you come there you will order it to Blair and I have horse and cartes ther at your command. Perhaps you may soon be in a condition to come down and take up your quarters here especially if you hear that Cope imbarks for Leith. 100 bolls meall goes up to Dunkeld this moment; money, meall &c. will be appointed for you as far as possible, but the particulars you will know at Tullibardine: Adieu

Yours, GEORGE MURRAY.

Monday 10 forenoon.

Pray keep Mr N. Macgleshen with you for dispatches.

To his Grace the Duke of Atholl at Blair Castle.

119. LETTER indorsed "Letter from Glenlyon dated 21st September and received at Dunkeld 22nd 1745."

May it pleas your Grace—I did not expect your Grace so shoon back to this country when we parted, but being informed last night you were returned, I did rejoyse least your absence might creat some confusion, becaus there was non in this countray to give orders to such as were passing for the army. This moment I had the honour of your Grace's orders after writting what is above. I have bein in grat distrass since I cam hom with a sore back as I was all the way from Crieff. I had the few men I have convein (*sic*) last day and finds they have few or no armes but such as they are shall with Gods grace attend you there against the tyme apoynted, togithere with the only son I have left me, being but a stripling of fourtein years age who I hope will do pritty weell, for he'l follow direction and obay orders: And if I in any case be able to travle I shall wait of your Grace against the tyme apointed, who ever am with esteim, may it please your Grace, your Graces most obedient humble servant

JO. CAMELL.

G—— the 21st September 1745.

120. LETTER indorsed "Coppy pass to James Malcolm, surgeon. Septr 1745."

By William Duke of Atholl &c. Commander in Chief of his Majesteis forces benorth the River of Forth.

You are hereby required to permitt the bearer heirof, Mr James Malcolm, surgeon, with his servant to pass and repass from this to the City of Edinburgh without trouble or molestation, he behaving himself civily and loyally as becometh. Given and scaled at our Castle of Blair the thirty day of September 1745 years.

To all officers civil and military.

121. Copy orders by WILLIAM DUKE OF ATHOLL to ARCHIBALD MENZIES of Shian. Dunkeld 12 October 1745.

William Duke of Atholl etc. under his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Commander in chief of his Majesties forces.

These are ordering and requiring you Archibald Menzies of Shian to raise all the men betwixt sixteen and sixty years of age in the country of Glenlyon and in Bofracts lands to join us with them at Perth, or any other place shall be appointed, and to carry off and bring with you the cattle or horses of such of them as shall abscond or keep out of the way.

This you are puntually and expeditiously to perform as you shall be answerable, for which this shall be to you a sufficient warrand. Given at Dunkeld the twelfth day of October 1745. CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

122. DRAFT LETTER—WILLIAM called DUKE OF ATHOLL to PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD. Dunkeld, 17 October 1745.

Sir,—Your Royal Highness gracious letter of the 11 instant with express orders to immediately join you with all the men I have been raising, according to orders under Secretary Murray's cover, came not to my hands till this evening. The letters being taken but luckily retaken occasioned the delay. The convoy under Captain Brown's care, with arms, ammunition &c. for your Royal Highness from his most Christian Majesty, arrived here last night after the utmost endeavours. It will be tomorrow night before all the men necessary for bringing them up to your army can be got together. Next morning I shall march them from hence with the utmost diligence can possibly advance the earnest desire I have of soon being able in person to receive your Royal Highness commands and fully let you know that nothing has been omitted towards the speedy advancing of King and countrys service. Being ever with the utmost attachment and zeal, Sir, your Royal Highness, most dutiful and most obed^{t} subject and servant.

123. LETTER indorsed "Letter from the Duke of Perth dated Peebles the 2nd, received on the road 3 November 1745."

My Lord, I should have been very fond of the satisfaction of waiting upon your Grace upon the road to concert measures with your Grace about any orders to be given, but had the misfortune of missing you by the way, but I am here preparing everything for your reception in hopes of seeing you here tomorrow, and am in the meantime, My Lord, Your Graces most obedient humble servant. PERTH.

Peebles the 2 November 1745.

124. COPY LETTER from the PRINCE to the DUKE OF PERTH. Dalkeith 3 November 1745.

I have just now received advice of two ships being arrived at Montrose from Dunkirk. I forgott yesterday to ask the Duke of Atholl for £3000 Sterling, or thereabouts, remainder of the money that came from France, which I could wish should be delivered to Seton the Paymaster. It will be necessary for a part of the Perthshire horse to remain in the rear of the colonne to press horses in case of need for the stores and train. Recommend diligence for which care must be taken that horses should not be wanting. Cluny wants targets and shoes which you should get delivered to him as soon as possible, but in such a manner as not to retard their march. Cohoon has these things in custody. My compliments to the Duke of Atholl and Monsieur Boyer.

(Signed) CHARLES P. R.

125. LETTER J. O'SULIVAN, SECRETARY to the PRINCE, to the DUKE OF ATHOLE. Jedburgh, 7 November 1745.

My Lord, H. R. H. orders me to inform your Grace that he parts this morning from Jedburgh, to be this night at Hagie Haugh, to morrow the 8th at Strong Garsting and Saturday the 9th if possible at

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

Bromtum [Brompton] where my Lord Elco's and Pitsligo's horse which are to be the 8th at Longtown joins him. He likewise expects your column and the artillery will joyn him about four mils at this side of Brumtum about miday the 9th. But if by the difficuty of the cariages it was found impracticable, H. R. H. desires your Grace wou'd advance with the brigade of Athol, Cluny's Regiment and the Swedish cannon if possible. I am with all respect my Lord,

Your Graces most humble and most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. O'SULIVAN,

Jedburgh the 7th 9bre, 1745, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

126. LETTER LORD GEORGE MURRAY to the DUKES OF PERTH AND ATHOLE.

Reden 8th November 1745.
Fryday 9 att night.

My Lords, His Royal Highness designs to march from this to-morrow morning very early so as to be at Rockly by midday if possible, and desires that att least fifteen hundred men from your column join him there by that time with the Swedish cannon and ammunition conform; also the bombs. The troops with us are in absolute wante of ammunition so bring accordingly. The rest of your column with the carriages &c. must follow with the outmost expedition. I am, my Lords, your most humble and obedient servant.

GEORGE MURRAY.

Rockly is about four miles on this side Carlile.
To the Dukes of Perth and Athol.
Bring with you ten pair pistoles.

DIVISION I.—SECTION (6). MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS and PAPERS. 1672–1746.

127. LETTER [from JAMES LORD DRUMMOND, afterwards 4th EARL OF PERTH] to Mr PATRICK Drummond. Stobhall 15 January [16]72.

"My dearest freind, your Almanaks arived last week with the Book directed to me. My father was mightyly pleased with his part. I assure you mine was no less satisfactorie to me. I have not yet read it quite through; for I was ingadged in Doctor Brouns Vulgar Errors. On Satturday I read his Discourse of Vrn Buriall with which I was so taken, that in a very short time I read it. No doubt he is an extraordinarie person both for learning and piety: His Religio Medici I never saw nor is it in Scotland to be had. My reading the first lines of the discourse I mentioned puts me in mind to shou you that latly near Drummond (that's to say within 5 myles) amongst the hills which lye at its back, touards the Forrest which belongs to my Father, tuo countreymen intending to build a new kiln for corn in the seat of an old oregroun one, and searching deep to lay its fundation found a great ring of gold and a considderable deal of monye which they disposed of to pedlers, for its weight in the common coyne of this countrie: they carried it to goldsmiths in Perthe; and for a very inconsidderable gain sold them. Only one accidentally came to Drummond, where my father was about his affairs in that place, who bought about 24 of the pieces. They are about the bredth of a very large 3 pence and thryce as thick or more. I have not yet taken perticuler notice to them, bot these I saw had upon them Domitian, Commodus, Antoninus Pius, Trajan and Diva Faustina. Their reuerse were diferent as uel as their obuerse. I

belive there be more heads amongst them. The figurs are exellently uel stampt and by ther dresse appear to haue bein as old as those they represent. If you intend to speak of them to any, send me uord and I uil aske some of them from my father; for most of them he has tuice or thrice. The thing that I am most concerned at is the goldsmiths put them in work (lyke fools) for they might haue had much gain by them, bot the siluer was so good it would not mixe with thers until a third part of alloy was joyned to them. They say, ther was more then a bushel of them; bot all the inquiry I could make, could not get me any of them. The Leaguer of the Romans for one whole winter lay at Ardoch some 4 miles or more touards the south from that place and ther is to be sein ther entrenchments and fortifications in circular lines deepir in some places then that a man on horseback can be seen: and north east from that ther are more trenches, alyke in form and largeness: bot the ground being much better has made the people against my grandfat[h]ers order till them doune in some places. Ther was near these a round open lyke the mouth of a narrou well of a great depth into which my grandfather ordered a malefactor to go, who (glad of the opportunity to escape hanging) uent and brought up a spur and buckler of brasse; which were lost the time that a garison of Oliver's dispossessed us of Drummond. Ther was found a stone ther vpon which uas cut an inscription to show that a captain of the Spanish Legion died ther. If yow please I shall coppie it for yow. It is rudly cut," &c. Not signed.

128. LETTER from THOMAS MURRAY to JOHN DRUMMOND of LUNDIN.

Whythall 16 Jun [16]79.

Sir, I receaued yours by the ordinar pacquet and one by the flying pacquet. The King is weell satisfied with the last account that the forces are so weell gathering with ane resolution to march against the rebells. Bot it is verrie dissatisfeing that the E. Lithgow should have retired seing in all probabilitie the rebellion might then easielie be crushed, quhich occasions great talk heir particularlie against his Lordship. The Counsell did this day sitt and the King told them the last news from Holland. The Earl of Shaftsburie prest still that the parliament should be called befor the 14 August quhich is not lyke to be done. The K. hes at present discharged the raising of the Duke of Albemarle and Lord Gerards regiments till he hear from yow ther how his affairs goes. This day was appointed for D. H. to give in that paper which his Gr. and the rest of the Lords had drawin bot it is not yet givin, quherwith the K. is dissatisfied and is fullie determined that without farder delay the samen may be presentlie produced, that once ther clamors may be heard and ansvered. I hear your brotber the Earl of Perthe takes journey to morrow. Your letter was verry satisfeing to the D[s] who read it to the Duke. It being lait I shall forbear furder trouble bot my humble dewtie to my lady and am, Sir, your humble and faithful servant.

THO. MURRAY.

For the Laird of Lundie.

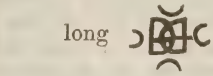
129. Instructions superscribed by King Charles the Second and signed by the Earl of Moray as Secretary, to John Drummond of Lundin, Master of the Ordnance in the Kingdom of Scotland. These instructions consist of 9 articles, all concerning his duties as Master of the ordnance. The 5[th] article bears that notwithstanding the instructions given by his Majesty to Mr. Slezer, Lieutenant of his Majesty's

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

Artillery, the master of the ordnance was to employ the brass of the old guns in the castles of Stirling and Dumbarton as should be most advantageous for the King's service; for which he should be accountable to the Treasury.

Whitehall, 19 October 1680.

130. List of the Gunnes of the Garison of Dumbrittaine in Maij 1681.

1. Upon the east syde of the neather bailzie above the gate, ane three pounder tuelve sqwar ten foot long.
2. Bewest Wallace towre ane three pounder 8 sqware 9 foot long 
3. Upon the north rownd one three poundere 8 square 10 foot long 

There are twelve similar entries comprising on the said round a six pounder ten feet long with the imperial arms, same length, marked with a rose and crown and the number 1610; on the Highhall, one the same as the last; and a three pounder nine feet long; on the south side towards the water a demiculverin ten feet long; a six pounder ten feet long; at Buttockes Boure a three pounder nine feet long marked with a lion and a crown on the breech, eight square and round before marked with thistles and fleurs de luces, and another similar; at the end of the laich guard a falkonett eight feet long marked with the arms of Anna Britanniæ.

An acknowledgement is subscribed by James Ramsay that these guns are left in his hands as Ensign in the place after the transportation of the great guns by order of his Majesty's Council and conform to the Laird of Lundin's subscribed receipt and acknowledgement thereupon at Dumbarton 16 May 1681.

(Signed) JA. RAMSAY.

131. INSTRUCTIONS for JOHN SCHLEZAR, Lieutenant of Artillery.

His Majesty having appointed some gunners to be levied for the attendance of his train in Scotland "and ther being non sufficiently qualified to be found in this Kingdome at present," Mr Schlezar was directed with the first convenience to go by sea to Holland, and look out for attenders following—

One Master Gunner and fireworker qualified for making all sorts of fireworks and ordering all sorts of batteries, understanding all works relating to fortification of camps, approaches, trenches, galleries or mines, with the use of all sorts of cannon, mortar pieces, &c. at 3*s.* sterling per diem for twelve months in each year at 28 days the month.

Two as near the same pitch of skill as he could obtain at 2*s.* per diem.

Four well qualified gunners at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem who must all have been actually employed in the service of the States General, of France, Spain or Germany the time of the late wars; if in addition to their skill in gunnery any of them were smiths, joiners or "harnish makers" it will be much the better.

Their pay to commence from the time of embarking, or the 1st May according as he could bargain, and to send them over by the first occasion.

He was also directed to order two twelve pounders and 4 three pounders according to the models sent.

For the payment of the guns Mr Drummond was to send him by the first occasion certain old brass, which he was to give at the best advantage for his Majesty's service; and having paid the guns was to lay out the superplus as he should thereafter be directed. To keep Mr Drummond informed of his progress and return before the 20th of May next. Dated at his Majesty's Castle of Edinburgh 30 March 1681: and signed J. Drummond.

132. LETTER from JOHN SLEZER to the LAIRD OF LUNDIN, Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance in Scotland at the Castle of Edinburgh.

Whitehall 24 May [16]81. Would at length get away, had taken places in the Harwich Coach. My Lord Duke and My Lady Duchess take journey on Thursday next for the Bath and he was to leave Friday after. Had been learning about the rank the Officers of Artillery held in England and found that the Master of the Ordnance had always a Regiment and commanded all Major Generals, except a Major General be commander in chief. Had been promised 150*l.* for his expences.

133. Hague 1 August N.S. 1681. Had received five letters from Mr Drummond but was delayed in receiving some of them because John Carmichaell was out of Town and his people would not open his packet. Details—Believed the Prince of Orange would give leave to Gunners to go to Scotland but the pay was thought too small "When I propose the Instructions I haiue as to their pay peopel smiles at me. Those that in England or Scotland aire called Gunners aire called heer Stackyonckers or gentlemen of the canon. Their pay is 40 gilders a month (at six weeks a month) in time of peace besides the benefits of their quarters, now they aire tyed almost toe no kinde of duyty; and in time of warre they haiue seuntie gilders a month." Lieutenant Colonel Buchan at Rotterdam told him he might meet with some men in the frontier garrisons but need not expect them under half a crown a day at the least. For the salary offered for a fireworker, it would not do at all. The least they had in Holland was 800 gilders a year, &c.

134. Rotterdam, 12 August N.S. 1681. Had been in treaty with Captain Seilo at Amsterdam to be Master Gunner who had been 20 years in the service of the States who would come if his salary could be brought to 4*s.* sterling a day and a commission were sent over to him. "I haiue gotten a tasck upon me that I wisch from my hart it was well of my handes to your satisfaction. For if I send ouer men that can doe no more then our aine men, it will be, these aire Slezer's men, he can maicke choice of such bleads when he is entrusted with it." If he brought none, he would be charged with neglect; and he could get no good men at the rate of pay allowed.

135. Rotterdam 20 August [16]81. Letter in French sent by Antoine Lermeny who had offered to enter the service of the King of Scotland in the Artillery. Slezer had engaged that his passage back to Holland was to be paid if he was not taken into the service and had given him 30*s.*

136. Rotterdam, 22 August 1681. Was to go tomorrow to Breda and thence to Antwerp and Brussels. The "caruing" of the guns was begun by the Founder at Rotterdam.

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

137. Rotterdam, 23 August 1681. His fireworker was to go by another ship as Capt. Frissit might stay too long.

138. Dunkerke, 4 September 1681. The 24th of August last he went from Rotterdam to Breda where he met Captain Maxwell, an acquaintance, who introduced him to Monsieur Bombel the Engineer of the Place who showed him several "bleads" who offered to engage but asked too high wages, &c.

139. Rotterdam, 26 September N.S. 1681. His last was from Dunkirk and gave an account of his progress through the Spanish provinces —in which "in steade of gunners I didde not meet with a man whom I would haiue brought alongh with me for a metrosse." At Dunkirk he had some offers but none would suit—went to Douay by L'Isle where a Scotsman named Allen found him out who was in the gens d'armes, who found him a "coppel of bleads" in present service, but Mr Slezer could not offer them salary enough. There had been a school and company of gunners and miners, but that had been removed by the King of France to Metz in Lorraine. So Mr Slezer had nothing to do but see the Foundry which turned out 16 pieces of cannon very curiously wrought, every three weeks. Gives a description of the casting of the cannon, and had spoken with the founder's master man about coming to Scotland to start a foundry there—refers the particulars to Mr Drummond. Returned to Amsterdam two days ago. Could say nothing about the old metal till he saw it. Expected Captain Seilo on Monday next, and would then send him away with the first ship. In regard to other men protests that he could not find any that were likely to give satisfaction. Saw the change that had been made in the Establishment, and that he was to take 1 at 3*s.* a day, 1 at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3 at 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2 at 2*s.* per diem, which fell out very well as he had a proffer of service from a fireworker in Denmark, by letters from Copenhagen, whose name was George Erdman Hummel who had served 28 years in the Artillery of the Elector of Brandenbourgh and who had written that Mr Slezer need not trouble himself for gunners for he would make gunners enough "if we giue him but men that haiue hands feet and coiradge." Mr Slezer had written back immediately offering him 3*s.* per day and six months pay to bear his charges from Copenhagen to Holland he coming by the post wagon and his pay to run from the time he came to Scotland. Thinks he need not trouble any more about gunners "Our ain men will soone be trayned op." However was to go to Nimwegen and elsewhere to try &c. The founder was soon to proceed with the casting of their cannon. Wants to know if the words about the muzzle of the small guns should be Haec Regia vox est for the wax on Mr Drummond's letter had taken away the first word. Would also go about the mortar pieces "I am in peine for our old brasse, it has ben verrie hard wether this two days and I would give a plack to be at home again my self." Hopes his precept on the Treasury would be looked after "for I suspect my wife will be as skairce of siller as my self."

140. Rotterdam 30 October 1681. Had been badly used by Captain Seilo but every body told him he need not repent it "for we should haiue ben fascht with him." Had got no answer from Copenhagen. Had gone to Naerden to meet with William Meister who had been highly recommended to him to consult with; but he could recommend no one. Had heard of one Rokille at Mastricht—and had taken him on at 2*s.* per diem and on coming to Scotland if Mr Drummond on seeing his work was pleased 6*d.* was to be added. Was no fireworker but

had had the command of some gunners as Stackyonker—was of English parents and born at Cleve and spoke very good English and was Adjutant of the Artillery at Mastricht &c.

141. Rotterdam 4 November 1681. Hoped shortly to hear from Doway what Sibald Kop should declare about the conditions that had been offered to him. Had now engaged Rocquille at 2*s.* per diem and the other sixpence to be referred to M^r^ Drummond. No word had come from Copenhagen. Had been in treaty with a Captain Lieutenant of miners—a Vallon [Walloon] black as a gipsy and had agreed with him to come to Scotland. The brass had not yet arrived. The writer enters into details about the casting of the guns. The mottos for the muzzles of which sent by M^r^ Drummond "Non sine fulmine regnat," and "Haec regia vox est" M^r^ Slezer thinks were so large as to spoil the shape of the heads &c.

142. Rotterdam 18 November 1681. Would be able to send plenty of gunners—Rinkillje had written to him from Mastricht that the Lieutenant of the Mineurs had accepted of the 3*s.* sterling per diem ; and he expected them both at Rotterdam within 5 or 6 days. Had also taken on a fireworker named Birsbin at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem ; he had been long in service and present at various actions. Had also taken on the Commander of the Canoniers at Breda at 2*s.* per diem. "He is a lustie bleade, has ben serdgeant before the year 74, and euer sence by the Artillerie." With details about the progress of the guns, &c.

143. Rotterdam 24 November [1681]. Had received M^r^ Drummonds letter last night just when they were getting the cannons out of ship —Requests a Bill of credit as there were many expenses to pay—With details about a new mortar piece which he was to get—the cannons would not be ready for six months. Had not heard from Copenhagen. Expected Rocquillje and the Lieutenant of the Miners every day. So soon as they came they were to be thrown into a ship and away with them. Birsbin and Bloome have been these 10 or 12 days at the Hague and presented three petitions to the Council of State for a pass and there was nothing in it yet. Was to go tomorrow himself to the Hague and speak first to the Count de Horen ; and if that wont do to the Prince of Orange for their two passes and a couple more and then come away [to Scotland] as fast as ever he could. Thanks M^r^ Drummond for his approbation of what he had done about the mottoes on the guns and adds "I hope yow wont thinck sheame your naime stands upon them," &c.

144. COMMISSION by James Earl of Perth Justice General of Scotland to George Drummond of Blair for setting the watch for guarding of the country ; with power also to set the farms of Port, Mosellis and others. 7 August 1682.

145. TACK by James Earl of Perth Lord High Chancellor of Scotland to George Drummond of Blair assigning and disponing to the latter "the haill proffeits belonging to his Lordship by the great seall" for one year after date for the sum of 8000 merks Scots. Edinburgh 6 August 1684.

146. PAPER indorsed "Note of the Muster in August 1684."

His Majesties troop of Guaird whairof the Lord Livingstoun is captaine consists of nyntie nyne horsemen but is not mustered.

The Regiment of Horse commanded by Colonell Grahame consists of two hundreth and fiftie horsemen.

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The Regiment of foot Guaird commanded by Colonell Dowglass consists of seven hundreth and sixtie centinells.

The Regiment of Foot commanded by the Earle of Marr consists of sevin hundreth and sixtie centinells.

The Regiment of Dragoones whairof his Excellence Generall Dalyell is colonell consists of three hundreth and thirtie Dragoones.

This is the exact and true account of the armie mustered in August 1684. These who are in the garrisones of Stirling, Dumbartan and Blackness quhich are detasht from the tuo regiments of foot being included in the number and the officers servands of horse foot and dragoones being allowed conform to his Majesties establishment. And: Middleton.

On the back is a note of the disposition of some of the troops. Teviotdeall, Meldrums troop hors, Lord Charles Murray's Dragoones: Dumfress, Clawerhous's troop hors, Lord Drumlanrick troop hors, Cap. Strachan's troop dragoon: Clidsdale, Lard Balcarras troop hors, Cap. Clelands troop dragoon, Sir James Turner's troop dragoon, Lord Ros troop of hors: Air, 2 squadrons of the Guaird, Cap. Inglises troop dragoon, Generall Dalyells troop dragoon.

147. PAPER intituled "A List of all his Majesties Forces in Scotland 1685."

These consist of:—

(1.) His Majesty's Troop of Guards consisting of 120 besides officers —Captain George Lord Levingston, pay 16 shillings and 2 horses each 2*s.* inde 1*l.* per diem. Lieutenants George Murray and Dauid Hay, pay for each 8 shillings and 2 horses each 2*s.* inde 12*s.* per diem with other officers proportionally.

(2.) A Regiment of Horse consisting of 6 troops under the command of Collonel Grahame each troop 50 horse besides officers—inde 300. Colonel John Grahame 13*s.* per diem, Lieut. Col. Earl of Drumlanrig 8*s.* Major Lord Ross 6*s.* Captains, Colin Earl of Balcarras, James Earl of Airly, Lord William Douglas each 10*s.* with 2 horses each 2*s.*, inde 14*s.* per diem.

(3.) A Regiment of Dragoons consisting of 6 troops 50 in each besides officers inde 300. Collonel, Lord Charles Murray 13*s.* 8*d.* per diem; Lieut. Col. John Wedderburn 7*s.*; Major William Douglas 15*s.* 4*d.* with others.

(4.) His Majesty's Regiment of Foot Guards under the command of Lieutenant General James Douglas consisting of 14 companies of 80 each, inde besides officers 1120; Colonel, Lieut. General James Douglas 12*s.*, Lieut. Col. John Vineram 7*s.* with others.

(5.) A Regiment of Foot under the command of the Earl of Marr consisting of 12 companies each 80 besides officers, inde 1040. Colonel, Charles Earl of Marr 12*s.* Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Buchan 7*s.* with others.

(6.) In Edinburgh Castle—80 soldiers: Captain and Governor William Duke of Queensberry, Lieutenant Governor Major White.

(7.) Stirling Castle, 80 soldiers, Captain and Governor Charles Earl of Marr, Lieutenant Governor Archibald Steuart.

(8.) Dumbarton Castle—44 soldiers, Captain and Governor Duke of Lennox, Lieutenant Governor Major General Arnott.

(9.) Blackness Castle—40 soldiers, Captain and Governor, George Earl of Linlithgow.

(10.) In the Bass—24 soldiers, Captain and Governor, James Earl of Perth chancellor (no pay), Lieutenant Governor Charles Maitland.

In all - - - -	3,148 men.
Cap. Gram - - - -	120
	3,268

A note states that "All the Captains, Lieutenants, and ensignes in the Garrisons are allowed dayly pay, conform to the foot officers of the Regiments except the Governour of the Bass."

148. LETTER from D. TOSHACH addressed "For the Rycht honorable the Earle of Perth, Lord Heigh Chanceloure off Scotland."

Amboy 17 March 1685.

My Lord, the maltratement I hav gotine in the province of Jersey by thir coursed Quakers who mind nothing but there oun interest; as for the proprietors I do not sie one fur they hav in the province nor is not to be had to them, but hills and rocks, for all the campione ground and river side ar takine up allradie by Quakers, Independents, Presbiterians, Anabaptists, and in a word by all the off scourings off hell. I went severall tyms to Mr Laurie, the deputie Governour, as Mr Droumond can shew your Lordship enquering for that land your Lordship sold me. He told me severall tyms he knew no land you had, but if I pleas'd I should hav land, but such land as was unaccessible ffor mountans and rocks, off which ther is not a ffew in this province. This tratement, my Lord, by thir villans the Quakers made me mak aplicatione to the Governour of York, Coln. Dongane, who out of meir pitie and considering that I was a gentleman, desired me to picht on any land I pleas'd within the Government of York belonging to the Duk, which I presently did, and hav got ane excellent track of Land on Hudsones River, which I tak holden off his Highnes ffor knight service as I was in Scotland beffor. I resolue to sie your Lordship within eighteine moneths, and to deliuer yow what wreats I had from yow for land in Jersey the recept of which will oblidge your Lordship in all consience to giue me bak the two hundered and fifty pound I ordered my brother to give yow. Iff your lordship please call for my brothers letter, it will, in some missure, inform your Lordship off chifts and cheats of thir Quakers. If your Lordship hes any thing to wreat to me direct it under cover to the Governour of York. I keep the same title I had in Scotland which is all at present from, My Lord, your lordships very humble servant, D. Toshach.

149. DEMISSION by James Earl of Perth Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdom of Scotland of the office of Great Chancellor of the said Kingdome, principal sheriffship of Edinburgh, with his places in Council, Session, and Exchequer, with all profits and emoluments thereof, into the hands of King James the Seventh to be disposed of by him as he should think fit. Not dated nor signed.

150. LETTER from the Bailies and Ministers of the Canongate to the Laird of Blair Drummond stating that in the letter which the Lord Chancellor had procured for them regarding the building of a church and churchyard in the Canongate the power was given to the whole

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Commissioners of the Treasury to give the necessary orders; as this would be inconvenient they had requested the Chancellor to get another Letter authorizing any one of the Treasury to give the necessary orders; asking him to deliver an enclosed letter to the Lord Chancellor on that subject and to deal with him to recommend their affair to the Viscount of Tarbat, &c., Cannongate, 21 April 1688.

151. ORDER for apprehending GEORGE DRUMMOND of BLAIR.

Edinburgh 2 Januarii 1689.

The Marquisse of Atholl Lord Privie seall, president, The Earle of Mar, The Earle of Strathmore, The Earle of Lauderdale, The Master of Balmirono.

The Lords of the Committee of Councill for publick affairs doe heirby requyre and command Edmistoan of Neutoun to seik for, search and apprehend the person of George Drumond of Blair and to convey him with a sufficient guard to the garison of the Bass; the Leivetenant gouernour wheroff is heirby requyrd to receawe him and detain him the said George Drumond till furder order.

ATHOLL I.P.D.

152. LETTER without signature or address. Edinburgh 4 January 1689. The writer states inter alia that yesterday an order passed for making [the Laird of] Bannockburn sole keeper of the Signet. The Great Seal was intended to have been given to Entrekin but it was not done. "Riccartoun Craigs brother wrytes that he met my Lord and my Lady Melfort near Paris and the Queen and Prince near Calais. This days letter gives account of the Kings landing in France wher he was mett by the Duke of Berwick and his brother and Captain McDonald and Sir Roger Strickland and that his Majistie with the first went straight to Paris . . . . It was as I conjectured, Entriken shewed me a warrand and order for delyvering him the seall and cashet. The reason was in regard the Earl of Perth Chancellar is Papist and prisoner in the Castle of Stirling, and no commission from him can longer subsist. So I intend to give him the seall this afternoone." States further that "Your lady is much better, God be thanked, but extremlie troubled with the news of the order for secureing yow."

153. LETTER (not signed) addressed to the Laird of Blair Drummond. Edinburgh 10 January 1689. As his former letters had not reached Blair Drummond as he learned from a letter of the 7th instant he gives an account of what was in them. In the first sent by the Stirling post and directed to John Dick, Dean of Guild of Stirling, he gave an account that the Committee of the Council had appointed Bannockburn sole keeper of the Signet and ordered the Writer to deliver the Great Seal to Entriken which he did. This was past on the 3rd instant, "I heard afterward that an order was past for apprehending yow the night before. But I got no notice of it till Thursday late towards midnight, that my Lord Glassfoord told my Lady Sempill he had mett that partie which was sent betuixt and Sterling. So it was out of tym to advertise yow, tho I understand since yow gott notice from some other hand. At the sam tym ther past an order for my Lord Chancellars closs imprisonment. But both that was alterd and you allowed to find cautioun to answer when called and upon so doing to be no more troubled." Had sent the accounts of the seal &c.

154. Letter not signed addressed "For the laird of Bamffe younger." Edinburgh 10 January 1689. Charles Stirling-Home-Drummond Moray, Esq. —

"The 2d of this instant at night there was ane order signed by M. of Athol, Douglas, the Earles of Mar, Strathmore, and Lauderdale for securing yow as also for committing the Cha[ncellor] closs prisoner, quhere upon about 9 of the clock the same night the party marched towards Stirline, bot the Clerk and they haveing sworn secrecy, there was no notice thereof, untill Frydayes morneing quhich so soone as it came to my knowledge I acquainted youre freinds who thought fit to send and advertise yow, bot before I could get one to send to yow, I understood that the party was gone quhich formerly I knew not quhereupon youre freinds thought that it was not necessar, they having so much the start."

On Saturday the writer had spoken to Lord M. who acknowledged the order had been given, but declared it was not upon his motion. On which the writer spoke to the rest who on Sunday last allowed him to be bailed, the party meanwhile having missed him. Athol, Mar, Panmure and Carmichael went for London on Tuesday; but the Clerks of the Council had power to receive his caution, &c.

155. Petition by George Drummond of Blair to the Lords of the Privy Council craving to have access to the Earl of Perth in Stirling Castle because of having several affairs with him relating to his estate, servants and appointment of a chamberlain which could not be done but with his Lordship. 1689.

156. Extract Warrant by the Meeting of the Estates to Charles Earl of Mar heritable keeper and governor of the Castle of Stirling "To allow such ordinarie servants as shall be required be James Earle of Perth to attend him and his Lady" the servants always staying in the Castle; also to allow Drummond of Machany, Andrew Kerr, Mr. Thomas Crightoune, George Drummond of Blair and John Drummond late receiver, to have access to speak with the Earl in presence of the commanding officer for the time. Edinburgh 30 March 1689.

157. Letter not signed nor addressed relating to the Earl of Perth; stating that the physicians after a full consultation considered that the Earl "is in imminent danger of loosing his lyfe (and that very speedily too) if he gett not free air, exercise (especially ryding on horseback) and the conversation of friends to divert him, and that his disease has been occasioned by his long and close imprisonment in a place where the air is most unwholesome, and agrees very ill with him in particular." The writer had given in a petition for his liberty when two other physicians were sent to examine him (which occasioned 5 days delay) who reported the case rather worse than better than had been represented: Two days more were lost before the petition was read and when it was read the enlargement was clogged with so many limitations and hard terms that the writer was forced to apply to his Grace to see if he "will show so much favour to me in this caice which concerns me so near and upon which the lyfe of a persone you have some concerne in yourselfe depends, as to call a meeting of the councill and get me my request in my petition granted, which is— That seeing there can only be two things that can be under consideration in relation to my Lord, that is, his endeavouring to disturb the present government, and his endeavouring to escape, if these two be sufficiently guarded against, he may have his liberty to live at his own house, to visite his friends, and live quietly in the country." As

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to his living quietly the writer offers bail for the 5,000*l.* sterling required that he shall do so and if not sufficient, bail would be given "by persons responsall for twice the soume." And as for not escaping his Lordship would give his parole of honour, either in a letter to his Grace the Earl of Cassillis or Sir Thomas Livingstoun—and further would be ready to write to the effect that the Earl of Wigtoun should be brought home. It was not his fault that they were not in Scotland &c.

158. PETITION for Marie Countess of Perth to the Lords of the Privy Council. Showing that as soon as their Lordships' pleasure concerning the Earl of Perth her husband's reentry to prison was signified to him he came back to Stirling Castle as their Lordships had appointed but his disease had recurred upon him, as the "testificates" signed by D^r^ Murray and M^r^ Harlay, apothecary, herewith produced would instruct. Praying their Lordships therefore to allow the Earl again to be set at liberty, upon bail, to re-enter when he should be called upon, and that their Lordships would be pleased to represent and recommend his case to their Majesties "for a full and perfect libertye he being at present under a continouall decay of health and not agreeing with the air in and about Stirlin." 1692.

159. BOND by George Drummond of Blair, Adam Drummond of Megginch, John Drummond of Newtoune, James Hay of Carrubber and M^r^ David Drummond of Edinburgh, narrating that whereas the Privy Council by their act dated the 28 of June instant had given order and warrant for setting at liberty out of the Castle of Stirling James Earl of Perth presently prisoner there, upon the Earl's first procuring Bond subscribed by sufficient persons in the terms and to the effect aftermentioned, the subscribers bind themselves, their heirs and successors, that the said James Earl of Perth should depart "furth of their Majesty's dominions betwixt and the 15th day of August next to come," and never return without his Majesty's and the Council's license—meantime he shall live peaceably and with submission to the present Government, nor consult nor contrive anything to the prejudice thereof, nor correspond or converse with rebels, appear when called for (if called for) betwixt and the said day under the penalty of 5,000*l.* sterling. Dated at Edinburgh 29 June 1693.

160. LETTER from MATTHEW PRIOR (the poet) to M^r^ VANDERBENT.

A la Haye ce 10 September, 1697.

Monsieur, Monsieur Stepney en partant d'icy pour l'Angleterre, me donne ordre de recevoir l'argent dont il s'agit dans votre lettre d'avant hier Je vous renvoye les billets signés selon ce que vous m'ordonez et seray fort aise dans l'occasion de vous temoigner que Je suis, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant seruiteur, M. PRIOR.

M^r^ Vanderbent.

161. PAPER indorsed "Forme of investing the Earle of Stairs."

Camp before Douay May 26, 1710.

This morning the Earle of Stair was invested by the Duke of Marlborough with the most noble order of the Thistle by vertue of a special commission from her Majesty to his Grace for that purpose. His Lordship was usher'd into the room appointed for that ceremony by the Marquis of Harwich and supported by the Earles of Orkney and Orrery, two knights brethren of that order. As soon as the commission was

read his Grace confer'd upon his Lordship the honour of Knighthood and then having given him the usual oath of the Order and deliver'd him the statutes, his Grace put the Riban with the medal of the order over the Earles neck, his Lordship receiving the same kneeling. The whole ceremony was performed with great decency in the presence of a great number of the general officers of the army who were afterwards entertained at dinner by his Gracc.

[The above document is taken from a packet of papers, none of them important, relating to the ancient Order of the Thistle. The papers are of various dates betwixt 29 October 1705 and 6th April 1763, and belonged to George Drummond Esq. who was Secretary to the Order of the Thistle.]

162. LETTER from Henry Watkins to [Mr John Drummond]. Camp at Vergier, 6 August 1711. "I cannot forbear congratulating you on what I may justly call a great victory gain'd by his Grace over the Marshal de Villars tho there be not a drop of blood spilt. We all by surprise got into the lines for the security of which the [Mar]shal wrote to the King a few days since he had sufficiently provided, and was besides in a condition to spare a third detachment for Germany in case it should be judged necessary." Would desire nothing more than that the enemy would attempt to revenge the affront put upon them by a battle which if declined they would try a siege, and Bouchain lay next at hand. Postscript: Camp at Avesne le Comte the 7th. "This should have gone away by yesterday's post, but we were oblig'd to pack up of a sudden and march over the Schelde to be beforehand with the enemy who would otherwise have taken post here before us and prevented our attacking Bouchain for which the disposition is now making. . . . When my Lord Duke has slept a little, I will put him in mind of presenting his service to you. I am yours ever, H. W."

163. LETTER from the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to Mr DRUMMOND.

August the 13, 1711.

The hearing of your design to go suddently for England would have been sufficient for one to have wish you a good voyage, but the offer you make me of your service there very justly requiers my thankes. I have had so many proofs of your friendship, that I cannot doubt the continuance of itt at this time that you will have an opportunity of conversing frequently with the persons whoes friendship and confidence it is so necessary for me to preserve and improve. My actions and intentions are and ever shall be answerable to the profestions I have made them and you may depend upon itt my conduct shall not contradict what you promis for me on this account. If during your stay in England there happen any thing you may think vseful for me to know, you will be so kind as to write it to me or to your old corrispondant. I hope your affairs there will be happyly conclud'd time enough for me to have the satisfaction of meeting you at the Hague. I am, with truth, Sir, your most obedient humble servant

For Mr Drummond. MARLBOROUGH.

164. LETTER from Henry Watkins to [Mr John Drummond]. Camp before Bouchain, 20 August 1711. Bouchain was now fully invested and the communications cut off; the troops would break ground in three or four days "and if your deputies are not sparing of their powder I hope we shall not end our campaign here. I wish most heartily and so I dare swear does my Lord Duke that the Duke of Argyll may be put into a condition to act his part in Spain with as much glory to himself as

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he can desire, when he has acquir'd to himself a good stock of reputation perhaps he will not envy ours." The ground his correspondent gained upon Lord Orrery might be very useful to them and hopes he would bring over the Lord Keeper to them. Would be very glad if it fell to his correspondent's share to bring P. T's son abroad, who was a credit to his father. "You may depend upon it there is not a man in Europe that desires peace more than my Lord Duke and I am sure he would most heartily concurr with the new gentlemen in any measures that might hasten the conclusion, but for a correspondence with them on that subject, I am of opinion 'tis most proper they should begin it. Advances of that kind from him may be suspected; from them they cannot: it may be well worth your while to endeavour the establishing a confidence on that subject." Would take the first opportunity of presenting his correspondent's Bill to M^r^ Cadogan who had laboured most abundantly in the investiture of Bouchain "in which the French were not the only foes he had to deal with." Great news from Bender but it cannot yet be seen how it will affect the situation. The writer is of opinion "that since there was to be a battle the victory is on the most favourable side for us. I take the King of Sweden [Charles XII.] to be of a temper more savage and implacable than either the Czar or the King of Poland. France has lately been very busy with the two latter, but I hope they will be sufficiently convinced that France was chiefly instrumental in letting loose the Turks upon them," &c.

165. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 24 August 1711. Had many irrefragable reasons for not attacking the French on the 6^th^ instant of which his correspondent might see some made public "besides what my master Cardonnel writ to you by the last post. When I was discoursing my Lord Duke about the Deputies letter, he told me two of them had been with him to excuse themselves and complain of the other two; the two former I suppose were Capette and Hooft, and the other Goslinga and Vegilin; the latter does really act on several occasions as if he was fitter for Bedlam than the place he fills. Goslinga out of the overflowing of his zeal may possibly be guilty of an absurdity without any malice. I can hardly forbear letting my Lord Duke know how like a dog Count Sinzendorff uses him. He has the impudence to tell his Grace he himself is intirely satisfy'd with his conduct but desires a deduction of his reasons for not fighting that he may do his Grace justice with others. I hope you will take care to guard yourself against so poisonous a hypocrite. I have an account of the mad proceedings at Edinburg in print, if the Ringleaders are not punisht a heavy reproach will fall on our Government," &c. The Secretary St. John had written that Lord Stair would soon be coming away. The Duke did not answer his letter, but if his correspondence required any service in England he would do it with all the readiness and sincerity imaginable. Had opened the trenches last night at three several attacks with very good success and would soon take the place. Wishes his correspondent's lady a good voyage &c.

166. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 27 August 1711. Had friends and foes to contend with. The latter left no stone unturned to give all the disturbance they could; and the former would not mend their slow pace though time and especially good weather were so precious. M^r^ Lumley and M^r^ Cadogan with thirty squadrons had been almost as far as Tournay for the security of a convoy of artillery and ammunition which was coming from thence but returned back upon an alarm that a good corps was come out of Valenciennes

and Conde to intercept them. "This convoy with what we had before, 'tis hoped may conclude the siege. Our Batteries will begin to play on all sides on Sunday. The Besieged are very sparing of their ammunition which makes us give some credit to the reports of deserters who say they are in want. Our friends in England call us to an account for our omissions the 6th instant; 'tis plain that they have their intimations from your side but that matter set in its true light will shame our accusers. If the Prussians were your friends they could tell you the Prince of Anhalt writes heartily and would be ready to fight on our behalf.

I believe yow will hear that the mad pranks lately play'd in North Britain alarm the Court of Hanover. If the gentry there will not be quiet we may borrow some of the troops that quieted Hungary to employ against them for I do not see the Imperial Court are likely to make any other use of them."

167. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 31 August 1711. "Your favour of the 27th instant deserves not only mine but my Lord Duke's thanks; if only those who voted contrary to his Grace's sentiments were to be reconcil'd to him the work would not be great for they were as far as I can learn no more than two deputies and one General, who meant well tho' they judg'd wrong. . . . You may be sure nothing will be omitted after the siege is over to bring the campaign and the war to a happy conclusion by some decisive action; and if you have heard nothing of it at the Hague, I may venture to tell you we are trying to bring back Prince Eugene and his troops, for 'tis not unknown we are not numerous enough to be as bold as formerly: if it be in the Princes power I am not without hopes he will come for he cannot be ignorant how weary we are of the war and that we may at last be induc'd to make such an end of it as may not be altogether agreeable to him and his court if they will not concur heartily with us in endeavouring to do something that may mend the conditions. As far as I can see the Duke of Argyll's play is to act offensively at home and defensively abroad, which is a new way of making foreign conquest, and like to be as decisive as the battles between the Muscovites and the Turks, vast armies on both sides kill'd one day and conquerors the next." Sent him his friend the Cardinal's letter. Lord Orrery's eyes had been opened as to the Council of State at Brussels, and he was now full of wrath and resentment against them, &c.

169. The same to the same. Camp before Bouchain, 3 September 1711. Had a plentiful share of rain for six days past but the engineers did not complain that it had much retarded the siege, but deserters say it had very much incommoded the besieged who had no tents and dared not trust themselves in houses for fear they should be beat about their ears. The Marechal de Villiers had laid a deep design to succour the place which was to have been put in execution on Monday night. "They brought all the Grenadiers of their army, well sustain'd by a good body of other foot with a design to make themselves masters of our communication over the moras. We had the good fortune to beat them off on both sides, but must still expect continual alarms to the end of the siege. I will not pretend to prophecy when we shall have the place, but I assure you our deputies were never less sparing of their powder than they are at present." States that since the beginning of the war his Grace was never better satisfied with the regularity of the payments and deference to what he proposed than at present. Mr Panton was just arrived from England with the news that "at our court no one was so inquisitive after my Lord Dukes health as the Queen her self, and

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I have a letter of the 16th past by the way of Ostende which says neither the Duchess of Gordon nor any of the Advocates would be called to account for their late proceedings at Edinburg," &c.

169. Henry Watkins to Mr John Drummond. Hague 13 November, 1711. "There was yesterday a long conference held at my Lord Straffords which you may believe was mortifying enough to my Lord Duke, who was to know nothing of the matter. However his Grace put as good a face upon it as was possible. I durst not venture to ask at my Lord Ambassadors what was the subject of the conference but am told by others 'twas to demand of the States passeports for the French Plenipotentiary to come to such place as they should agree to for a general treaty; that the deputies had taken the matter at referendum, and those I converse with are perswaded that the States will drive if they cannot lead, and for aught I know if they had a mind to have supported their cause in England they would have sent a better advocate than Monsr Buys who you know has more the reputation of a talker than a perswader. I remember some years since when I had one of his letters to answer I was directed to mix a little cant and it was much better received than his cant will be with us. You frightened my Lady Duchess terribly by telling her my Lord was to continue here all this winter. I suppose she is afraid he should keep out of harms way. I am glad her magnificent housekeeping this summer has given occasion for issuing some of her treasure, but do veryly believe her meat is his poyson." Letters from France bore that the French King had ordered all English ships in his ports to be detained on account of Monsieur Buys being sent over to break off the negotiations for peace—but Mr Watkins could not comprehend how there should be any English ships in the French ports. Hopes his correspondent was now making an end of his three weeks' visit to England &c.

170. LETTER from the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH to [Mr JOHN DRUMMOND].

Hague, November the 10, 1711.

Sir, I hope you will not repent of the offer you have so often made to me of your friendship, and particularly vpon your going last to England, though it is likely to give you some trouble, which I am sufficiently convinced you wou'd not avoyd when it was to do me a good office. The favour I am now to ask of you is that you would give the enclosed to my Lord Treasurer. I send you copies of all it contains, that you may be apris'd of the whole matter, and add what you think proper by word of mouth. I know you will act a sincere part towards me, and my application to my Lord Treasurer is not so much to serve a present turn as to shew him I vse his friendship in such a maner as if I depended vpon my having a good stock of it and you cannot engage yourself to farr in promising such returns as it may be in my power to make. I assure you that whatever mallice may suggest to the contrary I haue no other views then what tend to the firmest vnion with his Lordship, whoes friendship to me this summer has been proof against all the attempts made by our enemys to destroy it. I wish I may find you vpon my arrival in England that I may haue the advantage of your friendly advice. I conclude this with fresh assurance of my retaining ever a gratful sense of your kindness which I hope you will give me opertunitys of acknowledging wherever I may be anyways servicable to you. I am with truth, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

171. LETTER to Mr Drummond signed H. S. Windsor Castle, 4 September 1711. The writer could not help being concerned to find that in Holland as well as Hanover umbrage was still so easily taken, but they would grow less uneasy at those jealousies day by day. The Queen would act with equal affection to friends and allies and with more firmness and a greater air of independence than before, in short more like herself. Those who now served her would not be frightened by any suspicions that might be entertained of them &c. In regard to the medal of the Pretender sent by the Duchess of Gordon to the College of Advocates.—Since then one Mr Dundas, who was described by the Lord Advocate as a light, pragmatical, headstrong young man, had printed a pamphlet which under pretence of defending the loyalty of that society was the most violent libel against the Revolution, the settlement of the crown, the past and present reign, the Union and the whole English nation. Shortly after her Majesty's accession a book came out entitled The Shortest way with the Dissenters, writ in the character of a Church of England author, and full of a spirit falsely ascribed to the members of it, wherein vengeance was denounced against all sectaries which raised an alarm among all who were under a real or pretended apprehension of persecution. At last the author was discovered and it proved to be Defoe. The writer looked on Dundas as employed a second time to act the same farce. The behaviour of Sir D. Dalrymple the Queen's Advocate was one of the things that induced the writer to this opinion, who rather proved the advocate of the Duchess of Gordon and Mr Dundas "and of whoever else may appear to have had a hand in sending receiving or defending the medal. His excuses are grounded on the weakness of the guilty persons, on the ill temper of Scotland and on mistakes in law which I cannot persuade myself are real; but sure it is that if the administration should be influenc'd by that coolness which he endeavours to inspire, he would himself hereafter prove one of the most forward to convert that into a crime. I may own to you that the Queen is determin'd to turn his artifice upon his own head and to remove him from his post after which the most strict enquiry into this whole matter and the most rigorous prosecution of it will be directed" &c.

172. LETTER from the Earl of Orrery to [Mr John Drummond]. Brussels, 21st September 1711. Some reflections had been made on the gentleman who had been appointed to the command of the citadel of Ghent viz. Colonel Falconbridge, for whom a commission had been drawn out by order of Mr Renswoude and the other Deputy by the Council of State. It was pretended that it might be an inconvenience to the English troops there to be commanded by one who was not in them, so the first commission was altered to another in which there was not the least mention of the command of the troops there, and Lord Orrery had got a promise under his hand that he would not interfere in that matter with any person "my Lord Marlborough shall think fit to give the command of the troops too there tho' but an ensign." This condescension as yet had had no effect which made Lord Orrery believe there must be some unjustifiable reason at the bottom of the opposition to his appointment. "I think 'tis not only a hardship to this gentleman but a contempt to the Queens authority and in my opinion to such a degree that if there should be many more instances of this kind the Queen and States too would have ministers here for the government of this country to very little purpose: upon this consideration chiefly I thought it my duty to insist upon this matter, for Colonel Falconbridge was entirely a stranger to me before I came hither and I do not yet

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know of what country he is but I suppose he must be a Roman Catholick to be capable of the post he has already in the Kings troops . . . . I have never had any hint from any of our ministers of that kind of conduct which they think necessary in relation to my Lord Marlborough but I have upon all occasious endeavour'd to show him, I think I may say at least as much complaisance and respect as is either due to him from his station and character, or as the good of the publick service exacts and I dont think he will pretend to complain of me upon this head. I am rather apt to believe that some people may think I ought to have shown him more coldness, but without regard to one or the other I do assure you I have prescrib'd no other rule to myself for my behaviour towards this great man than the interest of the publick." Had sent a project for the regulation of the Government at Brussells which he hoped the States would approve. Began to fear they would do no more this Campaign which in that case would be unsuccessful, &c.

173. LETTER, the same to the same. Brussels, 23 April 1713. Had obeyed his correspondent's commands in promoting M^r^ Delcampos interest. Was glad his correspondent had been appointed Commissioner for regulating our trade to these countries if the commission could be advantageous or any way agreable to him. Hopes the Queen would soon be enabled to consent to the inauguration of the Emperor here where she had no point to carry by keeping the administration, worth the trouble and odium which it must often bring upon her. "And therefore I think it is to be wished the Emperors signing the peace may give her leave to rid her hands of it." Hopes the Emperor would sign the peace within the time prescribed but even if not Lord Orrery expected to have put things on such a footing that the absence of a Plenipotentiary would be of no prejudice . . . . "Affairs there had been of late in great confusion and the authority of the Queen and States without a vigorous resolution (to which when it came to the point I had some difficulty to bring M^r^ Vandenberg) had been quite wrested out of our hands by those that we establish'd. Now that faction which caus'd all the late disorders and threaten'd us very impertinently is so low that I think there is very little mischief to be apprehended from their malice." Had sent to England and Utrecht a plan of what Lord Orrery thought the Queen ought to insist upon before giving up the country to the Emperor, &c.

174. The Earl of Strafford one of the English Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Utrecht to M^r^ John Drummond. Hague, 18^th^ October 1713. Sends a copy of the Resolution of the States of the 11 instant as M^r^ Drummond had desired in his letter of the 17^th^ "and at the same time I send you an abstract of part of the letter I just now received from M^r^ Laws by M^r^ Cassidy which will satify you that the States are now resolued to determine to our sattisfaction. I find you are very doubtfull of their good intentions and cant blame you because of their actions in some things, but I dont care to cry out too much against them before I am well assured they have given reason. I tooke the assurance when I was at Utrecht to tell the Bishop I did not believe what M^r^ Laws writ but I found he and you did and I am afraid on such supositions letters have ben writ to Britain, which cant but cause ill blood between the two nations, which I am sorry for, and lett our designs be what it will, I see no reason we have to fall upon the Dutch without cause. I would rather be upon the foot of oposing their impositions then be the agressor with them . . . . I believe and hope my reign is at an end on this side, and wish those to succeed me may have the success I have had with this Republick and that our new ministers may have the gift of knowing

immediately the secret springs of all foreign affairs, as the apostles had of tongues, and tho Stainborough is far from the sea coasts I should be sorry to see any fatal disastre happen to my country, from wrong measures when they are at present in so seeming a happy course and I own to you I dread a civil more than a foreign war. Your professions of friendship makes me write without reserve and assure you that I am, with truth, your most humble servant

STRAFFORD."

175. The Same to the Same. Hague, the 22 October 1713. Having ordered M^r^ Ayerst to send M^r^ Drummond last night the resolutions taken by the States General and the Council of State at the Hague to be put in execution "which we have so long desired, I now send you an abstract of part of my letter last night to M^r^ Bromley by which you will see how little these gentlemen with you had to do in this matter and how much less their Ambassador here had. I am not now a day upon a foot of raising a merit on what I do with these people; either that is known already, or if it is not I am very indifferent and will sell the merit to those gentlemen or any other desires it at a very cheap rate."

I am etc.
STRAFFORD.

176. LETTER to the same from John [Robinson] Bishop of Bristol one of the English Plenipotentiaries. Utrecht, January 7^th^, 17$\frac{13}{14}$. Sir, I am favour'd with three of your Letters two of which came in course but I got not that of the 2^d^ till yesterday morning by which time I concluded the occasion for writeing to M^r^ Lawes was past. If your letter of the 2^d^ had come in cours, I should have writt to him but the E of S[traffords] return is now brought so much nearer that I am the less willing to meddle in matters that undoubtedly are to be under his care. However I am glad the ministers with you are convinced of the necessity of putting in execution the contents of their 3^d^ separate article the reasons for so doing being much stronger than any I have heard to the contrary. I shall be very glad to see you here again and in the meantime wish you all success and satisfaction as do allso my wife and niece. I am, with great truth, Sir, your most faithfull and humble servant

JOH. BRISTOL.

A Monsieur Mons^r^ Drummond Commissaire de S. M. la Reine de la Grande Bretagne chez M^r^ Lilly à la Haye.

177. Copy Petition by John Drummond to Queen Anne, stating that on the 30^th^ of March last he was directed by a letter from the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, to settle together with other Commissioners as well of the States General as of the Spanish Netherlands appointed to treat with him the matter of commerce as far as the same regarded the Barrier Treaty . . . . That on the 23 of August following he received other directions to treat with the French Commissioner at Utrecht about the trade in Flanders . . . . That for the above services he has not received any manner of appointment or allowance though they had been attended with great expenses. He therefore petitions that her Majesty would give directions that such provision should be made for him as well for the time past as for the future as to Her Majesty should seem fit. No date [circa 1713].

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178. PAPER, apparently a draft, indorsed "Copy Letter to Lord Edward Murray, 29 September 1715."

My Lord, In answer to yours I wrote to Lord James, and must now again acquaint your Lordship that if ther is anything of such vast importance as yow mention I should desyre to see him who I beleiue should have as much concern in any thing of that kind with me as your Lordship. Besides I think we might be able to determine what were necessary or at least to as much purpose, and to speak frankly I dont see it possible that there can be any thing done effectually betwixt your Lordship and me. So I should be sory yow were putt to the unnecessary trouble of now seeing your most affectionat nevoy and very humble servant.

From the Camp at Perth, 29 September 1715. If Lord James think fitt to come to Nairn Saturday next about two o'clock in the afternoon, let me know, and I shall be there. He may certainly return safely as likewayes your Lordship if yow think it necessary to be with him. Tho any thing from me may not be so well received by my Lord Duke yet I can say none has a sincerer regaird and duty for his Grace.

Just as I am going to close this Mr Duncan came with the message yow designed to have brought, and since I know it I find it still more necessary to see Lord James who knows it seems most of it and I shall be abler to how how to beheave in it after I have conversed fully with him, which is the onely way I see to determine me fully on this head.

179. LETTER from Sir David Dalrymple first Baronet of Hailes, Lord Advocate of Scotland, to Mr Drummond of Blair Drummond. Edinburgh, 7 December 1715.

"Sir, I haue been long in pain for you in these reeling times. I know wel the regard you have for the persons of some great men engaged in the Rebellion; the situation of your estate with the desire to persue your building, the pleasures of the country and your duty to an old father who cannot leave home. I say I know these would lay you open to many solicitations. I am glad however that hitherto your good understanding has got the better and that you have kept yourself free of troubles which are like to overwhelm so many and bring such distruction on this poor country. But I judge it necessary as a friend and for the honour and duty of my office to call upon you to come to town and not suffer yourself to be longer under the temptation. I am partly informed of the impetuous fury with which the rebells solicit their friends to enter into their cause after so many disasters which has been redoubled of late as if the numbers of the guilty would bring safty to those who have taken the sword unprovoked, and been the miserable cause of so much bloodshed and of all the evils that are yet to follow. But Mr Drummond has too good sense not to see how unsolid these reasonings are" &c. The writer further says that he took full freedom if Mr Drummond joined the rebels not to pity him but to prosecute him in the way of his office "the very use of this letter is either to save you or render you inexcusable." And renews his advice to him to come to town without delay.

180. LETTER from Jean [Gordon] Lady Drummond afterwards Countess of Perth to Mr Drummond, Younger, of Blair Drummond, at Drummond Castle.

Stobhall, 27 February 1716.

Hopes the letter would find him at Drummond Castle; if not she had ordered it to be sent after him to Bewhaple "I did think the Duke of

Atholl would haue showed me more friendsheep than to offer to send a servant of his to see what I bring out of the house. As for the papers I shall say nothing about their being left at Drummond till my Lord left Perth, since in his absence only it fell to my chaire to take care of what regardis the affairs of the family, but one the five instant I write to your father knowing yow were att Edinburgh and desires to have his addvise what should be done with the charter chist; and he write me the enclosed answer upon which I deferred causing take the charter chest out of the house being willing to have first your addvice about it." Desires him to come to Stobhall to speak about the family affairs.

(Signed) JEAN DRUMMOND.

181. The Same to the Same. Stobhall, 1 March 1716. Would have been extremely glad to have seen him before he went to Edinburgh as he would learn from her letter sent after him to Drummond Castle, but since she had heard he was already on his road to Edinburgh "it will be too long to defer busines till you should come here and return there again, therfor I'le writte a part of what I had to say. I hear Arvorlich takes up our families rents both of meal, malt and money by the Duke of Atholls orders which I designe to cause take protestation against since Jamey is master of the estate and only obliged to pay ane annuity to my Lord, but you have the paper by which my Lord bound himself to an annuity therfor send it to Mr Thomace Crightone that this may be done. Mr Thomace tells me also that you addvise me to write the Duke of Roxbrough about the concerns of the family which am to do and which I send you enclosed. You have heard of the Duke of Athols orders that no rent shall be payed neither to wyfe nore children: a hard order indeed; God help us all. I [have] not mentioned the furnitur of Drummond Castle to the Duke of Roxbrough, but desires you to do it if you think fite" etc.

182. The Same to the Same. Drummond Castle, 10 March 1716. Though he must be in grief for his child it was absolutely necessary to inform him that "Arvorlich is setting up to be made Chamberlain for the government in this country, which we must opose if posible. I came here on Tuesday and called at Hounting Tour where I found a very cold reception. I came in time to have an inventore made which tho' in the Governments name is the best way att present. God help this family for we find few friends in neid."

"The garison of Teleybern is not changed and they are calling for my Lord's rent as fast as possible."

183. The same to Blair Drummond, Younger. Drummond Castle, 12 March 1716. Asks him if it be possible to "get the garison remouved for tho Captain Loide the governor be a civell man yet yow know a garison is a great truble in a house. I hear no more of takeing up any of the rents. John McClish of Muthell is to be carried to Edinburgh; his wife was with me this night desiring I would write in his favours but I must have your opinion first to whom I shall write. Pray give my service to your father and lady and come here as soon as you can.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
J. DRUMMOND.

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184. The SAME to the SAME. Drummond Castle, 14 August 1716.

The letter chiefly refers to her marriage contract which she desires to have. She then adds "We have got a new governour, one Lovtenant Farchersone of Chanons regiment, and 25 sogers."

(Signed) JEAN PERTH.

185. The SAME to the SAME. Drummond Castle, the 25 of August 1716.

Sir, Being informed that your Lady wanted some huny I have caused smoak a scepe and sends her the product of it which is but little for its not yet the ordinary season of smoaking them. I shall be glade to hear how your father and Lady are to day, and gives them my service. You'le have heard the melancoly news of the prisoners being to go to London. God in his goodness preserve so many worthey gentlemen who are suffering for so good and honourable a cause. Callander went to see the Lady Logey yesternight, att her desire; he is to go with her to Edinburgh to day as I supose. I am sorry that you, to whom my Lord trusts so much should rely on any other subject so much as to hinder you from contributing for what is thought good for his family. You'le have heard that we have got a new governour. He promises fair but how he'le perform time must shew. Callander will tell your brother att Edinburgh if he'le accept of the factory [or not] and in the main time I haue sent to Bellaclone to speak to him about his accepting if Callander do not. I'le send an account to your brother some time to morrow: if I can do anything else to serve your family, I'le be most willing who am, Sir, your servant,

J. PERTHE.

To Blair Drummond, Younger, att Bewhaple, these.

186. The Same to the Same. Drummond Castle, 9 September 1716. Sends a quarter of venison by the bearer for his Lady &c. "I was glade to hear from severall hands that my brother was stoped when near Dalkeith and that the Viscount of Strathallan and Lord Rollo are not gone. God preserve Logey and the rest of the honest men who are now so much exposed to the wicked for having done their duty."

(Signed) J. PERTH.

"To Blair Drummond, Younger, at Bewhaple, these."

187. The Same to the Same. Stobhall 17 December 1716. Megins [Megginch] was to begin his journey to Edinburgh to morrow, who was of opinion the Lords of the Session's factors could not be stopped but by a vote of Parliament, "and if they are to be I am surprised who has put Ardworlich in their head who is known to be a bancrout. I wish the representation could be deferred till after Christmas for severall reasons, but if the friends of the family think it absolutely necessary at this time, I will not apose it. I think I cannot come since my father is not buried, but will send a servant to morrow to know the resolution of our friends and to bring me a coppy of the representation." The writer refers to "one of our people who was taken at Shirey mure and was still lying at Stirling" and asks Blair Drummond to offer bail for him in her Ladyships name if he could not otherwise be set free, "which I know the Lords of the Justicery cannot refuse and also for Morgan who is keeped in against all law. The Duke of Athole is now at Hunting Tour. He sent for M^r Thomace to speak to him,

but as yet Mr Thomace is not yet returned: so I know not his affairs, who am, Sir, your servant, J. PERTH.

188. LETTER from W. Drummond [address wanting probably to Mr Drummond, of Blair Drummond]. Edinburgh, 16 February 1717.

"This day, after dinner, the commissioners of enquiry sent for me and read to me a letter from their Surveyor generall telling them that he was at Drummond Castle and hade waited on my Lady, and told her his airand: Glenkendy is the man. But in place of the tenents compearing upon his citations and making affidavits upon their rents he understood that my Lady hade sent the ground officer out of the way and ordered the tenants not to appear and therefore that he would be forced to bring them in by force and that he hade brought a party from Stirling with him and that the garrison at Drummond were also ready to concurr, and so wated the commissioner's orders." When the writer had read this letter, he said he wished the Commissioner had informed him that Glenkindy was gone there, since as his correspondent was in town they could have got matters so ordered that the affair might have been easier gone about. There was no answer to that, so he desired an hour to give them an answer as they were in haste. He went first and informed himself how Panmure and Southesk and Marshalls folks had behaved with Glenkindy and found they had given him no disturbance at all, but rather hastened the tenants in to him that they might the sooner be free of him. Because on examination they found that it was the special part of the power committed by the parliament to the Commissioners to take up the rents of the forfeited estates and they could not report the rental of an estate if it was not taken up by their own Surveyor. He then got Mr David Drummond and Meginch and they went with Sir Walter and advised the matter, who was very clear no hindrance should be offered to Glenkindy's progress at all for it was the Court of Enquiry's particular power; nor was it convenient for the family now to give the least occasion to the Commissioners to report to the parliament that they were hindered in their progress in a matter so plainly entrusted to them. His correspondent therefore must write to Glenkindy and show him that he should meet no hindrance but would rather get assistance &c.

189. LETTER from James Drummond of Blair Drummond. No address, but probably to George Drummond of Callender. Bowhaple, 26 August 1717.

"I haue not seen the proposals for a watch which you write were to come to me by Balwhidder and Callender. When they come, I shall wrytte you my sentiments of them. Meantime some of the tacksmen of Callender have been with me upon that same account, severall horses being already stolen out of that Barrony, and I have this very day wrytten to Commissary Taylor who sent me word he had some proposalls to make to me tomorrow." Thought it would be best to have a meeting at Dumblane or Kinbuck of some persons from both sides of the country to concert measures, for the country was likely to be in a very miserable state by the time harvest was over.

190. LETTER from James Drummond to George Drummond of Callander. Blair Drummond, 11 September 1717.

Had received his letter of the 9th that morning and was glad to find he approved of what was proposed at Kinbuck. "I think you need not

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be in heast about a Court at Callendar, only I would have you wrytte to the officer of every barrony where you do not just now hold a court to intimat to the tennents that such a thing is agreed upon, and that they are immediately upon missing any beast to goe to one of the posts which are Branachally in Stragartnay, Cult in Balwhidder and Adrostoun, with the exact age and marks, and that they provide for payment of the watch money according to the cast which shall soon be sent them.

So soone as Jo. Stewart sends a notte of his mens names and arms we shall see to get certificates from gentlemen of the name or friends of the family to them. I omitted to caution you in my last not to mention to Brig. Preston or any such Jo. Steuart of Glenbucky's name but only Alexander Steuart in Brannachallis who is his son and a pretty young fellow. You may understand my reason. Some people are easily startled. I am persuaded the Brigadier will give the necessary orders to his forces. If he should not, I persuade myself G[eneral] Carpenter will not refuse it. I am very clear Megginch and Lenchal be taken in, yourself and Ludovick, and not one more that are not vassals and in this I am positive in my opinion for reasons I shall tell you at meeting," &c.

191. Articles agreed upon with John Steuart of Glenbuckie in order to preserve the Estate of Perth from theft and depredation. Kinbuck, 3 September 1717.

1. The said John Steuart undertakes to do his utmost by night and day to the end foresaid for one year beginning this day, and is to have three men at the east end of Lochearne under direction of Patrick Drummond of Ardrostovne and other three at the Cult in Balquidder under direction of Alexander Steuart his own son, and at these places or at his own house at Branchile timous advertisement is to be given of any goods stolen, with the exact marks.
2. Betwixt the date and next he is to give in to M^r^ George Drummond of Callander, factor upon the estate, a list of the said eight men who are to procure from eight of the friends of the family certificates to them of their being their servants, which certificates also to bear the arms delivered to them.
3. Application is to be made to the Commander in Chief that he give orders that no soldier nor officer trouble the said servants in carrying their arms, and to give directions to the several garrisons to be assisting to the said John Steuart in recovering what goods shall be stolen.
4. Under his care is to be comprehended the whole property of the estate and such of the vassals as by an obligatory Letter directed to the said M^r^ George Drummond shall desire to be comprehended, and oblige themselves to pay their respective proportions of the sum aftermentioned.
5. The said John Steuart for his service for one year is to have out of the property lands 400 pounds scots, and proportionately from the vassals that shall desire to be comprehended according to their valued rent, till it make up the sum of 100 pounds more; if the vassals proportion exceeded this, the overplus was to ease the property.
6. The 500 pounds to be paid at Martinmas and Whitsunday, &c.
7. The whole inhabitants to be enjoined in a Barony Court to concur with and give the best assistance to the said John Steuart and his men when called by night or day, &c.

192. LETTER from James Ogilvy, titular Lord Airlie (who had been attainted for his share in the Rebellion of 1715) to Mr John Drummond at London. Paris, 30 May 1724. "Sir, one of my friends here having write to my Lord Londonderry an account of my circumstances was favour'd with a return from him wherein he assures him that there would be no great difficulty in obtaining a pardon for me if my case were such as it has been represent'd several times to the King and Government. I cant address my self to any body whose friendship I depend more upon than yours, therefore I must beg you'l be so good as to give your testimony to the veracity of the representation which has been made of it to his Lordship and which is the same that has for a long time been offer'd to several of the ministry." The writer had referred Lord Londonderry to Mr Drummond's attestation of the matter. The letter is signed "Ja. Ogilvy."

193. LETTER from ALEXANDER POPE, the Poet, to the SAME.

Twitnam, August 1st 1724.

Sir, I ought to acknowledge the obliging disposition which Dr Arbuthnot tells me you were pleas'd to show of favoring a request of mine in behalf of a nephew who has been bred a sailor and made four or five voyages. His desire is to be recommended as a second or third mate in an East India Merchantman. I know him to be a very industrious sober and well dispos'd lad; and hope when you do me the favour to examine him he will not be found wanting in the knowledge of his profession any more than I am sure I shall in the sense of your intended obligation to him, who is with respect and sincerity), Sir, Your most obedient and most humble servant

A. POPE.

To John Drummond Esq. Director of the East India Company at Norfolk Street in the Strand.

194. LETTER from the EPISCOPAL CLERGY in Edinburgh to the SAME.

Edinburgh, 14 August 1724. Stating that though it was not thought fit in a public meeting of the administrators of the charity for indigent ministers of the Gospel, where Mr Drummond's brother was present as one of the administrators, to insist in a mixed assembly on the favour and kindness Mr Drummond had shown in being instrumental for procuring so large a supply as was sent lately from England; yet the subscribers render him their hearty thanks for advancing such a charitable work &c. Signed—Jo. Edinburgen, Arth. Miller, Will. Irwine, And. Cant, David Friebairn.

195. LETTER from Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane, Baronet, to Mr Drummond of Blair at Blair Drummond. Pitfirrane, 14 July 1725.

Recommending the bearer of the letter as an oversman of a colliery. After a long preamble about oversmen the writer adds the following advice. "I send you a plan for working a coall that you may have some notion about the carriing it on. All coall hes a dipp and crope, the less it dipps the better. The roomes are carried on in the strick on everie side from the sink as yow will see by the plan, the scores on which are the stoupes of coal which are left for supporting the roof; and the blancks are the throwers to go from on roome to another; and that all the coal may be taken away that can be spared from supporting the roof, there must always care be taken to work down to

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the levell roome as soon as it can be convenientlie done, because that roome should always be carried on befor the rest and is the lowest can be got wrought for water; and the rest of the rooms must follow graduallie on another from the levell roome to the highest roome in the crope, as yow will see by the plan. It is the oversmans chife business to see that the levell room be carried on befor the rest, that none of it be lost by neglecting to bring up the dead water; and he must take great care that the wideness of the rooms and largeness of the stoups be according to the goodness of the roof and the hardness of the coal to support it; and that evrie thrower be made exactlie opposite to the stoup which will support the roof the better. There is but on thrower in the wall of the levell roome nixt the roome above it, for aire and letting in the water from the rest of the roomes. The rest of the wall must be keeped entire and sufficient. There is a great deal depends upon the honestie of an oursman, becaus he must judg of the different prices of the uncoast wadges, such as putting throw dicks, and gatting and such like, there being some metalls will cost double treeple the expence of others: and therfor, I think it aduisable to sett the coal. Since there is not a maister upon the plaice if you doe sett the coal the tacksman must be obliged to carrie up the levell roome and other roomes troulie as is directed above, otherwise he may loss of the levell and pass over some pairts to take away the best of the coall and leave it in disorder at the end of the tack if he is not tied down, and during the tack the coall requires to be visited now and then that it may be carried on according to the rules given him" etc. (Signed) "PET. HALKETT."

196. LETTER from Philip fourth Earl of Chesterfield to M^r^ John Drummond in reference to the accidental death of Charles sixth Earl of Strathmore. Hague, June the 18^th^ N.S. [1728]. Sir, a violent feaver which I had for near three weeks hinder'd me from acknowledging the favor of your letter before. I am extreamly concern'd at the accident that happen'd to Lord Strathmore and I beg the favour of you to forward the letter which I take the liberty to inclose to the present Lord. I hope he will continue in the army where by the account his Colonel gives me of him he is very likely to rise. As for applying to the King or the ministers that mercy may not be shown to M^r^ Carnegie I confess I cannot do it; one may I think upon slight grounds sollicit for mercy; but one must be very exactly inform'd of the barbarity of a fact, and of every circumstance of it before one can bring ones self to sollicit against mercy. I am with very great truth, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHESTERFIELD.

197. The SAME to the SAME. Hague, 22 March 1729.

Sir, I receiv'd the favour of your letter with the inclos'd from Lord Strathmore, whom I should be extreamly glad to serve in any way that I could; and therefore I send him a letter for M^r^ Pelham desiring him to use his good offices in his behalf; but since M^r^ Vice Chamberlain interests himself for Lord Strathmore I hope my recommendation of him is as unnecessary, as the recommendation of an absent person is commonly ineffectual. I am sure at least he is extreamly oblig'd to you for the part you take in what concerns him which is likewise an obligation laid upon, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

CHESTERFIELD.

198. JOHN HUNGERFORD to the SAME. Cooks Court, 15 April 1729. CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ. —

Sir, I humbly take the liberty of laying hould of your obliging promise to assist in applying to the new Court of Directors to continue me in theire service for the yeare ensueing, which I begg you to doe: in this you will continue your obligation upon your most obedient humble servant

J. HUNGERFORD.

For Mr Drummond in these.

Indorsed: The famous John Hungerford, Cooks Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London the 15 Aprile 1729—A short while before his death.

199. DUNCAN FORBES of Culloden [to the same]. Edinburgh, 31 October 1729. Apologises for not writing because *inter alia* "matter was to deficient in the Highlands" where he had been for three months. "But now my brethern, the Trustees for the Manufactures, will have me give you thanks in their name for the care you take of their concerns which I am very hopefull will be in a very small time very much the concern of the country. We have now 21 head of forreigners, young and old, including an infant that was born on the Key of Leith and that wears a name no less considerable than that of George Augustus. We are busy cantoning them and setting them to work to spin. But as we cannot begin their houses or set up their looms, till Daseville come down if he is not yet come from London, I must beg the favour of you to dispatch him that we may be able to make some progress before our annuall Report to the King" &c.

(Signed) DUN. FORBES.

200. LETTER from GABRIEL RANKEN [to the same]. Saccargurr, 9 January 1732–3.

Takes the liberty to send a letter to him as his patron as he had also written to him from the Cape of Good Hope and to acquaint him with the various fortunes he had met with—His patron must have heard of the Barrington's being cast away through the obstinacy of the captain. "After that it being my fortune to enter Surgeon of the Bengall Galley belonging to the Honourable Company, in which station I had not been above three months before we and the Bombay Galley engaged the enemy's fleet off Colabo consisting of four Grabs and about fifteen sail of Gallevats. We begun about seven o'clock in the morning and the engagement continued hot on both sides, and seemingly the advantage on ours; untill proving little wind we were boarded by three Grabs and some Gallivats who entered men thrice without any great loss on our side; but they were still recruited by the small crafts, and in making their fourth attempt some pouder made up into musquet cartridges to the quantity of half a barrel standing ready for the use of small arms, unfortunately blew up, whither by the enemy's fire or our own cannot justly be determined. This accident totally disabled us, most of our people being on the quarter deck at that time, which were all either blown overboard or rendered helpless. In this confusion they poured fresh hands, which the captain and a few others withstood untill they were all killd or wounded; the commander never surrendering untill he had received his nineteenth wound, which was a spear through his body. The other galley at the same time was boarded by the fourth Grab, and rest of the Gallevats. And by the like accident some powder blowing up, and as I since learned, killed twenty and wounded

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twenty five men which rendred them incapable of assisting of us. And before the Victoria which was then nigh could come up we were tow'd into Colabo. There came ashore twenty five Europians mostly wounded; and about thirty natives which did no service. All the Europians save seven are since dead through want and poverty: and I should in all likelihood have undergone the same fate had I not luckly been in the same prison with Captain M^cNeale who was taken about a twelve month before and is treated above the common rank. Yet we have all suffered much. Since our misfortune the enemy has taken two merchant vessels belonging to Bombay, the Commander of one of which died three months ago in the same prison I now am in, which is on a high hill about seven miles from the sea side and about twenty five from Bombay, has but two pathways up to it the rest of the rock being about 100 fathoms perpendicular. Ever since my captivity have been monthly in expectation of liberty by means of the Honourable Companys cruisers who keep a strict look out after the enemy," &c. and hopes to have the good fortune soon to be relieved from imprisonment and asks the favour of a letter to the Governor of Bombay, M^r Cowan or his successor M^r Horn, which he thought would be of the utmost service to him should he remain in India after he should be released.

Indorsed: "From M^r Ranken prisoner with Angria."

201. LETTER from Captain FRANCIS ST. CLAIR [no address]. "Off Berwike, abourde of the Sheerenes, 12^th April 1746.

"Dear Cousine, I doubte note but you will be surpraised to heare of the graite misfortune haith hapned me after havainge been so longe out of the country which is all oweng to the rigourouse order gaiven me from the Espainish Embasadore at Paris as you will see in maine." The writer proceeds to state that his regiment having retired from campaign in the beginning of last winter and he having business that called him to Paris was about to return to his regiment, when the Spanish Ambassador ordered him to go along with Lord Marischal to Dunkirk to pass for the expedition to Scotland "which I represented him that I would not ingaige my selfe in ainy such affaire as my regiment beeing to go to campaigne in the spreinge, on which a fieu days after [he] sent me under his hande a order absolutely to go and that he had given pairte to the Kinge of Spaigne my maister." He was therefore obliged to go to Dunkirk and "Lord Marischale havainge falled ille of a seatike paine at Buloigne sente me one to execute the Kings orders hou is L^nt generale in the saime servise, and as superiore was obliged to obay him; which maide me embarke abourde of the sloupe called the Prince Chairlis which was before the Haisarde and havaing been hard purshoued by the Sheere Nes man of war obliged us to retaire to the Rabit islands layeing of of Strasnever, wher after four hourse defense and our small veshell being so much broke and abused obliged us to run hir a shoare where we disimbarked; and after havaing gone in to the country the maiter of ten miles we was atakede by four hundred Hillenders, and we beeing but forty faive men airmed did submite to them withoute knoeing what pairty they belonged to not havaing declaired themselves, hou broughte us to my Lord Rese [Reays] house how receved us veary keindly and sent us abourde of the mane of ware that had purshoued us, wher sertinlay we meate with a veary goode gentelay gentelman hou was veary sivile and keinde to us, that seede us robed and piligaed by the country poiple that we had not a shirt to

cheinge and obliged them to give bake whateuer lay in his pouer; that every one gote by his means at least two shirts, which obligatione we are all oweing him amongst severalle others for his goode and gentelmany way he did treate us; for which reasone as he is the bearer of this and may remaine somme days in Leithe, what sivilities you will be pleased to doue him I shall be acknoledgeinge as for my selfe. The Captains naime is Captain Obraine." On arriving at Aberdeen the Duke of Cumberland gave orders that they should be carried to Berwick. The writer protests he was no rebel, nor traitor, but was forced to engage, and hopes his correspondent by his intercession with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and with the Government would obtain his enlargement, &c. He asks his correspondent to address to "Francis St. Claire, captain of Grandediers of the Suish Regiment of Wertz in the King of Espaignes servise."

DIVISION II.—ARDOCH MANUSCRIPTS.

Section (1) Royal Letters 1716–1740.

LETTERS from PRINCE JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STEWART, assuming the title of KING JAMES THE THIRD OF ENGLAND and EIGHTH OF SCOTLAND, chiefly to ADMIRAL THOMAS GORDON of the RUSSIAN NAVY, 1716–1730.

202. Paper entitled "Copy of the King's Letter upon his retreat from Scotland [1716]."

I believe none of you can doubt of the constant and ardent desire I have long had of doing all that was in my power for making this nation a free and happie people. Ever since, and even before, the last Dunkirk expedition, my thoughts were fully bent that way and my heart was here though I could not come in person amongst you. A series of unlucky accidents and misfortunes constantly interveened to retard my passage and the hopes of a more universall riseing oblig'd me, much contrary to my inclination, to deferr in the prospect of attaining att last our end with more security and less hazard to my faithfull servants. But I had no sooner an account of your being in arms for me but I laid aside all other motives and considerations and came immediately to join yow to share in person with you the dangers and toil of so glorious an undertaking full of hopes that we might both soon reap the fruits of our labours, and that our friends, both at home and abroad, would concurr with us, without which hopes I should never have consented to your taking up arms much less have encouraged you to it.

The dismall prospect I found here att my arrivall did not discourage me. The same motives that brought me here made me neglect nothing when come for your delivery and to stick to the last extremity by them who were so unanimously engag'd in my cause.

Since that time affairs have growen dayly worse and worse; many freinds att home were slow of declaring. The defeat at Preston and the securing many noblemen and gentlemen depriv'd us of all succour from the south, and att the time we wanted so much necessaries from abroad for mentaining ourselves here, the delay of them, and the vast inequality betwixt us and the enemy made our retreat from Perth unavoidable as all men must see who know our circumstances, and that to have stood it then would have only served to sacrifice yow all without any possibility of success. But however necessary that retreat was, it putts our affairs here in a most desperate condition. By abandoning all the south we

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shall be block'd up in a corner of the countrey without money, may be bread, and without any more hopes of succour from abroad by our lossing all most all the seaports join'd with the enemies crusers, who, having but a small coast to guard, could easily hinder any succours coming to us. I could not behold the extremity wee were reduc'd to without the last greef and concern, less on my own account than yours. Your safety and wellfare was I may say with truth my only view and towards the provideing for that all my thoughts were bent and I resolved not to lett your courage and zeal carry you so far as to serve for your own intire ruine at last without doing any good to mee or yourselves; and whereas I considered that there were no hopes att present of retriving our affairs the whole business was to securing your lives in such a manner as to be yet again in condition in appearing in a more favourable occasion. And as I look'd on my remaining amongst yow not only as useless but as even distructive to yow (convinc'd as I am that yow would never abandon mee) and that therefore my stay could only serve to involve yow in greater difficulties, I took the party to repass the seas, that by that I might leave such as cannot make their escape (towards which nothing on my side has been neglected) in full liberty to take the properest measures for avoiding at least utter ruine for which end I have given power to . . . . [blank] . . . . in the meantime, to command the army till dispers'd, to act and in all things to contribute as much as in him lyes to your common safety.

It was nothing less than possitive command could prevail on the Duke of Marr to accompany mee on this occasion but though his desires to remain and share with you in all your misfortunes were most vehement and worthy of that character he has deservedly gott amongst yow yet I could not hearken to his repeated instances, his probity and experience making his presence absolutely necessary with mee. 'As for my own particulars a cruel necessity, 'tis true, obliges me att this time to leave you, but with the view not only of your own wellfare but of obtaining such succours as may effectually relieve yow, full of hopes that the justice of a cause which has been so generously supported by yow will not forever be abandoned by that Divine Providence which hath hitherto never abandon'd mee, and that soon a more happy juncture may happen for our mutuall delivery. Towards it all my thoughts and application shall be turn'd. I shall be allwise equally ready to sacrifice both my pains and even my life as long as it lasts. I shall ever pursue with the uttmost vigour, my just designs, and to the last moment of it retain that sence of gratitude, affection and fatherly tenderness towards yow, which yow so justly deserve from me, for I can say with great truth, that your misfortunes weigh more heavy upon mee than my own; that I desire happiness only to make yow share of it with mee.

203. From PRINCE JAMES under the signature of "J. TRUEMAN."

Ce 2 Januier 1717.

Vous excuserez, j'espere, Monsieur, si je retranche toute ceremonie de cette lettre pour la mettre a l'abry de tout accident, le secret etant de si grande importance de part et d'autre. Vous jugeres aisement avec quelle joye j'ay appris les sentimens que vous uoulez bien auoir pour moy, et uous me ferez, j'espere, la justice de croire que je ferai de mon mieux pour les meriter et le cultiuer. Rien au monde ne scauroit etre de plus grande importance pour moy que ce que nous meditez en ma faveur a l'egard de M[r] Foster, et si les paroles me manquent pour uous en temoigner ma reconnoissance, j'ose dire aussi que c'est un projet digne de uous en toute maniere et que ne scauroit que uous etre tres

auantageux dans la suitte car uous ne deuez point douter qu'aprés les obligations que je uous ayrai et quand je serai en possession de mon bien je ne sois prest a vous aider selon mon pouuoir a poursuiure uos justes desseins. Je suis raui aussi d'apprendre les bonnes dispositions ou uous etes d'entrer dans un accommodement auec Mr Whitford, car il me parvit que c'est grand dommage que deux personnes d'un merite aussi distingué ayent aucune misentelligence ensemble dans un tems que leur union ne leur pourroit qu'etre utile a Elles en particulier, et qu'elle leur mettroit entre les mains une belle occasion d'accroitre la grande reputation qu'Elles se sont si justement acquise en s'unissant pour deliurer la justice opprimée en la personne de Mr Brown, et pour tirer Mr Crowley de l'esclauage sous lequel il soupire, et ou il ne demeure que faute de liberateur. Il me sembleroit que le ciel uous auroit reserue ce grand ouurage pour mettre le comble a la gloire de l'un et de l'autre. J'ose me flatter que uous uoudrez bien ne pas negliger une conjoncture aussi heureuse et je suis persuadé que Mr Whitford n'a pas un veritable ami que ne le conseille a terminer a l'amiable ses differens auec uous. Pour ne uous pas trop importuner ici je me rapporterai a ce que Mr Morphy uous dira plus en detail, mais je uous prie de considerer combien le tems est precieux, et que d'en perdre pourroit faire echouer vos justes et grand desseins. Je uous enuoye selon votre desir une personne de confiance pour demeurer auprés de vous, en uous remerciant de graces que uous luy destinez, j'ay taché de rendre le choix que j'en ay fait aussi conforme qu'il m'a ètè possible a ce que uous souhaittez, mais ayant en principalement en vue la probité et le secret que j'ay cru deuoir l'emporter dans cette occasion sur toute autre consideration. Il ne me reste que de uous assurer de la haute estime que j'ay pour vous et du grand desir que j'ay de lier une correspondence et une amitie tres etroitte auec uous. Je suis, Monsieur, votre tres humble et tres obeissant seruiteur. J. TRUEMAN.

Dorso. Truemann to Patria.

204. The SAME to the SAME.

November 17, 1721.

THO it be long since I heard from you I am farr from attributing your silence to want of regard for me while I retain for you the same friendship which I doubt not but you continue to deserve. It was with great satisfaction I heard of your masters late accomodation with his adversary and of his hauing made so advantageous a bargain. He will haue I suppose at present many idle workmen on his hands and a great quantity of materials of all kinds. I know his naturall disposition to whatever is great and good. Would it not therefore be possible to induce him to employ part of them in my fauour the rather since he could not but find his own account also in so doing, besides the generosity of the action. He knows I suppose how ripe matters are at present for such an affair, and that, at a smal trouble he could make a sure game of it. Pray take a proper time, the sooner the better, to represent these matters to him; and you cannot say too much of my singular esteem and friendship for him nor of my desire of acknowledging his fauours in the most signal manner. I am so much conuinced of your own desire of being usefull to me that I am persuaded you will do your utmost to that effect in this occasion. I heartily wish it may be with success and that after hauing contributed to what all honest men wish you may reap the advantage of it hereafter by my hauing it in my power as it is already in my will to make you all those returns for your services which you can desire or may deserue.

Addressed "To Vice Admiral Gordon."

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205. The SAME to the SAME.

Rome, February 19, 1725.

When you haue read the inclosed to the Emperor of Russia yow will not be surprised at my taking all precautions that it might come safe to yow, and at my chargeing one on whose fidelity and discretion I can entirely depend to be the bearer of it. He is apprised of the whole affair which is of such a nature as requires the most universal secrecy that it should be transacted directly between the Czar and me and that yow should communicate it to nobody without exception without the Czars direction.

Captain Hay hath orders to follow your directions in every thing when in your parts and if before you think it proper to despatch him back to me with the Emperors final answer there should be occasion of writeing on these heads great caution must be used both as to the cyphereing and conveying of letters. My Letter to the Czar yow will endeavour to deliver yourself as soon as possible and as for that for the Duke of Holstein which I hear send you also you will ask the Czar whether he would have you deliver it, or not, and then do as he shall direct. It will be also requisite that you receive the Emperours directions as to your behaviour with Prince Dolkorouky, for though the friendship he hath long expressed for me deserves both my acknowledgments and my confidence yet it is but just that the Emperour should be entire master to impart, or not, to whom he thinks fitt so important an affair.

I wish from my heart that the Emperour may even for his own sake undertake the proposed project. Never was there a more fauorable conjuncture for it; and he hath it now in his power to restore me alone which may not allwayes be practicable for him.

The great trust I now repose in you is a sufficient proof to you of my value and esteem. I depend entirely on your zeal and prudence on this important occasion and I hope you may soon have an opportunity of being greatly instrumental in my restoration by which yow will justly deserue the greatest marks of my favor and kindness.

JAMES R.

I referr yow to Mr. Hay for fuller informations and for what other directions I may haue to send yow.

206. The SAME to the SAME.

March 26th 1725.

I haue received yours of the 2nd February with the melancholy news of the Czar's death. You will easily imagine how much I am affected with it. But what you say of the present Empress gives me no small satisfaction. You will find here a letter for her which you will deliver to her as well as that for the late Czar which Captain Hay will give you. I send you likeways inclosed a letter for the Duke of Holstein and I hope you'll find matters in such a posture there as to be able to pursue the same measures you would have done had the Czar lived. I doubt not of your zeal, prudence, and dilligence, and you may be ever assured of my sincere esteem and kindness.

You will have heard that my family is happily encreased and continues thank God in perfect health. I do not know what you mean by Mr. Friendly but if it be the Czarienne, as I fancy, what you suggest is complyed with. This goes addressed as you desire by your last.

JAMES R.

207. Copies of Two Letters in French from Prince James to his wife, Princess Mary Clementina, 9th and 11th November 1715. [These have been frequently printed and need only be noted here.]

The first letter declares that her conduct towards him, the threats that had been made to him and the public outrage of her retreat into a convent did not touch him so keenly as the misfortune and the shame she would bring on herself by so strange a step. She must have been persuaded for a good while bygone that he was resolved to be master in his own affairs and in his family; and further entreats her seriously to consider the step she contemplated taking.

Rome, 9 November 1725, "Signé JACQUES R."

In the second letter the King writes that he was glad that she had written to him because it gave him an opportunity of explaining his sentiments particularly. That he had always loved her particularly, and the troubles and dispeace between them had been caused less by the vivacity of her temperament than her listening to little complaints and insinuations; that he had suffered her angry looks for two years when she would hardly look at or speak to him and had taken no other course but that of silence, had never limited her in the matter of expense, and as to her dislike to Lord and Lady Inverness that Lord Inverness had never rendered her bad offices with him which nobody ever yet had the hardihood to do but had exhorted him to patience and mildness when he was not altogether pleased with her, and that the Countess had served her with zeal and affection, and that neither she nor her husband knew to that hour in what point of respect they had failed to the King; that three years ago to humour the Queen he had taken away from him the detail of the house. That he was surprised she should threaten to go into a convent if he did not banish an able faithful and laborious minister, whom he could not displace in the present circumstances without ruin to his interest and putting of his affairs into confusion. It was true he had given a general order that the Governor and under Governor of the Prince, her eldest son, should never leave him for a moment, but the reason of this order was principally to hinder him from escaping among the domestics who would have taught him nothing good; that some time ago Mademoiselle Sheldon demanded her leave and the King had not been very pleased with her since, and he had good reason for removing her, and every one had observed that the Queen's inquietude came to a height only since he took his son from her hands and those of the women. Was ignorant of any just ground of complaint the Queen had against him and again dissuades her from entering into a convent. Rome, 11 November 1725.

[In addition to these there is another paper (undated) also in French referring to the disputes between Prince James and his wife; attributing them to bad advice; influence of Mlle. Sheldon; employment of Lords Inverness and Dunbar by the King, etc., and alluding to the Queen's taking refuge in the convent of St. Cecilia.]

208. Blank Power of Plenipotentiary by the Chevalier St. George signing "Jacobus R" to treat and negotiate with persons having authority from Peter, Emperor of Russia, on matters concerning their mutual weal and advantage and especially with a view to the Chevalier's return to his Kingdom, with power to conclude treaties and engagements. Given at the Chevalier's Court at Rome, 24 February 24th year of his reign 1725. "Per mandatum Regis."

(Signed) JO. HAY.

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209. Blank Power of Plenipotentiary by the same to treat and negotiate with persons having power from Catherine Empress of all Russia in similar terms. Court at Rome, 15 December 1725. "Per mandatum Regis."

(Signed) INVERNESS.

210. Letter from the Same to Admiral Gordon. Bologna, April 3, 1727. This will be given to you by the Duke of Liria for whom I haue the greatest value and confidence. He will giue you all the necessary lights in relation to my affairs; and it is my intention that you should communicate with him without reserue on all that relates to them, informeing him of the present state of matters at your Court and acting in all that concerns my seruice in concert with him while he stayes in those parts. Adress your letters as usuall, and they will come safe to me, tho' Lord Inuerness be not here. I am glad of this occasion of assureing you of my constant kindness for you.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

211. The Same to the Same. Bologna, May 1, 1727.

The Duke of Liria is now here and will I hope be with you soon, so that I need enter into no business here. I have given him a full power in blank to deliuer to yow and which yow will fill upp with the person's name he and yow shall think most proper in case yow shall find it necessary to leaue any body impowered by me at your Court, when yow may happen to be employed at a distance from it.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

212. The Same to the Same. May 3, 1727. This letter is in cipher and is signed by Prince James as "Williams."

213. The Same to the Same. May 22nd 1728. I received some days ago yours of the 10th March and send you this under the Duke of Liria's cover as the safest channel, and shall continue to make use of it as long as he is in that country, and when he leaves it, shall then send my letters by the address you now give me. I formerly sent him a full power in blank as I do now a Letter of credence for you to the Czar that you may agree together how it should be deliver'd, for I reckon this will find the Court return'd to Petersburg and by consequence you will be aportée of being useful to me there. I am, indeed, affray'd there is little to be done at present in that countrey for me, but, however, one must continue to solicite that ministry on proper occasions in my favor and I shall ere long send you a memorial to give to them and you will make particular compliments from me to the Prince Dolhorowsky.

The good health of my family, and the near prospect of its encrease, will I am sure be agreable news to you which with the assurance of my constant kindness is all I have at present to impart to you.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

214. The Same to the Same. Rome, March 5, 1729.

The distance you have been at from all business has been the occasion of my not writing to yow of a long time tho' I am not less sensible of your constant zeal for me and desire to promote my service on all occasions that may offer. I have been in this place for some weeks and am in good health, I thank God, as is my family at Bologna. I thought the

Queens, my sons and my own pictures would not be disagreable to yow and they were given to Will. Hay to be forwarded to yow before I left Bologna. I shall be glad to hear from yow sometimes, altho' yow should have nothing essential to say having for you all the value and regard you so justly deserve.

JAMES R.

215. The Same to the Same. Rome, November 18th, 1729.

I receiv'd sometime ago yours of the 20th May, and have since had the satisfaction to hear of your wellfare from Will. Hay. The distance yow are at from your Court and the great uncertainty of publick affairs afford us little matter for our correspondence at present, but I hope this situation shall not last long, and that, on your side, yow may have frequent opportunities of being useful to me which I am very sensible you sincerely desire and in the meantime I shall be glad to hear sometimes from one I so much value. The family here are in good health which with my compliments to Sir Hary Stirling is all I haue to add to the assurance of my constant kindness.

J. WILLIAMS.

For Admiral Gordon.

216. The Same to the Same. Rome, Aprile 1st, 1730. I was glad to hear from you by yours of the 19th November. There has been great changes of late in your parts but I should be apt enough to believe they will make no great alteration in politick matters and I heartily wish this new government may be favorable to you personally. I find the Duke of Liria thinks he may be soon removing from that countrey, and whenever that is it would be the more agreable to me if you could contriue matters so as that without anyways prejudizing your own interest you could be where the court is, and in that case it will be necessary you send me a new address how to write directly to you and you will find here inclosed one from me. In the meantime I am so convinced of your zeal and affection for me that I doubt not of your profiting of all occasions wherever you may be to forward the interest of the good cause. And yow may be assured that my constant kindness will ever attend you.

JAMES R.

For Admiral Gordon.

217. The same to [Peter II. Emperor of Russia]. (Imperfect copy, in Admiral Gordon's own handwriting.)

de Bolognia ce 21 May 1728.

Monsieur mon frere, J'espere que votre Majesté Imperialle ne pas les compliments que Je veux luy faire sur son couronnement et sur son heureux et paisible auuennement a l'empire.

les dispositions favorables ou le feu grand Empereur uotre ayeull et la feu Imperatrice ont parii a mon egard me font d'autant plus esperer de la grandeur et de la generosité de son ame de si illustres examples deuant la porter encore dauantage a fauoriser la justice de ma cause, qui est en effet celle de touts les legitime souueraines de l'uniuers. Je prie votre Majesté Imperialle de vouloir bien escouter ce que l'admiral Gordon luy representera de ma parte et en luy demandant son amitie auec toute l'instance possible d'estre persuade de l'empressement lequell je desire la cultiuer et d'estre en estat de luy rendre utille la mienne. Monseigneur mon frere, de votre Majesté Imperialle le bon frere.

CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, ESQ.

218. Copy of a letter, unsigned, apparently from Prince James to the Prince of Poland.

a Rome 28 Mars 1733.

La Reine m'a communiqué, mon cher Pere, ce que vous lui avez fait sçavoir au sujet de l'election d'un Roy de Pologne. Je ne saurois jamais assez vous exprimer combien Je suis touché et penetré de vos genereux sentiments envers moi qui vous portent a etre pret a me ceder les suffrages que vous avez pour votre election a cette couronne et a faire ce que depend de vous pour qu'elle puisse tomber sur ma personne." The writer expresses his pleasure at the favourable disposition that appeared in so many of the Poles towards his correspondent. But considering his own situation and the general system of Europe, he thought it would be difficult to ensure the election in his favour. "Mais quand meme cette couronne me seroit offerte, il faut que vous dise franchement qu'il ne me seroit pas permis de l'accepter. La Providence m'a destiné pour une autre; mes soins et mes penses doivent etre uniquement occupées de celle la et je ne puis etre ebloui par l'eclat de celle que vous me faités envisager, car a l'age ou Je suis et par les reflections que J'ay faites Je suis bien convaincu du poid de la Royauté quoique." The writer thought himself indispensably bound to do what he could for his own restoration and to render his subjects happy by delivering them from a yoke unfortunately imposed upon them and in governing them afterwards. "Je vous auoue que mon cœur et mon inclination me portent tout entier pour ma propre patrie; dont les loix et les interests ont toujours fait mon etude principale." He asks his father to take no pains nor make any movement for him on this occasion.

"Mais si vous persistez toujours a ne vouloir pas songer a cette couronne, il est uray que Je regretteray infiniment que mon fils le Duc de York ne soit pas engage d'y pretendre. Le sang de Sobiesky coule dans ses veines et autant qu'on peut juger d'un enfant de son age il n'en sera jamais indigne. Vous voyez, mon cher Pere, que Je vous ecrie avec toute sincerité et liberté en cette occasion et c'est ainsy que J'en useray toujours envers vous, vous etant veritablement attaché de cœur et d'affection."

219. Letter in Russian from Czar Peter the Great (probably to Admiral Gordon) with contemporary translation. [The translation is here given.]

It is very necessary to us if you would write either to England or Scotland for two men that knows how to find stone cole by the marks they know upon the surface of the earth, and that they may be well experienced in their business. In doing which use your utmost endeavour.

(Signed) PETER.

Preobrazenscoy, the 21 January 1723.

The seal upon the Czar's original letter bears no arms, but a device. Two figures in the foreground, one of whom, wearing an imperial crown, is seated and wields a hammer, driving a chisel into wood or stone, out of which has been hewn the greater part of the second figure, which is erect, and also wears an Imperial crown, with robes and sceptre. In the background is a view of houses and shipping. Overhead is a triangular emblem of the Deity with the motto "Adjuvante."

220. Louis, Landgrave of Hesse, to [Admiral Gordon].

Monsieur,

Je suis charmé de cher souvenir de Votre Excellence et que Mr. Fulleron massure que vous vous portiez passablement bien; je souhaite de tout mon cœur que votre Excellence jouisse tousjours de la plus

parfaite santé, j'en prendrai veritablement part, et me ferai un sensible plaisir trouvant les occasion de vous temoigner l'attention que j'ay pour tout ce qui peut faire plaisir a votre Excellence. J'ai recommende Mr. Fulleron a notre armée et particulierement au Velds Marechalle Comte de Munich, et suis persuadé qu'il trouvera tous les agreemens qu'un brave jeune cavalier peut se souhaiter et l'engagement que cherche. Du reste, j'assure votre Excellence que je suis et serai tousjours avec une consideration tres particuliere,

Monsieur, de Votre Excellence le tres humble serviteur et amy,

LOUIS LANDGRAVE DE HESSE.

St. Peterburg,
le 6 Juin 1738.

221. Prince Anton Ulrich, husband of the Princess Anne of Russia, to Admiral Gordon. St. Petersburg, 17th May 1739. Monsieur je suis tres sensible à l'amitié que Votre Excellence m'a faite en se chargeant du transport de mes chevaux, et l'assure que J'embrasserai la premiere occasion pour temoigner avec quelle reconnoissance Je suis et serai toujours, Monsieur, Votre tres obligee amis et serviteur,

ANTOINE ULRIC.

222. The same to the same [on black-edged paper]. St. Petersburg, 22 November 1740.

Monsieur, J'ay reçu la lettre de votre Excellence du 15 de Novembre par laquelle elle a bien voulu me faire ses complimens de felicitation sur l'avenement de son Altesse Imperiale la Grande Duchesse de touttes les Russies, mon epouse, à la Regence de l'Empire. J'en remercie votre Excellence et Je vous prie, Monsieur, d'etre persuadé de l'estime et de l'amitie que je vous porte. J'espere que la situation d'a present me mettra plus en etat de vous en donner des preuves convaincantes dont Je seroit toujours ravi, etant sincerement, Monsieur, de votre Excellence le tres affectionée et obligé amis.

ANTOINE ULRIC.

Á son Excellence Mons. le Admiral de Gordon.

DIVISION II. SECTION (2). LETTERS from the Second Duke of Liria, Son of the Duke of Berwick and Liria (natural son of King James the Seventh). 1726–1730. [None of these to Admiral Thomas Gordon are important, but the following Extracts may be of interest.]

223. Madrid, 16 December 1726. That the King of Spain has named him his Ambassador at the Russian Court, and he flatters himself that this will do the Admiral no displeasure.

224. Vienna, 27 May 1727. Arrived at Vienna on the 15th and had not yet been despatched by the ministry, but hopes to be towards the 18th of next month: sees great appearances of peace, but that there may be war, and that all depends upon the answers of the Courts of France and Spain to the letters written three days ago by an express.

225. Vienna, 1 July 1727. "Every day some new accident happens that keeps me here, now King George is dead and the King of Spaine is somewhat indisposed, which makes me expect the next poste for to know certainly the state of his health. If I have news of his being quite well I will part about the 8th instant and make all haste to joyne you. God send that George's death, and the new Elector of Hanover's haughtyness, may produce a favourable change in old England but I do

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not hope it soone or at least these six months. Pray say nothing of the King of Spain's sickness, because it would cause a great allarme and that I hope it will be quite over by this."

226. Dantzig, 28 October 1727. Had come so far north that he hoped to have the honour and pleasure of embracing him in a very short time. Would set out tomorrow, going by Memel. Had written to General Lacy to send him an escort there, and to order his dragoons to get horses ready for him betwixt Memel and Mittaŭ. Was to stop nowhere till he came to St. Petersburg, and would let Admiral Gordon know from Riga the day he expected to arrive there.

227. 29 December [1727 ?]. . . . "I have had no letter from the King since the last you sent me. I hope in God the Queen will be safe arrived at Auignon and that an everlasting peace will be established in the royal Family."

228. Peterbourg, the 13th January 1728. ". . . The King orders me to tell you that he is departed Auignon to return to Bolonia, where he is very much afraid of a new falling out. I pray God to preuent it."

229. Moscou, the 22 February 1728. "Sir, I am honoured with your Excellency's letter of the 10th instant by Mr. Hewett, to whome I shall certainly render all the seruices that can lye in my power.

"The King orders me to tell you that he arrived safe at Bolonia and that he will write to you soone. He found the Queen very much resigned to his will and all matters goes on very well there. She sent Mrs. Scheldon into a convent the day before the King arrived, and his Majesty in recompence of this condescendance tooke back a Valet-de-Chambre that the Queen likes and that he had dismissed. In all appearance all will go well, which is what we all ought to wish for."

230. Moscou, the 26th February 1728. Yesterday the coronation was held with great ceremony. Prince Troubedskoy and Dolgorouki that is in Persia were created Feldt Marshals, &c.

231. Moscou, 25th March 1728. Had received a letter from the K. with a new full power in blank. The K. and all his family were in good health and things went on with great harmony. On the 17th instant the Czar, after an audience the Duke had with him to notify to him their double marriage with Portugal, honoured the Duke with the order of St. Andrew.

232. Moscou, the 10th June 1728. "Dear Father, I begin my letter as a son accepting with great pleasure the honour you do me to adopt me, and you will always find me very ready to obey your commands on all occasions. This is a very great day and it shall be celebrated in my house as plentyfully as can be. I am sure that at Cronstadt more than one great glass will go aboute to our dear masters health and restauration. I shall not forgett your Excellencys health, which we generally drink every day.

"I suppose you are informed that the Queen is with child and very well in her health. God send she may give us a third prince.

"The King went to see the feast of the ascension at Venice, and I hope we shall hear by next poste of his safe return. Jamy Keith writes to me that he would parte immediately poste to come here so that we may hope to have him here in a very short time. Pray if you see him before me give him some good advices as to his conduct in this

country. I expect now daily Count de Wratislau, and we shall often drinck together our father's health. The Czar is still in the country, and will return this week to assist at the feast I am to give for our double mariages with Portugal.

"Pray honour me with the continuation of your friendship, and belieue me for euer, Dear father, your most dutyfull son and most obedient humble servant.

LIRIA."

233. Moscou, 24 June 1728. Remits a letter for His Excellency that had come from Bolonia, and one for the Czar for the Admiral's perusal who should let him know whether he thought fit it should be delivered and how.

234. Moscou, 5 August, 1728. The Princess Elizabeth [afterwards Czarina] was gone afoot to make the devotions at Troitza, and the Grand Duchess was a great deal better.

235. Moscou, 11 November 1728. Had been bled that day in his right arm so he could not write with his own hand. Had no letter of late from the King, but his Majesty had been indisposed. There was no appearance of his own early return to St. Petersburg.

236. Moscou, 9 January 1729. Had received a letter from the King, but the Queen was not yet brought to bed. Mr. Mist's paper was extremely good and much liked by those of their party in England, "Walpole and Stanhope are gone over to be at the opening of the parliament and will afterwards return to the Congress. We have no appearance of its finishing so soone and much less of our returning this winter to St. Petersburg."

237. Moscou, 6 April 1729. The Czar was in perfect good health, and intended to go next week a hunting towards Jaroslaw. "Jemmy Keith makes you his compliments. Pray mine to Sir Henry Stirling and all your family," &c.

238. Moscou, 25 August 1729. Had heard that his Excellency was relieved from Cronstadt and come to the town of Petersburg, "where you are with a greater quantity of friends then in your Island." Had letters from Rome that assured him the King and all the Royal Family enjoyed perfect health. . . . . "The congress seems now to be in a situation of finishing soone, and I reckon that by the later end of the year the peace will be signed by which means all our hopes will be gone for this time, but who knows but some favourable occasion may offer ere long when we think the less of it."

239. Moscou, 8 September 1729. All that took them up at Moscou then was the falling out between the King of Prussia and the Elector of Hanover. "This last is very proud, but the former has forty thousand men ready besides twelve thousand Saxons. God send he may drubb my friend George and make him change his bullying way of acting."

240. Moscou, 6 December 1729. Thanks Admiral Gordon for putting him in the way of obtaining a certain favour. "Three days agoe the Czar's promittes with the Princess Dolkorouky were celebrated with great magnificence, and every body is preparing to appear at the wedding with great richess."

241. Moscou, 30 December 1729. Thanks him for sending Mist's paper. "It is mighty well wrote, and I suppose you know that it is the Duke of Wharton that made it."

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242. Moscou, 6 April 1730. The Admiral's letter had informed him that Mr. Fisk was arrived at Petersburg, was somewhat in disgrace, and that he would lose his employment "in which case I should be extremely pleased if it was given to Sir Henry Stirling. It is reported at Moscow that it had already been given to him;" the Duke expresses his hope that he would obtain it, &c.

243. Moscou, 4 May 1730. Had received his Excellency's letter of the 30th of April, and would do all in his power to render service to Sir Henry. His retreat from this country was not so near as he thought some time ago, "so that you have time enough to thinck of being with the Court, and I am of opinion you will see it at Petersbourg before I leaue the country. We have nothing here worth your knowledge, onely that all the ceremony at the coronation, and after it, have been magnificent to the last degree: to-morrow is the last day of our rejoicings, and it is realy full time for us to rest a little."

244. Moscou, 5 October 1730. Had not yet got his recall but expected it in four or five weeks. "In the meane time I am preparing to go of as soone as I have taken leave. I have not as yet resolved which road I shall take, but it is certain that it will be the greatest satisfaction for me to embrace you before I leave the country . . . . I drink often your Excellencys health with our friend Keith, James Hewet and others. The first is to be Lieftenant Coronel of the new regiment of Gardes. Pray my humble seruice to Sir Henry and all your family."

245. Moscou, the 16 November, 1730. "Dear Father I haue the greatest of concerns that I am obliged to leave this country without taking leave of your Excellency. To-morrow I begin my journey by the way of Smolensko to Poland and what I will become from thence is what I do not know; but whereuer I go you may be sure that yow will allways haue in me a faithfull seruant. Mr. Carlos the King of Spaines secretary remaines here in my place and if he goes to Petersbourg I flatter my self you will honour him with your protection. I embrace Sir Henry and present my humble service to all your family. As soone as I am steady in some place I shall lett you know it that you may honour me with your commands. I haue had no letter from Rome since the last I sent you but I haue from other hands that all the Royal family is in good health. Adieu my dear Admiral. Pray my humble service to Lord Duffus, Captain Little and other friends and belieue me for euer, Dear Father, Your Excellency's most faithfull and most obedient humble servant,

LIRIA."

DIVISION II. (SECTION 3). JACOBITE CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS, 1716–1735.

246. John Earl of Mar (under the name of J. Carny) to Admiral Gordon, November 13, 1716.

"Sir I hope you have got one I wrote to you the 21st of October in which I told you the pleasur Mr. Brown [The King] had in the assurances you gave him by our friend of Mr. Buckley's (Czar's) good inclinations towards him and how reddy he would be to do all that he possiblie can to improve and cultivat that friendshipe betwixt Buckly [Czar] and him which may certainly tend to both there advantage. As I hinted in that letter, it wou'd be a great advantage if Buckly [Czar] and Hanlon [Sweden] could make up matters together and finding by our friend that Mr. Buckly inclined that way all pains has been since

taken by Brown to facilitat that matter, he haueing more interest with that gentleman and some of his principle advisers than is generally knowen and is in all appearance like to haue more very soon. I may own to you tho' you'll easily understand the importance it is to keep it secret, that these two gentlemen Brown and Hanlon are in a fair way of joining stokes togither in trade and if so luckie a thing as Bucklys leaveing his old company, and joining with them two happen, they wou'd soon be able to gett the better of all who wou'd come in competition with them and get justice done themselves in all their different pretentions there being enough to accomodat all three. Hanlon's stifness was what was to be most apprehended to stand in the way of this and Brown thought the most likly way to bring him to accomodat matters with Buckly was to insinuat to him by some in the greatest confidence with him who wish mighty well to Brown that Buckly was farr from being ill inclined to Brown and that if it were not for the differences betwixt him and Hanlon he wou'd be willing to assist Brown and join with him to recover his trade. This was done in the most prudent and secret way and I am glade to haue it now to tell you that it is like to haue very good effects ; all irons are in the fire about it ; and I haue little doubt of those people, Hanlon's friends, for the reasons above which they have much at heart being able very soon to bring Hanlon to agree matters with Buckly. It must be Mr. Duddels part to keep Buckly up in his good intentions and not to let him too soon dispair of Hanlon's coming to reason. When he comes to try him again I am perswaded he will find him more tractable. We are told that Buckly intends a visit to his old acquentance Nealan and I doubt not but Mr. Duddel will be with him. There is one of Hanlons friends I mention above and a chife one with that gentleman, he knows of Duddels inclinations and if they chance to meet I am confident they wou'd get things concerted to Buckly's satisfaction. I can assure you that Hanlon is as much piekt and provockt at Baker as Buckly can be, and I wish the last may be as steady in his resentment against Baker as I am perswaded Hanlon will be. Brown, Buckly and Hanlon seem all to have the same rival in trade, and it will be odd as it will be pitty, if they cannot make up matters amongst themselves, and join against him who stands in all their way. If Buckly go not himself to Nealan's, wou'd it not be worth his while to send Duddel to meet with that friend of Hanlons who is there and is to be for some time. I haue no doubt of its turning to account and that it wou'd succeed better than any other way Buckly can try. I haue no doubt of Mr. Duddels doing all thats in his power for Mr. Browns advantage which I think farr from being inconsistent with what he ows to Mr. Buckly and I can assure him from Mr. Brown of all the grateful returns his heart can wish. There is one who used to be much in Bucklys graces and with whom we hear he used to advice in the affairs of trade and with whom Duddel used to be very well. If Duddel find it necessary he may give this gentleman all encouragement he may in any reason expect from Brown which I can assure you would be made good and perhaps it may not be amiss that he be assured of this.

" It will be very unlucky if Buckly and Hanlon cannot make up matters betwixt themselves for until that be done it may in a great measur prevent either of them being assisting to Brown therefore this is a point to be labour'd by Duddel and he may be sure that all pains will be taken with Hanlon and I hope the good effects of what has been done that way alreddy will very quickly appear. Amongst other things there was care taken to let Hanlon know (before he could know it otherwayes)

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that he ow'd to Buckly his not being prest in a certain thing which with a man of his temper could not but haue good effects.

"As I told you in my last the affair of Madin with Frankling and Hally is like to work good with Hammer, and all pains is taken to improve that with him. Should Hammer be brought to join in trade with the three I speak of above they wou'd make a fine company, and that is not impossible nor that Hammer may find it his interest to look more favourablie on Mr. Trueman than he has done hitherto, which I am far from dispairing may happen pritty soon.

"Mr. Brown is now pritty well recovered. It will tho' be some time before he can begin his voage, and I wou'd fain hope before he does it I may hear from you on which it depends in a great measure what course he will stire.

"I thought it was necessary to let you know these things without waiting a return to my last. You will communicate it to Mr. Duddel to whome I beg you may make my most sinceir and affectionat compliments acceptable, and also to Mr. Hindon if still with you. I'll long impatiently to hear from you, and I know you will inform me of whatever you think can conduce to Mr. Brown's advantage, who has all the trust in you you can desire. I am with all truth, Sir, your most affectionat and most obedient humble servant,

J. CARNY."

Dorso "Pro Patria."

247. The same to Mr. Elderley. March 23, 1718. Written in cipher.

248. The Same to [Admiral Gordon] no date, circa 1717.

"You know I am bad at the French, and I haue nobody by me just now who I trust in business that is much better, so pray forgive this bad translation of my Secretary, who I got since I came hither only and was never in Britain." This prefatory note is holograph of John Earl of Mar. The rest of the letter which is of great length is in French, and is to the effect that the interest of the King increased every day in England. Those who were for the present Government were divided among themselves, George who was at the head of a party of Whigs had lately sent to several Lords of the Upper House and Commons in order to demand their assistance to repress the insolence of his son who was at the head of another party of Whigs against him. Both these parties paid court to the Tories as being capable of making the balance lean to the side which they favour. Ten thousand men were to be soon disbanded and an Act of Grace or Indemnity was soon to be passed which would make things more favourable for the King. But since the speech of George to Parliament promising this was made the Court had given for news that the Duke of Ormond was in France, and that the King had returned from Italy, so that the disbandment of the ten thousand, and the presentation of the Act of Grace were always deferred. States that it would not be suitable that the Duke of Ormond should go to Sweden as it was not quite certain that he would get a favourable reception; and a bad reception would damage the affairs of the King. After some political discussion he adds that he had lately had a communication from his master and desired his correspondent to signify to Admiral Gordon his true gratitude for the good manners of his Russian Majesty towards him. With speculations as to the Czar heading a confederacy to re-establish King James and tranquillize in a manner the troubles of Europe. And if his Russian Majesty would kindly put himself to the trouble of hearing Admiral Gordon explain

the contents of the letter and order him to write what he should think of it, it would be a great satisfaction to the Earl's master, and an instruction for the conduct of his subjects here. The Queen mother had ordered him to make his compliments to the Czar. Had already written to Mr. Hooker to return to France.

249. Lady Mary Gordon styled Duchess of Perth, third wife of James styled Duke of Perth to [Admiral Gordon].

" St. Germains, the 25th of Jully, 1717.

Hauing, Sir, wreat to yow tuice alredie uppon the subject of Mons^r^ Le Franc recommended to yow by the Queen to intreat (by your credeit with his Majesty Czarrienne) you would endevor to get him a comission of a captaine of a ship, whiche he understands perfectly uele hauing been imploy'd in that station in France all the last uar, and would be still uer ther now annie service of that kinde here. But I would not, Sir, giue you the trubble of repeating this dettaile muche mor fully expressed in my tuo former letters if I did not aprehend them miscaried, it being a month very near since my first. Soe in case they bee not com to your hand, I must tell you the reson ther Majesties are soe earnest to prouide for this Le Franc is that he caried our King to Skotland with care and fidellitie, thogh he uas very poor and knew what great reward he might haue by betraying his trust; and his capacittie in sea affaires ansuers the rest. All whiche arguments to be us'd to his Czarienne Majestie, will I hope, joyn'd with your protection, procure what the Queen so muche desires and what she will be soe muche oblidg'd to you for; and if my oun consideration can haue annie weight with you this will infinitly oblidge, Sir, Your most humble obediant servant and cosieng,

M. PERTH.

250. General de Dillon to [Admiral Gordon] from a copy in the Admiral's handwriting.

Paris the 26th December 1721. Sir, I execute with pleasure the Kings commands to acquaint you that he depends on your good offices near the Emperor you serve who seem'd formerly uery well dispos'd in his Majesty's favor and as he is much in better scituation since the honorable peace he made with Sweden, its to be hoped he may be the easier prevaill'd upon to render the King essentiall services and croune the great actions of his reign with the glory of restoring an injur'd Prince to the right of his ancestors. Certaine it is that the dispositions of the people in England are exceedingly better than euer they haue been to receaue theire lawfull king if any power on earth would send him to them with a guard of fiue or six thousand men with armes and ammunition for twenty thousand. They haue no other way to free themselves from ane odious usurpation and insupportable oppression. I have in my hands convincing proofs for what I advance: yow can with security acquaint his Imperiall Majesty with the truth hereof.

Sir, I haue been long enough in the warr to acquire some judgment in enterprises. Yow may also safely tell him that not only the Kings but the people's hopes are fixed upon his Imperiall Majesty's good and generous intentions. If the King be so happy as that yow can find his Imperial Majesty dispos'd to thinke of his case I shall be in a convenient situation to treat with Prince Dolhorouky whenever he hes orders for it, and shall be able to give him such authentick lights from the King and the British nation as will give entire satisfaction. When you are pleas'd to favore me with your answer address it by Prince

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Dolgorouky's channell. I am, with much esteem and sincerity Sir, Your most humble and most obedient servant,

DE DILLON.

251. The Same to the Same.

Paris, the 26th December 1721.

Sir, I excute with much pleasure the Kings commands in forwarding the enclosed to you which gives me the opportunity of renewing our former acquaintance and making you my compliment on the justice I'm informed his Czarish Majesty has lately render'd yow whereof I shall allways wish the improuement for yours and your country's sake.

I know how far the King depends on your good offices near the Emperour you serue who seem'd formerly very well disposed in his Majesty's favour and as he is much in better scituation since the honourable peace he made with Sweden its to be hop'd he may be the easier prevail'd upon to render the King essential service and crown the great actions of his reign with the glory of restoring an injur'd Prince to the right of his ancestors. Certain it is that the dispositions of the people in England are exceedingly better than euer they haue been to receive their lawfull king if any power on earth would send him to them with a guard of five or six thousand men with arms and ammunition for twenty thousand. They have no other way to free themselves from an odious usurpation and insupportable oppression. I haue in my hands conuincing proofs for what I advance; you can with security acquaint his Imperial Majesty with the truth heirof. You know, Sir, I haue been long enough in the war to acquire some judgment in enterprises. You may also safely tell him that not only the King's but the peoples hopes are fixed upon his Imperial Majesty's good and generous intentions, having shewn all along pursuant to the example of his ancestors an auersion for usurpers and a love for the English nation. I wish Prouidence may order it so that his views and interests may not disagree from his Majesty's restoration. I haue some reasons for belieuing that the King of Sweden would not be auerse to joyn in it, but of these matters you are much a better judge and therefore will refer them to you. However if the King be so happy as that you can find his Imperial Majesty dispos'd to think of his case I shall be in a convenient scituation to treat with Prince Dolhorouky whenever he has orders for it, and shall be able to give him such authentick lights from the King and the Brittish nation as will giue intire satisfaction.

When you are pleas'd to fauour me with your answer address it by Prince Dolhoroukys channell and inform me what is become of Sir Henry Stirling whom I haue no account of these two years past: the King is uneasy for him and some packets that haue been address'd to him long ago without any return.

Be pleas'd to excuse this trouble and to belieue I am with much esteem and sincerity, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

DE DILLON.

The inclos'd is writ by the Kings own hand.

252. The Same (signing Dutton) to the Same.

Sunday 5th April 1722, N.S.

Sir, The friend who is pleas'd to inclose this to you has informed me of your owning the receipt of my precedent letter and of your designing to direct correspondence by a different channell from that I made use of: yet as the time is precious and the remoteness great I think proper

to lose no time in giving you an account of matters by which the former proposal may become more easy.

It appears to me that a connection of interests may probably unite Coalman and Kemp in this conjuncture which should render Knights return easie and the aduantage to be reapt from it by the two former uery secure. Upon this plausible foundation I thought it conuenient to benefit of an occasion offer'd me by the return of a well dispos'd and understanding Factor of Kemps who has managed some affairs of his here for a time. His Factor agreed that his master's concerns seem'd to require the removal of Herne out of Euan farme but sayd Kemp could not think of it in his present condition if he be not back'd by your friend Coalman and that it was euen requisit the motion should be made by the latter; howeuer he desired me to giue him a memorial for Kemp to be presented if the occasion proues fauorable as he hoped it would, on which he designs to consult Gainly's partner who remain'd a long time in Euan's family and married a daughter of that house which is of Jonston's club. This Gentleman is in great credit with Kemp. I gaue such a Memorial to the Factor in which I explained the facilitys of compassing the point by an embersley of six thousand south scrooply disposed on the coast at or about Gottembourgh and to be rendered at his choice to Mrs. Euans or Mrs. Story. I engaged for mantles to answer the alms and aplis for full powers to make the bargains in Knights behalf and for a ready union of Euans relations. The willingness of that Family is such as cannot be well conceiu'd and hardly but one uoice for Knights cause to come on this terme. I thought it of absolute necessity to giue you early notice of this step but will obserue that I made no mention of any aduances us'd near Coalman tho' I promis'd to haue some made to that purpose. Permit me to giue here my kind seruice to S. H. S——g who has an account book whereof you will haue occasion to giue you a clear view of matters.

I remain with entire esteem and sincerity, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

DUTTON.

[Dorso—Du Dillon, 1722.]

253. The Same to the Same.

Sir, The bearer is a very good friend of mine and a particular acquaintance of the Factor Mr. Jeremy had here last year and is gone home some time ago. He was inuited in a most pressing manner by that Factor to uisit your quarters where he had been formerly with the D. of O. The bearer consulted Mr. Charles on the matter and desired his permission to make the journey. The latter agreed to the proposal and directed me to benefit of the opportunity in sending by him some fresh instances to Mr. Jeremy which could not be so well confided to the post in these suspicious times. I recommend him to your friendly offices in that place being fully persuaded of his worth and attention to deserue your esteem. I desire the same fauour for him by your mediation near Sir H. S. [Sir Henry Stirling] to whom I pray my most kind and humble seruice. I shall own the fauours both shall haue the occasion to do this Gentleman as a particular obligation. Please to belieue I am with the sincerest esteem and friendship, Sir, your most humble and most obedient seruant,

DUTTON.

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254. The Same under the signature of Duplessis to the Same.

Paris May the 15, 1723.

Sir, Three days ago I had the fauour of your letter dated the 18th March with an inclosed for Mr. Charles which I forwarded the same day, and am sure it will do him much pleasure to receive from so good hands the assurance of Mr. Jeremy's friendly thoughts on this subject at a time that he seems to be most destitute of friends amongst persons of that degree. I can, howeuer, auerr with truth that he neuer was so much wish'd for by the generality of his family as at present: the oppression and violence practised by his aduerse party serues only to encrease the desire of a speedy relief. I wish your constant and zealous application may attain their end and you become the instrument of so good and glorious a work. I'm persuaded you will soon receive Mr. Charles's thanks for the care you take in promoting his concerns as you have mine for the fauour and pleasure you did me in imparting these comfortable accounts. I am uery glad to find that Mr. Jeremy's factor lately gone back from hence has been punctual in discharging his trusts about papers confided to him and I haue reason to belieue and hope he will befriend the case now that he is there in person." The writer concludes by desiring his correspondent to address under Mr. W. G's cover as usual "A Monsieur du Plessis, Marchand a Paris." Signed "Du Plessis and addressed "A Monsieur Monsieur Dempsy."

255. The same to [————]. Not certain that Admiral Gordon is addressed. October 3, 1723.

"Sir, I receiu'd with much pleasure your Letter of the 29th August whereof I will immediately forward the contents to Mr. Charles. He will be doubtless much rejoiced to haue from so good hands the comfortable prospect you giue in fauour of his concerns in your parts. Our factors were somewhat depressed at the disappointment of expectations grounded on Mr. Jeremy's late uoyage, but the fresh assurances you repeat of this gentleman's good intentions joint to the great character of prudence and forecast every one allows him will render people's minds easy and reuiue the hopes of a more fauourable opportunity. Mr. Dempsy's unwearied attention to keep life in our trade deserues the greatest acknowledgment from Mr. Charles and all those who are well wishers to his family." Was very glad that his friend Daniel Perin had been admitted to his correspondent's society as he might be able to assist in removing certain difficulties that had occurred in the settlement of their trade, &c. (Signed) Duplessis. Addressed "A Monsieur Monsieur de la Neuuille."

256. The Honourable Captain John Hay, of Cromlix, afterwards titular Earl of Inverness, to [Admiral Gordon]. Rome, February 24th, 1725. A long letter. The writer states that the King had written a letter to the Czar which was inclosed together with one from his Majesty to the Admiral himself. The King's interest in England as well as in Scotland was never in so flourishing a condition as it was then in though pains had been taken to make it appear otherwise. In delivering the King's letter a great deal would depend upon the facilities Admiral Gordon would be able to propose to the Czar for the execution of what the King desires of him. The number of troops could never be an objection, though they were as many as would undoubtedly do the work of which the King had the strongest assurances from his friends in England. That the place (not named) proposed for embarkation was indeed at a distance and the voyage pretty long but its being so retired and the

facility of hindering of intelligence from thence was of the greatest advantage. As for the expence his Majesty as was stated in his letter to the Czar proposed to advance five and twenty thousand Spanish pistoles and was willing to enter into engagements to repay the whole expense the Czar should be at in that expedition ; to enter into a treaty of commerce advantageous for the Czar, &c. The writer proceeds to show that the European nations could offer no opposition, France and Spain would rather have the King on the throne than the Duke of Hanover; the Dutch were drowned in debt and bankrupt. A paper credit too was the only support of the Government in England ; the very noise of the landing would sink their funds to nothing and the Bank would be shut up in four days. Scotland was never so well disposed as at present. The Cameronians would be among the first to take arms, the Highlanders are ready to a man and not ill armed and the King has as many arms as would make them make a noble figure. Fifteen or twenty thousand stand of arms would be necessary to be carried along with the Czar's troops and the execution of the project could not be proposed but in summer nor could it be done this year. Also if the Czar were to send his troops with the Duke of Holstein at the head of them and conquer Norway, Captain Hay thought it would be quite practicable and at the same time give a noble opportunity for executing the Archangel project, &c.

257. The Same, under the name of "J. Edwards," to the same. June 2, 1725. Chiefly in cipher. The following is abridged from a deciphered copy by Admiral Gordon.

"Sir, about eight weeks ago the King write to yow by the address yow sent him under covert to your merchant where was enclos'd a letter of condoleance to the Empress and one to the Emperor, and since your letter to the King of 27th March has come safe. The King does not know how yow mean by Mr. Perrin's friend, but believes it to be P— Dalgarukie ; if so, I refer yow to what Capt. Hay will have deliver'd to yow in relation to him, wherein you'lle see how much the King depends upon P— D— good offices and advice."

The writer alleges that in the present situation of affairs in these parts the Empress could not fail of meeting with assistance in undertaking something for the King and explains why it was so from the condition of the various countries. And the present time seemed the most proper for the restoration of the King since England was not in firm friendship with any power whatever the late proceedings of the Government had gained them the hatred of the generality of the English. They had taken away the privileges of the City of London, given a sum of money to the Duke of Hanover without almost giving a reason for it, which the English look upon as a robbing of them in open sunshine, have passed a bill for disarming the Highlanders which is a double advantage to the Kings interest providing an Invasion can soon be made as it shows first how much the English ministry is afraid of the Highlanders and exposes their own weakness to the subjects of England, and secondly it irritated the Highlanders to a great degree, so that there was never a better opportunity for pushing the restoration. "The Clans have ask'd the King how to behave on this occasion ; they are ready to undertake anything, and it would be ane easy matter for them to prevent the act made against them taking effect for many months could they have any hopes of being supplied afterwards. We are hopefull that the Empress designs are such that the execution of them will deliver them. But even putting the supposition that nothing can be done from the north this summer and that the Highlanders are

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disarm'd in as far as the English ministry will have it in theire power to do it, the delivering of a small number of armes to them will make the consequence of that act rather ane interrest than aduantage to the Government ever afterwards." Since the Clans would be more anxious to use arms put into their hands with more courage after the affront put on them. A Memorial lately sent from Paris to Prince Kurakin asked more troops than would be necessary: but those who sent it suppose the Empress could as easily send 10,000 as 5,000. Indeed some people thought that in the present ferment in England the King's presence with a few officers and arms would do the business, &c.

258. The Same to the Same. June 23rd 1725. The original is in cipher, but the following is from a copy in Admiral Gordon's handwriting.

"Sir, I wrote to you three weeks agoe. I have not heard from you since Capt. Hay gave ane account of his arrival at Pettersburg. I hope to hear fully from you as soon as you have deliver'd the letters to the Empress. I cannot expect this will find you at Pettersburg since we are inform'd that yow are to go to the fleet. However, I doe not think it amiss to inform you of a circumstance that ought to give the greater encouragement to the Empress to do something for the K—— without loss of time — it is the consequence of the act past for disarming the Hylanders which by the accounts we have will be oppos'd by them to the very last. The troupes sent down for that purpose from England will facilitate very much ane invasion there; for the Hylanders being in motion will not only keep their troops in Scotland but the English ministry will be obliedg'd to encrease their forces. This joyn'd to the d —— of H—— absence furnishes a noble opportunity for finishing the K—— restoration. The K—— desires you to make his compliments to the d—— H. upon his marriage."

259. The Same to the Same. 25 August 1725, also in cipher, but an abridgment is given from a copy.

What had lately happened at Glasgow by those who were formerly reckoned very much attached to the Elector of Hanover was a plain proof of the discontent people of all kinds are under against the English ministry and how ready they would be to deliver themselves out of their hands. The quelling of this mob might cause the English ministry not to be able this year to go through with their disarming the Highlanders, "which they would never be able to compass if the King durst venture to send his order to them to make opposition and it would be a lucky thing if the K —— could be encourag'd from the E —— to do so. The K—— is uneasy when you dont write, therefore I wish yow would lay downe for a rule even tho' you have nothing particular to say, to let me hear from yow alwayes once a forthnight. All the family are weell and will be soon going to the countrey a few myles from this," &c.

260. The Same, now Earl of Inverness, to the Same. December 15th 1725.

Sir, I send you here enclosed as promised you by last post a full power to treat and conclude with the Empress of Russia's ministers what you may think for the advantage of the King's interest, and may contribute to the establishing a strick union betwixt his Majesty and the Empress. As for instructions the King can send no other than what he sent by Captain Hay. If a treaty be proposed to you to be entered into immediately you must conform yourself to former treaty

concluded betwixt England and Muscovy which is all the King can say till he knows what is proposed by the Empress's ministers.

I shall expect to know from you the particulars of the allyance betwixt the Emperor and your court which is believed by every body to be concluded.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) INVERNESS."

261. Letter unsigned, a copy in the handwriting of Admiral Gordon and probably addressed to him.

January 19th, 1726. N.S.

Sir, I haue receav'd the K's directions to correspond freely with you of his affaires and in order to enable me to write with the greater safety, Mr. Hay sent me your cipher, of which I make use in this letter; at the same time Mr. Hay acquaints me that care hade been taken to signify to you the K——s pleasure on this head. It is with the greatest pleasure that I embrace this first opportunity of assuring of you that no one has a greater sense of your personall abilitys and integrity than myself, and beg that you will belieue me ready on all occasions to give you the strongest proofs of the sincerity with which I design to cultivate your friendship.

I presume Mr. Hay has inform'd you that for some time past I have been in the service and that pursuant to the K——s commands and the desire of his friends in E——d I have been at this Court, soliciting the E——r to engage in the cause and demonstrating the facility with which the K——s restoration might be effectuated, if the E——r would take us under his protection; 6,000 men landed from Ostend to support the general disafection of E——D, S——d and I——d would accomplish this great event without the least doubt or difficulty. I find the ministers here every day more and more irritated against the H——r allyance and desirouse to prevent the ill consequences of it by the K——s restoration, but at the same time unwilling to run any risque or make any attempt without [being] thoroughly supported by other princes who may be able at all events to counterballance the power of France, E——d and Prussia in case of a miscarriage in the affaire. Spain has already declar'd his resolution to act a parte in so glorious ane enterprise and would the E——sse be of the same sentiments and order her minister heer to press this Court on the same head I am very certaine we would not faylle of success. I know you have not been wanting on your part to engage the E——sse in our interrest and by what I learn from R——m your endeavours have not been ineffectuall. I can assure you nothing will be more serviceable to the cause than her pressing the E——r at this juncture to embrace our party, and I am persuaded that the E——sse remonstrances in our favor would entirly finish this worke, and that we should soone see the good fruits of them.

I receav'd some posts agoe a letter for yow from Mr. Hay which he would have me transmitte to you by some sure channell. It containes a paper of great consequence. I shall deliver it to the Russian Resident who will transmit it by the first safe opportunity.

I have reason to expect some further explication from this Court in a few dayes in answer to a memorial which I have deliver'd and which I thinke will obliedge them to speak plaine. As soon as I gett any further light you may depend upon hearing further from me. I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant."

Indorsed: "Vienna, Breval, January 19th. N.S. 1726."

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262. William Hay to Admiral Gordon. Rome, February 2nd, 1732. After compliments, &c., the writer says, "I have putt up a small wooden box containing 2 rings of the order of Toboso [*see* Nos. 266, 267], such as all the knights wears; one for yourself, the other for my dear Sir Henry [Stirling] . . . . We knights daily after drinking the healths of the Royal Family, a fair meeting on the green follows; our tuo young Princes are protectors of the order and wear the rings, which I hade the honour to present them with on my arrivall last summer from Naples, where I hade them made. They are the most lively and engaging tuo boys this day on earth. Pray God preserve them long. I made your compliments to Sir George Keith and delivered your letter. He writt you about 8 days agoe an answear. Yow may readily imagine the satisfaction we have of his company on many accounts which I cannot express att present. He has the esteem of all that has the honour to be knowin to him, and may be justly stiled the hero of our cause. He with Sir William Maxwell, Sir William Livingston the Grand Master whom I should have given the first place join in their hearty service to all our brother knights with you. Lord Dunbar he desires me to make you his complements. Lord Inverness and Lady are still att Avignon where they have been for ten moneths past: these persons are unlucky not to be much in esteam with the generality of the Kings friends, and verry odd management they are charged with though noe treachery, yet the King still continues his esteam and regard for him. About 2 moneths agoe some sudden turn and resolution seized him and Lady to turn Roman Catholiks and make their publick abjuration; this is a piece of conduct surpriseing to all and will justly lessen him in the esteam of these feu friends he hade. I shall not enter into the reall manner of his conviction or meritt he has by it but am perswaded it was doeing his master noe seruice thereby, which should haue been considered—its certainly struck him out from being about the King or employed by him again in the manner he was formerly," &c.

263. Lieutenant General James Keith, afterwards Field Marshall in the Prussian service, to Admiral Gordon.

"Javarof, February 20th, O.S. 1735. My dear Admiral, I ask you a thousand pardons for not having congratulated you sooner on the happy successe of your expedition to Danzig. All the Poles that I have seen assures me that the so sudden surrender of the town was entirely owing to the appearance of the fleet which cut of all hopes of succours, and that therefore they look on you as the main instrument of the loss of their liberty for that is their ordinary term for us who have been emploied on this side of Poland. They have no great occasion to be angry with us having never had the opportunity of doing them much harm, thanks to the swiftness of their horses; and now we are in a fair way of a piece. The Palatin of Kiove who commands the croune army in chief, has ask'd a suspension of arms, which has been granted him, and I believe before now he has acknowledged King Augustus, for yesterday a courrier of his past carrying orders to the Governour of Kaminick to make his garison take the oaths to that King. There is still two other little armies in this country with whom the treaties are not so far advanced: one commanded by the Staroste Jaselski whom they have chosen Marechal General of their confederation; and another by the Palatin of Volimi; but both these must in a short time follow the example of the other who has submitted with the few regular troops belongs to this crown, the other two armies consisting only of the gentry who have taken arms and militia of the provinces. For myself

I'me here in quarters in a village four milles from Zolkief where Prince James Sobieski lives, who is inconsolable for the death of the Queen his daughter. I really thought he should have died when we acquainted him with it, and ever since he has hardly been out of bed, so that I'me affraid her death will soon be the occasion of his; and as none of our Princes has the indigenat in Poland they can succeed to nothing of his estate. He spoke to me the other day to know if I thought that the Empresse at his solicitation wou'd be so good as to write to the King of Poland to procure it to the Duke of York, in which case he wou'd write to the Empresse to beg such a recommendation. I told him that I shou'd acquaint you with the proposal, and that having been always employed by the King in his affairs with Russia, you wou'd consult those of the ministers whom you thought most favourable to see if such a recommendation could be obtained; but if anything is to be done it must be quickly, for in the condition the Prince Royalle is in, I dont think it possible he can live many months. Pray let me have the answer to this as soon as possible, and do me the justice to believe me, with an unalterable friendship and esteeme, My dear Admiral, your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES KEITH."

264. The following letter is thus headed, "Copy of the Bishop of Rochester's letter to Lord Inverness." Paris, March 3, 1732.

"My Lord, About the beginning of December last I writt to your Lordship and sent you a paper which I had lately printed here. To that letter tho' your Lordship us'd to answer all mine without delay, I have had no manner of return. I heard, indeed, soon after I had written to you of what had happened on St. Andrews day last at Avignon. But I did not think a change of religion made any change in the usual form of civility and therefore I still wonder'd at your silence. Perhaps a reflection on your not having consulted me in that great affair, tho' I was the only Bishop of the Church of England on this side of the water, might make you more shy of writing to me on any other account and willing to drop the correspondence.

You may remember, my Lord, that when you first retired from the King to Pisa and when you afterwards left Rome and went to Avignon, on both these occasions you open'd to me by letter the reason of your conduct and gave me an opportunity by that means of expressing my thoughts to you in the manner I would always do, that is frankly and without reserve. In this last step my Lord you have dealt far otherwise. And yet in this I had most reason to expect that you would not merely have inform'd me of what had past but even consulted me before you took your full and final resolution. My character and course of studys qualify'd me much better for such an application than for passing any judgment in matters of state and political managements. If your Lordship entertained any doubts concerning your safety in that religion wherein you had been bred I might perhaps upon your proposing them have been so happy as to have solv'd them and shewn you that whatever reasons you might have as to this world for quitting the communion you were of, you had none, you cou'd have none as to another.

Since you were not pleas'd to give me an occasion of writing to you at this time I have determin'd to take it and to pursue my former method of telling you with such a plainness as perhaps nobody else will, what the world says of your late conduct. My Lord, they who speak of it most softly and with greatest regard to your Lordship say that it is a *coup de desespoir*, and that your Lordship perceiving the prejudices of the Kings Protestant subjects to run high against you so that you wou'd

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never be suffered to be about his person and in the secret of his affairs with their consent, was resolv'd to try what could be done by changing sides, and whether you might not at long run be able to gain by one party what you had lost by another. They represent you as thinking the Kings restoration as not soon likely to happen, and therefore as resolv'd since you were obliged to live an exile in R. C. countrys to make the best of your circumstances and to recommend yourself as much as you could to the natives; that so if his cause should prove desperate for a time you might find your way back again into his service when it would be no longer reckon'd prejudicial to his affairs. And they quote some words which they say fell from your Lordship to this purpose, that since you saw nothing was likely to be done yet thought it high time to take care of your soul. I hope in God they bely you since this gives us who are at a distance from the secret but a very discouraging prospect of the King's restoration,—of the probability or improbability of which you my Lord must be allow'd a more competent judge. And withal such a saying carries in it somewhat dishonourable to your Lordship since it implys that had the restoration been near and probable you would not have troubled your head about matters of religion but suffer'd your soul to shift for itself.

They who thus interpret your last step, my lord, proceed further and say that you intended by that means if you could not find your way again into the general and open management of the King's affairs at least to have that part of them allotted to you which related to foreign princes and courts, to whom what you had done must have render'd you grateful; and thus while your brother-in-law shou'd have the care of the domestick correspondence and you of all the rest the whole would have run in proper channels. They affirm that even upon your first coming back to the King from Pisa there was a general expectation at Rome encourag'd by the Court of Rome itself, that you would then have declar'd yourself a R. C. and that it was prevented only by the representations made at that time to your disadvantage from the King's friends which occasion'd your abrupt retreat to Avignon. And they suppose some private audiences you had at that time tended to this point though it happen'd then to be defeated and the declaration itself was postpon'd to a more convenient opportunity.

This indeed clashes a little with the former scheme mention'd. God forbid that I should espouse either of them. I do not, I merely relate them; and having done so leave it to your lordship to make such use of them as you shall in your wisdom judge proper."

The Bishop proceeds to say that others reflected on his Lordship's conduct still more unkindly and put it in a more odious light, saying that his Lordship had "play'd the same game as my Lord Mar did, had a secret understanding with the ministers on the other side and receiv'd the rewards of it. These men being as they are your avowed enemies stick not to say that since you could not any longer derive merit to yourself from your management near the King, you were resolv'd to do as much mischief as you could to his affairs at parting by an action which naturally tended to raise in the minds of his Protestant subjects such disadvantageous opinions of him as I need not explain; such as of all others will have the greatest influence towards preventing the restoration." That his Lordship on the present occasion had acted in a way calculated to gratify his enemies and displease his friends (such as were also enemies and friends to the Royal house), and that the difficulties into which the King was brought by this means were very great. "Every way this affair must perplex him with regard to the different interests he has separately to manage. Abroad, if he were thought to

be at the bottom of it it might do him no harm; at home, it certainly will, and there his great interest lys, to which he is above all others to attend.

I have made all this while little mention of what your Lordship may think a full answer to all those reflections and refinements; that you follow'd a motive of conscience in what you have done and depend upon that for your satisfaction. It may, my Lord, and I hope will justify you before God if you sincerely acted on that principle. But as to man, the misfortune is (and I beg your Lordships pardon for venturing to tell you so) that not one person whom I have seen or heard of will allow what you have done to be the effect of conviction. In that case they say you wou'd have proceeded otherwise than merely by advising with those into whose communion you were hastening, especially since it is suppos'd that your Lordship has not spent much time in qualifying yourself for the discussion of such points by a perusal of books of controversy." Those who objected to his Lordship's proceedings, "think that had you aim'd only at satisfying your conscience, you might have done what you did in a more private way and enjoy'd the benefit of it in secret without giving a publick and needless alarm. But when you chose St. Andrews day for entering on the work and Christmas day for compleating it, and the Pope's inquisitor at Avignon to receive your abjuration, they conclude that you intended to make an eclat and to give notice to all the world of your embracing a different communion, which might be useful indeed with regard to some political views but could not be necessary towards satisfying those of mere conscience. These, my Lord, are the reflections which have been made in various conversations where I was present on the subject of what lately pass'd at Avignon. Many of them cannot be more unwelcome to you than they are to me, who suffer in a cause which such steps are far from promoting. I am mortify'd my Lord to see it thus go backward instead of forward, and have a right to express my own sense in such a case, tho' I have in this letter chiefly represented the sense of others. Losers may have leave to speak, and therefore I make no apology for the freedom I have taken. You seem to have approv'd it on other occasions and will not I hope blame it on this, when it is equally intended for your information and service. At the distance we now are and are likely to continue, I know not how to afford you any better proof of the respect with which I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant,

FRA. ROFFEN."

265. In this section may be included a paper entitled "The Articles sent to Lord Bolingbroke from London," March 16, 1716, and mentioned in the letters following.

This document is only a copy. It is of some length and is here summarised. The preamble is "Lord Bolingbroke was never to be found by those who came to him about business. If by chance or strategem they gott hold of him he affected being in a hurry and by putting them off to another time still avoided giving them an answer.

The E. of Mar by six different messengers at different times acquainted Lord B. before the K. came from D———k of his being in the utmost distress for want of ammunition and arms, and prayed a speedy relieſe; but though the things demanded were in my Lord's power, not so much as one pound of powder was sent in any of the ships sent by his Lordship's direction parted from France.

The K. himself after his arrival in Scotland sent Gen. Hamilton to inform that his want of arms and ammunition was such that he would

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be obliged to leave Scotland unless he received a speedy supply. Lord B. amused Mr. Hamilton 12 days together and did not introduce him to any of the French ministers, tho' he was referred to them for a particular account of affairs, or in all that time so much as communicated his letters to the Queen or anybody else. The C. Castleblanco had for several moneths at Havre a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition and did daily ask his Lordship's orders how to dispose of them, but could never gett any even to the hour the K. landed in France.

The K.'s friends at the French Court had for some time past had no very good opinion of his Lordship's integrity and a very bad one of his discretion. Att a time when many merchants in France would have carried privately any quantity of arms or ammunition into Scotland my Lord desired a public order of the Regent for their embarkation, which being a thing not to be granted is said to have been done in order to begg a denial."

The last article is to the effect that the King wrote his Lordship by every occasion after his arrival in Scotland but never received one letter from his Lordship in return.

The Lord Bolingbroke's first letter after he received the above articles.

"The K. and E. of M. and the others who came from Scotland are so much in want of an excuse for their flight that they have thought fit to have my Lord B. discharged the King's service in the most abrupt and injurious manner, under the pretence that the want of powder which he delayed to send forced them to abandon Scotland. His Lordship says publicly first that he can prove if they wanted powder it was not his fault. 2. That according to what the King and Earl of Mar say in their letters they must have come away as they did had they had all the powder in France. 3. If they had pleased to have stayed in Scotland a few days longer they would have received near 10,000 arms and above 30,000 weight of powder and other stores in proportion. Lastly, that the true reason flows from another source, and that he knew and spoke of the design to discard him long before the want of powder was so much as talked of, but was unwilling for obvious reasons to enter into particulars "especially since he is persuaded he shall neither pass for a driveler nor a traitor amongst his friends."

2nd Letter. 4th April 1716.

The charge which had been read over to his Lordship was full of improbable lies, and was the effect of that villainous and ungrateful treatment he had met with from these people. When he returned last summer out of Dauphiny and engaged in the business, he found himself immediately exposed to a daily struggle with difficulties of three sorts arising from the rivetted prejudices of one person, the 2d from the impossibility of keeping the Q. and the whole rabble of the Court of St. Germains from meddling in business, and the 3d from the Cabal of the French English men, women and children, people for the most part of no name in the world or else of very bad characters, who had been let in to the most secret parts of business and expected to continue so. His Lordship goes on to say that he combated the Kings prejudices with great decency but with great firmness, avoided familiarity and even intercourse with the people alluded to, and a whole tribe of Jesuits who were then till the D. of Ormond's arrival who opened his doors to them, and my Lord could no longer avoid seeing them but avoided all familiarity with the set, of whom he gives a very bad account.

3rd Letter. 8 April N.S.

All those nests of hornets at St. Germains flew about my Lord's ears and with the greater spirit, because the Duke of Ormond observed a different conduct. More than six weeks before the return out of Scotland, and consequently before the 6 articles were prepared, or any other of the pretences against my Lord invented, the union of the several cabals was known, and Lord Bolingbroke spoke to several of his acquaintances about it, "He was not much concerned at it, being from the first resolved to serve upon a Protestant and English bottom or not to serve att all." And adds that the Articles against him were invented to excuse the precipitation with which Scotland was abandoned. And that he gave direct answer to business of those who could be of use or fit to be trusted &c. Till the arrival of Mr. Hamilton my Lord did not know that there was a particular want of powder, and then used his best endeavours to procure all that was desired. Sums of money were sent to Scotland by several vessels, 60,000 crowns of gold at one time, of which so good care was taken that every farthing of it was lost. There was little money at St. Germains to buy arms with, what there was being sent into Scotland or in answering bills sent in from the coasts &c. and the necessary permission to send arms to the coast could not be obtained. My Lord knew of only two parcels of arms, one a small one that might have been in Scotland in October or November if my Lords directions had been pursued, and which were at this hour rotting in a magazine at Morlaix where they have been for five months. Those called C. Castleblancos contained a large quantity of arms. "Castleblanco is a Spaniard who by the merite of marrying Lord Melforts daughter setts up for a manadger of English bussiness." But these arms did not belong to him, his name was only used in buying them. These arms were at last stopped by the French. It was a simple lie to say that Hamilton was amused for 12 days &c.

As to the 5th Article, no merchant without orders and without money would undertake to transport the arms and ammunition &c.

4th Letter. Paris, 18 April 1716.

States that those on this side who first raised the storm begin to be sensible of their folly &c.

Answer—no date.

The writer when he read Lord Bolingbroke's account that he was turned out in the most abrupt injurious manner was filled with indignation to see the best of Princes insulted by an unworthy subject, a negligent minister, excusing his faults at the expense of his master's honour &c. and gives an account of Lord Bolingbrokes proceedings adverse to his Lordship.

The following *jeux d'esprit* may also be comprehended in this Section as bearing on the amusements of the Jacobite exiles and their relations towards Prince James' favourites.

266. To our right trusty and Right entirely Beloved the Honourable Sir Thomas Gordon, Sir Thomas Saunders and Sir Henry Sterling, Knights, companions of the most ancient, the most illustrious and most noble order of Toboso, Greeting. We having taken into our serious consideration the Great Prudence, the consummate valour and other Heroick Qualities of Robert Little, Esquire, have thought fitt to elect him into the said order, and we do by these presents empower you to receive him in due form and to invest him with all the rights, dignitys,

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Privileges and Preheminences thereunto belonging. Givin at Rome, January 28 A. 1733.

Dª EXEKIEL DEL TOBOSO
DON GEORGE KEITH
DON GULLIELMO MAXWELL
DON JUAN STEWART
DON MARCOS CARSE
DON GULIELMO HAY.

267. To all true Knights, Squires &c. Application having formerly been made to us in the behalf of James Murray Earl of Dunbar to receive him into the most noble order of Toboso, we have therefore enquir'd diligently into his *meritos y servicios*, and have found on a due and impartial inquiry that he is incapable of being ever admitted into it for the following reasons.

First, the said James Murray &c. had once the insolence in our presence to fail in his respect to a right honourable lady who is the ever honour'd protectress of the most illustrious order of Toboso.

2. The said James Murray &c. had the assurance in the Villa Ludovici before us and our honourable brother, Sir Patrick de la Ardicate Espada, to crack a dull joke on the design of reviving the said order, as if it were only to attack windmills, in which he show'd the lightness and giddiness of his own head and that he himself was dispos'd to *turn* with every wind.

3. The said James Murray &c. has not sufficient valour to entitle him to be enroll'd among true and valiant knights, for being requir'd in the year 1715 to convey some messages of importance with all possible expedition to his countrymen in Scotland, then in arms, he designedly threw himself into the enemy's quarters by going to Ghent (as the shortest road from Paris to Diepe), and chose rather to make a safe and inglorious campaign in Newgate than a more dangerous and honourable one in the field. Besides we find that in the year 1731 Monsieur Giraldin threaten'd him *L'apprendre a parler* &c. and he receiv'd that French compliment with all possible submission and respect.

4. The said James Murray &c. *not having the fear of God before his eyes but being led by the instigation of the devil* went on Monday the 19th instant to the subgovernour of the city of Rome, and did then and there sollicit the said subgovernour to pass a sentence of banishment against us, the Grand Master of the order of Toboso; and even helpt his brother attorney, Antonio Broggi Crim-Tartaro, to draw it up in a Gothick stile and most barbarous Latin. And likewise in derision of our native Country to insert two notable bulls and blunders in it. By which behaviour not very becoming a Lord the said James Murray Escozese gave a signal proof of his enmity to true chivalry, of his spite and envy against our illustrious order, by conspiring with magicians and wicked negromancers to eclipse the glory and renown of our immortal and heroick deeds.

5. The said James Murray &c. having been once employ'd by the late Earl of Kintore to sollicit payment of a summe of money due to his Lordship in London, had the modesty to charge the said Earl with 300 sterling for coach hire tho' the said James Murray &c. went twice only from Whitehall stairs to the Crane in a sculler in order to demand that debt.

6. The said James Murray &c. when a member of the British House of Commons, and a Bill for encouraging the exportation of timber from Scotland was brought into the house, which would have been of great

advantage to his country, he wilfully absented himself by remaining in the Court of Requests, under pretence that Mr. Ross had not desir'd him particularly to attend, that is had not given him money to that end, and this Bill was lost by a majority of one voice.

7. It appears to us that the said James Murray &c. (who was first bred an attorney before he was bred a lord, and was never wellbred in either profession) is an exceeding dull poet as is evident from his satyrical poems (If they may be so call'd) written against us, and that he truly deserved the pleasant character which an English sailor gave lately in our presence of another minister of state that *He has a muddy head tyd to a blundering memory.*

We therefore Don Ezekiel Hamilton, Grand Master of the most ancient, the most illustrious and most noble order of Toboso, for these and other just reasons to be produc'd in due time and place and specifyed more at large in a life that will soon be publish'd, have decreed by the advice and consent of our brethren, all true and valiant knights, that the said James Murray &c. is unworthy to be admitted into our order or into the lowest and meanest employment belonging to it, that his company ought to be avoided by all honourable knights and worthy squires, that he ought to be condemned to admire himself, to laugh at his own insipid jests and to read his own dull and malicious poems; and the said James Murray &c. is by these presents declared to be for ever incapable of any of the honours, rights, dignitys, privileges, preheminencys and authoritys belonging to the said order. Given at our Castle in the Sierra di Radicofani, April 22, 1734, in the eight year of our great mastership.

Yo El Gran Maestro.

Division II. Section (4). Commissions and similar papers belonging to Admiral Gordon.

1693–1728.

268. Letters by King William Third and Queen Mary giving permission to the ship "Margaret," of Aberdeen in Scotland, carrying 100 men and thirty guns, being about to sail under command of Thomas Gordon, captain, from Campheer in the Netherlands through the Mediterranean Sea: their Majesties therefore order all their officers to allow their said ship to pass and repass in peace and quietness; to defend the said ship if attacked by enemies; and to assail, take, sink, or otherwise destroy the enemy's vessels. Court at Whitehall, 28 February 1693.

(Signed) Gulielmus R.

269. Instructions for Captain Thomas Gordon, Commander of the Frigate "Neptune." These comprise instructions for regulation of the crew, capture of enemy's vessels, &c. Campvere, 19 September 1693.

(Signed) William Gordon, &c.

270. Passport for "le Sieur Gordon venant d'Holande a Paris auec vn valet pour affaires de commerce." To last for six months. (Signed) Louis. (Countersigned) Colbert. Versailles, 16 September 1696.

271. Commission by Queen Anne to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Commander of the ship "The Royal Mary." Court at Windsor Castle, 17th July 1703. Superscribed Anne R. and subscribed by her Majesty's command, David Nairne.

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272. Extract. Act by his Grace her Majesty's High Commissioner and Lords of the Privy Council upon a Petition given in by the Magistrates and Merchants of the Town of Aberdeen, stating that three ships belonging to Aberdeen had lately, in their voyage homeward bound from Campvere to Scotland, been seized by the French and Ostenders, and that Captain Gordon and Captain Campbell, commanders of two of her Majesty's ships, have also seized each of them a French or Ostender Privateer, and that the good treatment of the Scotsmen taken there depended on the treatment the French or Ostenders should meet with here; and whereas the setting of the French at liberty upon their enacting themselves to procure the same favour to the Scots prisoners, and giving a declaration under their hands of their good treatment here, may procure the same favour to these seized in the ships belonging to the said Town of Aberdeen. Therefore craving their Lordships to set the said Prisoners at liberty. Their Lordships accordingly ordain the prisoners taken aboard of the Ostend privateer, commanded by Jean Sable, and taken by Captain Thomas Gordon, Commander of the "Royal Mary," to be dismissed and set at liberty upon the said Captain and prisoners giving a declaration subscribed under their hand that they were taken aboard the said Ostend privateer and were instantly dismissed as said is in expectation that the subjects of this kingdom who are or shall be taken prisoners in France or the Spanish Netherlands shall be used and treated in the same manner. Holyroodhouse, 19th June 1705.

273. Commission by Queen Anne to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Commander of the "Royal William." St. James, 7 November 1705.

274. Commission by his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, &c., Lord High Admiral, to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Commander of the "Leopard." 3 February 1707.

275. Printed Order by Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, to the captains, masters, and commanders of her Majesty's ships and vessels, ordering them not to molest the French fishing boats in terms of an agreement that had been made with the Court of France, viz., "That all Fisher Boats of both sides that shall catch herrings, mackarel, oysters, lobsters, and all sorts of flat and fresh fish shall not be molested from the Orcadiis to the Landsend in England, the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey included, and from the height of Ostend to Bayone, but that if any fisher boats be found with salt or barrels, or any salted fish of both sides, and taken, they shall be made lawful prizes."

276. Copy of Order by Queen Anne directed to Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, High Admiral of Great Britain, ordering Captain Thomas Gordon to take his post or rank in the Royal Navy from the date of the Commission to him to command the "Royal William." 30 March 1709.

277. Orders by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c., to Captain Gordon, Commander of her Majesty's ship the "Leopard," to cruise between Pemsey and Winchelsea in company with the "Gosport" for securing the herring fishery. 24 August 1709.

278. Orders by the same to Captain Thomas Gordon, commander of her Majesty's ship "Leopard," at Hastings, to proceed to Marlsstrandt to be a convoy to certain ships that were coming from Riga with masts. 23 October 1709.

279. Orders to Captain Thomas Gordon, commander of her Majesty's ship the "Moor," by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, on whose application the Lords of the Admiralty had appointed the "Sunderland" and "Moor" to proceed to sea to look for and convoy the Company's ships expected from the East Indies, the orders being sealed and not to be opened till he was twenty leagues to the westward of Scilly, &c. Signed Jona. Andrewse, George Mathew, Gregory Page.

280. Commission by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., in favour of Captain Thomas Gordon to be Captain of her Majesty's ship the "Moor." Office of Admiralty, 5 November 1711.

281. Official copy.—Certificate "by the Principall officers and commanders of Her Majesty's Navy," bearing that Captain Thomas Gordon, Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Moor," between the 23rd of November 1711 and the 31 of October 1713, had satisfied the Board touching his observance of those articles of the Lord High Admiral's instructions, &c., and therefore they had no objection to the payment of his wages for the said ship for that time. Navy Office, 4th January 1713.

282. Commission by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland to Captain Thomas Gordon to be Captain of his Majesty's ship "Advice." Office of Admiralty, 6 May 1715. Signed, Oxford, G. Byng, Geo. Dodington, J. Jennings, Geo. Baillie.

283. Commission [translation in English of a Russian original] appointing Captain Thomas Gordon as Rear-Admiral in the Russian Navy. "By the Grace of God we Peter the First, Czar and sole Monarch of all Russia, &c., &c., &c. Be it known to every one that we have graciously appointed and constituted Thomas Gordon (Captain Commander in our Navy for his well recommended to us experiences, diligence and zeal for our service,) to be our Rear Admiral the first day of January 1719, as likewise by these presents and by the power hereof, we do constitute him; and therefore command all those in our service to acknowledge him and respect him the said Thomas Gordon in usual manner as our Rear Admiral. And in return of these presents we hope that he in this post most graciously granted by us to him will behave himself so diligently as is becoming to a good faithfull officer and servant. In testimony hereof we have subscribed these with our own hand and commanded to affix unto it our Imperial Seal. Given on board the "Ingermanland" in the year 1719 the 11th of July being under sail going from the Road hamock."

The original patent signed "Peter."

284. Paper (in French) headed "Articles du Paix" [draft or copy]

1. Of the conquered countries, the provinces of Ingria, Livonia, Esthonia, with the Town of Revel "et la Carellie" should remain with the Czar, also the town of Wibourg.
2. The Czarian Majesty will restore to the Crown of Sweden the Grand Duchy of Finland with dependencies as far as to the Boundary of Wibourg.
3. King August the Second shall remain on the throne of Poland, and be recognised by his Swedish Majesty as lawful King.

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4. In the same treaty of peace the King of Prussia ought to be comprehended that he might have satisfaction for his pretensions.

Further if his Swedish Majesty wishes to enter on negotiations he is desired to send one with full power some place as near as possible to the territories of the Czar, etc.

285. Contract by which Sir Thomas Gordon Admiral in the Imperial Russian Fleet, lets his house in the Admiralty Island behind the little River opposite to the Magtna Dwor to Mr. Jacob Wolff, or his assigns, for the space of one year from date, for the sum of 400 Rubles of Russian money; the lessee to pay 2,000 rubles in case the house should be destroyed by fire—to bear the quartering of soldiers, to keep the watches at the Bagatkies or turnpikes and to cause clean the streets as customary &c. St. Petersburg, 17 May 1728.

DIVISION II. SECTION (5). Miscellaneous Letters and Papers. 1716–1740.

(*a*.) Letters written by Admiral Gordon, taken from drafts or copies contained in a Letter Book in his own handwriting.

286. May 20 1737.

A Monsieur Monsieur Le Comte Marichel d'Ecosse, Lt. General des Armies de S.M.C.

"I have sent a letter from his brother the Lt. General Keith under cover and have earnestly desir'd him to write me his address."

287. 16th 7ber 1737.

Mr. Williams—Wrote to him that I did myself the honour to write to him the 4th of August."

[This is probably a memo. of a letter to the Chevalier St. George.]

288. [To Bishop Keith]. February the 10th 1738.

Right Reverend Mr. Keith—"Right Reverend, I giue you thanks for the particular account you giue me by your letter of the 27 xber of the illness that carried of my dearest daughter Elizabeth. God gaue and the Lord hath taken, blessed be the name of the Lord. The relation you giue of her behavior in your familly is a great comforte to me, I doubt not through the merits of Christ she is now happy," &c.

289. July 20, 1738.

To Mr. Williams. The young gentleman Mr. Williams had recommended to his friendship should never want anything it was in his power to do for him. "I have been in a bad state of health for four months past [a subsequent letter states that it was asthma] that I could scarce write my name. I thank God I am now on the recovery." A courier had arrived from Felt Marshall Lacy with accounts of his taking Percop, 84 brass guns and several mortars fell into his hands and 2,000 Turks in the fortress surrendered as prisoners.

290. 15, 7ber 1738.

To Mr. Williams—Velt Marshal Lacy "has left the Crimea, and march'd the army under his command into the Ukraine. I am informed that the Velt Marshall Count Munich has left the River Neister and march'd the army under his command to theire winter quarters about Kiove in the Ukraine. It is sayde that the Plague is in Podolia and in the Turkish army which may be the occasion of Velt Marshal Munich so early marching to his winter quarters. I have hade the honore

of a visite from the Earle Marischal ; his brother General Keith is under the care of one Horn ane able experienced chirurgeon. He, the said Horn, is of opinion, that the Generals leg which is wounded is in danger. What the Generals fate may be cannot be knowne for some time. When I can with certainty know how the case goes, I will acquaint you of it," &c.

[In another Letter dated the same month and directed to Mr. Wilson he says "The 9th of this month I hade the honore of a visite from the Earle Marischal. He is in good health and intends to stay at Petterbourg untill his brother the General be entirly cur'd of his wound. Mr. Horn is employ'd on the cure; at the consultation of the ablest chirurgeons Mr. Horn differ'd in opinion from the others and sayes that the generals leg is in danger. However he goes on with the cure and in a short time we will be more certain of the fate of the wound."

291. 26 October 1738.

General Keith at Petterbourg—" receiv'd your Letter of the 16th inst. I hade hopes of seeing you whic. is the reason that I have been so long in answering the sayde letter. The 25th I hade leav from the Colege of Admiralty to go to Petterbourg for 2 dayes. The 26th early in the morning I sett out; about noon it blew so hard, and snow'd, that I could not proceed and was forc'd to returne to this place. The winter seems to be near so that I cannot think of seeing you untill the ice be strong enough to cary me."

292. 15 June 1739.

Mr. Williams—The situation of affairs at home was more favorable for Judith than it had been for several years past. The people of England were in a great ferment against the ministry and crying loud for a war with Spain—at the Court of Russia preparations were being made for the marriage of Princess Ann of Mecklenbourg with the Prince of Bevern. "It is sayde it will be most magnificent and to be solemniz'd the 3d of July."

293. 15 June 1739.

Capt. Hay. . . . "I now give you the trouble to deliver the enclos'd letter to Mr. Williams, as General Keith intended to leave Paris and to go to the famous baths in the Pirenes. You may know the state of his health from these hot baths better than I can know it at this great distance from him."

294. The 7th July 1740.

General Keith—"Yesterday about noon I receav'd the honore of your Excellency's letter of the 3rd instant. I giue you my most hearty thanks for your kind proceeding in an affaire that is of the best consequence to me.

"Sir Hary Stirling design'd at this day to haue wayted of you at Pettersbourg. The wind being contrary has disappoynted him. However when the wind turns favorable, he will make you a visite and when you meet he will advise with you on the proper measures to be taken in the affaire in question. I am for ever, my dear General, Your Excellencys most humble most obedient faithfull servant."

295. 12 July 1740.

A son Altesse Serenissime Monseigneur le duc de Courland, Livonie et Serngal, Duc Regent de l'Empire de Russie etc. etc. etc. par ordre du senat. Monseigneur, La meaŭvaise etat de ma santé ne me permettant pas (malgré mon inclination) d'essuier les fatigues de mon department a Croinstadt, Je me trouve obligé d'avoire recours a la

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bonté et humanité de votre Altesse Serenissime dont J'ay tant d'experience, de vouloire bien me faire la grace de s'interesser en ma faveur d'obtenir de sa Majeste Imperiale mon congé, et la liberte de retourner a ma Patrie pour tacher de recouvrir ma santé. Il me seroit impossible de soutenir la dignité du rang et caractere que Je possede ny en Russie ; a moins que sa Majeste Imperiall ne me fasse la grace de me continuer mes appointement sans quoy Je ne songeray plus. Mais si sa Majeste Imperiale deignera par sa generosite sans borne d'accordé ma tres humble et tres soumisse requete, s'ill plaise au ceil de me rendre mes forces, Je seray toujours pret d'obeir aux ordres de sa Majeste Imperiale et de rependre le derniere goute de mon sang pour son service. Si le cas arrive son Excellence Monsieur le General Keith qui rendra a votre Altesse Serenissime cette lettre me fera part de sa reponce, dont Je me feray un regle, etant avec un attachement inviolable et un veneration de plus parfaite, Monseigneur, de votre Altesse Serenissime le tres humble, tres obeissant et tres obligé serviteur."

296. 21 October 1740.

To the same. Expressing his grief at the death of Her Imperial Majesty with his felicitations on the advancement of the Duke to the Regency.

297. 29 October 1740.

Lord Golovin.—My Lord, I have receiv'd a letter from Mr. Maimvaring dated the 21st instant wrote by your Lordships directions. This is a fresh prooffe of your valuable friendship which I shall never forgett and when I have occasion of rendering you service you shall alwayes find me gratfull.

This last summer when you were at this place I took the liberty to acquaint you that as I was then in a bad state of health I hade wrote a letter to his most Seren Highness the Duke of Courland to use his interrest with the late Empresse of gloriouse memory to obtain her Imperial Majesty's leave to return to my native countrey for recovering my health and that my salary might be continued during my life. A copy of that letter to the Duke of Courland I herewith send you that you may the better judge of the proper methods to be taken in my affaire. I have not hade the honour of any answer to my letter from his most Seren Highness the Duke Regent. Untill I have the honore to waite of his Highness and to speak to him of this affaire I cannot in honore or prudence proceed any further," &c.

298. 5 December 1740.

Lord Golovin.—As the state of his health would not much longer permit him to do his duty with that exactness which his inclination led him to, Admiral Gordon requests his Lordship to use his interest to obtain for him permission to return to his native country with a suitable pension ; and because when he left Great Britain he omitted to beg the Government's leave to go out of that kingdom which rendered him obnoxious to be persecuted by the Ministry of Great Britain, for this reason he did not ask his discharge from the service but a permission to return. " I cannot leav this place before the next summer to go home by sea, I therfore request your interrest that I may be continued in the command untill the 1st of May 1741."

299. 11 December 1740.

Son Altesse serenissime Monseigneur le Prince de Brunswick Lunenburg, Generalissimo des armés de Russie etc. etc. [Anton Ulrich] Congratulations on his advancement to the Regency of the Empire.

300. 16 December 1740.
Mons. Le Comte d'Osterman grand Admiral de l'Empire de Russie etc. Congratulations on his being placed at the head of the navy as Admiral General.

301. 16 December 1740.
Mr. Williams. On the 9th instant the Duke of Courland then Regent was put under arrest with all his family, for maladministration during the short time of his Regency. Princess Ann of Mecklenbourg mother to the young Emperor was declared Regent during the minority of her son.

302. 20 December 1740.
A sa grandeur Monseigneur le Comte de Munich, Premier Ministre du Cabinet, Velt Mareshal et Chevalier des ordres de sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Roussie etc. etc.
Congratulations on his advancement to be chief of the cabinet.

(*b*.) PAPERS relating to the SIEGE of DANTZIC, May to June 1734.

303. Copy of a letter from the Empress of Russia to Admiral Gordon, 6th June 1734, acknowledging his Report of his proceedings with the Russian fleet and intended operations against the French ships near Dantzic: Indicating what his movements are to be after the French are disposed of and sending formal instructions.

304. Instructions for Admiral Gordon that he shall take command of the Russian fleet, sail to Dantzic, unload artillery there for the use of the Field Marshal commanding the troops, act at sea against the French fleet and against all French ships and otherwise as circumstances shall require. [7 May 1734.]

305. Paper entitled "Reponce a un Projet Envoyé de Dantzic [c. 1734]. This Paper appears to be written by or on behalf of the French occupiers of Dantzic who were acting in aid of Stanislas King of Poland. The contents are briefly:—

1. The writers had the honour to supplicate his Polish Majesty to be persuaded that their intention in coming from France was to sacrifice all for his service and for the glory of the King their master. But they ask him not to take it in ill part that they make representations to him on the impossibility of executing his last orders.
2. In regard to an oven which the troops had made in the covered way from the Fort de la Munde for their subsistence and which was exposed to bombs, &c.
3. In regard to conveying bread by night from the Fort de la Munde.
4. It was possible to have brought the cannon from the Galliot to raise two batteries but all that was necessary to construct them was wanting, such as shovels, pickaxes, fascines, gabions, together with officers of artillery.
5. The proposition to destroy the Frigate of transport as well as the two boats could not be accomplished for want of tools &c.
6. The plans to defend the "auant fosse par le moyen de fleches" was in like manner impossible for want of gabions, fascines, &c. The remainder of the articles are of a similar character to the above.

306. MS. in the handwriting of Admiral Gordon entitled: "Journal of all the Remarkable Accidents and Proceedings of our voyage to Pillow and Dantzig. May 1734." [Extracts only are given.]

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"On board her Imperial Majesty's Ship Petter the 1 and 2d, May [1734].

"14. This day at 7 acloake in the Evening we sayl'd from Croonstadt wind at S.E. at 10 acloake."

May 16–23. The Admiral records the proceedings of each day with much minuteness but his entries chiefly relate to technical matters and preliminary movements of ships under his command.

25. The Admiral states that on this day he spoke to Hermanus Reurman, skipper of the flyboat Duile, come from Amsterdam, last from the Roade of Dantzig which he left on the 23rd, who reported that 5 French ships of 60 guns and 5 frigates of 30 and 40 guns were in the road of Dantzig, that the French had built a fort on the Island and had four or five thousand men ashore in the fortification, &c. "I held a Council of War with Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral. They agreed with me to stand into Pillow [Pillau] Roade with the artillery ships and leav them under the care of Capt. Brant in the Devonshire, the Victoria, and Esperance and to protect them from the insults of the French cruisers untill the artillery be landed with 12 ships and the frigatt Arundell. We are to go to Dantzig Road and with God's assistance endeavour to subdue those French ships that are there."

26. "At 2 acloake this morning the point of Roderoste bore from us S.W. 4 leags." Baron Slench of the ship Russia reported that on the 23 he and another Captain met 4 French cruisers of 30 and 40 guns who had challenged the Baron, etc. Admiral Gordon gave Baron Slench orders to sail into the Victoria Road with the Victoria, Esperance, the Bombship, &c., and fly boats loaded with artillery and to open any letters addressed to the Admiral from Velt Marshal Comte de Munich and according as the Velt Marshal directed to unload the Artillery. "I bore away with the fleett with ane intention to saylle to Dantzig Road to attack the French squadron. As we were saylling by Pillow I perceiv'd a vessell coming from Pillow towards me. I brought too. I made the Packett Boats signal. He was at Anchor, answer'd my signal by hoisting his colours. At noon the Veshell from Pillow came near, I sent a pinnace and brought the Velt Marshall's Wing Adjutant to me. I informed myself of him concerning the packet boate and Galliote which I sent from Croonstadt. The Adjutant told me that the Packett arryv'd last night and the Lt. that commands her went this morning with my letter to Count Munich. The galliot is not arryv'd. The Adjutant produc'd his instructions from the Velt Marshale concerning unloading the Artillery and that veshells are ready to receav them." The writer learnt also that the French fleet had left Dantzig, "upon which I alter'd my resolutions of going to Dantzig and to wayte of the Road of Pillow untill the artillery be unloaded. I tooke out the artillerist from the ships Glory of Russia, Petter the 2d, and Riga, and order'd the Captains to cruise of Ruderoffe and gave them proper instructions," &c.

27. Made all the sail he could to get to Pillow Road.

28. Packet came from the Felt Marshal with orders to unload one half of the artillery in Pillow and bring the other half to Dantzig Road and to land it at the Oliva. As the Admiral knew that was impracticable without flat-bottomed vessels fit for that service, he signalled the other flag officers to consult what answer to send the Feldt Marshal. They were of his opinion that it was better to unload the whole artillery at Pillow. Baron Slenich informed the Admiral that the ship Victoria was entirely unloaded of the artillery and he would work night and day to unload the flyboats.

31. Received a letter from the Felt Marshal pressing his sailing to Dantzig Road with the squadron and accordingly at night the fleet bore away for Dantzig Roads.

1st June. "This morning at 3 acloake we saw the land between Hick and Ryxhirst. As we came to the Roade of Dantzig I discover'd several veshells lying at anchor in the Roade. One of them gott under saylle. Captain Wilster gave him chase. He saw he could not escape. He made all the saylle he could and run her into the entry of the harbor and run a ground. I order'd Lt. Patsikifte in the Jupiter Bomb to saylle into as shoare as he could in safty, and endeavor with his houbits [? howitzers] to destroy that French frigat. I sent the Arundell and Esperance to cover the bomb veshell, 2 long boats and 8 pinnaces to assist. After the Jupiter had fyr'd 3 shell at anchore, the frigatt on the ground fyr'd at her; one of the ball struck the bomb veshell, upon which the bomb veshell cuitt her cable and returned. The Esperance fyr'd 2 or 3 broad sides at the French frigatt, but was at too great a [distance] to domage him. I made the signal for them to rejoyne me. At 10 acloake at night the upper commissare came abroad and told me the Velt Marshall would come and see me next day.

2d. At 2 acloake we tack'd, Wind N. At 6 acloake in the morning I made a signal for ankoring in the line of batle. At 7 we came to an ankore and fyr'd 9 guns of one side as now agreed by the Veldt Marshall and sent 3 pinnaces to bring the Veldt Marshale and his company aboard. About one of the cloake, the Duke of Saxe-Wessenfeldt, the Veldt Marshall, the Count de Sax, the Chevalier de Sax, two natural sons of the late King Augustus [of Saxony] and 30 more persons, Lt. Generals, Major Generals, and other officers. They all din'd with me at two tables. I saluted the Duke and Veldt Marshal on their coming aboard with 17 guns, drunke the Empress health, King Augustus with the number of canon due to each, and fyr'd to several other healths. At their going from the ship they were saluted with 17 guns. They went to the vice admiral and to the rear admiral.

3d. Wind at north, cold. At 9 acloake I sent my pinnace to wayte of General Lacy: at one acloake he came aboard. Count Fleming, one Irish gentleman, the Generals son and a Polish Starost. They din'd with me, the vice and rear admirals. This morning the Thunder bomb-ketch arryv'd, the frigatt Phenix Capt. Bessemmaker and Peter the Greats longboat. In the afternoon I order'd the frigatts Esperance and Phenix, the two bomb veshells to go as near as they could to Wesselmund as they could in safety to bombard the Fort and canonade the French armye and Frigatt that lyes in the entry of the harbore. At 5 acloake General Lacy went from me. I saluted him with 11 guns.

4. Wind at north very cold and cloudy. The bomb veshells begun at 6 acloake to throw their bombs. At 8 acloake the Vice and Rear Admirals went with me aboarde the Steuer Phenix where Capt. Wilster is to command the bombarding and cannonading. The bombs were well throwne and as I am informed has done damage to the ennemy. I wrote a Letter to the Veldt Marshal that the French Frigat is got in a good way into the entry of the harbore and that it is not practicable to attack her with boats and pinnaces. But if he pleas'd to cause 3 or 4 guns near to her overland they might soon destroy her. In the meantime I order'd Capt. Wilster to bring one of the bomb ketches as near as he could to ply the frigatts with the 2 hobits as also the frigats Afternoon the weather clear, they are now continually fyring from the frigatts and bomb ketch to the French frigatt. The French collours are still flying on the frigatt. At 5 acloake Ensign Graves came from the Veldt Marshall with his compliments and told our bombs had done

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a great deal of damage, and desir'd the fyring might be continu'd; as also ane officer brought me a letter from Lt. General ——— informing me that a boate had brought several people which wer gon into the Mund which is a mistake. The boate he saw is one of our long boates that attends the bomb ketches and the pinnace he saw was one of ours sent to bring the long boate."

5. The Admiral sent a Letter to the Veldt Marshall with account of the state of the fleet. Stood with the fleet to the eastward.

6. At 4 oclock in the morning the Veldt Marshals answer came advising that the fleet should stay some time cruising off the Hull to hinder succours entering the town of Dantzig. The Admiral resolved to stay with the fleet and sent accounts to the College of War &c. of his proceedings.

7. Ordered Captain Wilster to take the command of the frigates and bomb ketches and to go and bombard the fort Wezelmund, &c.

8. An order sent to Captain Labednikoffe to return to the fleet with the 4 ships under his command, and orders given that all the wounded that could not be cured in their respective ships were to be taken to the hospital ship.

10. The fleet off the Hull. At 12 the whole fleet anchored in 10 fathom water off the Olive. The Packet boat last arrived was ordered to sail in and anchor at the entry of the canal to stop any vessels coming out of Dantzig and reinforced them with 100 soldiers from Peter the Great, the Natalia and Slava Russie.

11. "Yesterday in the evening arryv'd a veshell from Dundee bound for Riga with salt, David Ramsay, master. He reports that he saw fyve French ships at anchore in Copenhagen Roade, and he heard at Elsineur that one of our frigates was taken by the French without fyring a gun."

12. At the Felt Marshall's desire the Admiral sent in a long boat a good quantity of 6 and 8 pound shell and some cup ball shott to be landed near to the camp.

13. Wind at west-north-west. "At 4 acloake in the morning Monr. Palewskie return'd with a letter from the Velt Marshall informing me that the French hade capitulate and sent me a copy of the capitulation. He desires me to send veshells to transporte the prisoners aboard the ships of war." The admiral sent for some officers from the French Camp to inform him of their numbers that he might distribute them among the ships equally. "After we were under saylle the two ships [a large ship and a frigate which had been sighted] under the Hull hoysted Danes colors and stood of to sea with all theire sayle." The whole fleet gave chase but the Captain of the Frigate came on board the Vice Admiral's ship and informed him that they were the King of Denmark's ships, &c.

"At 2 oclock Monsieur St. Jean, commissary of war and a major and captain came aboard, they reported that they had 213 persons, officers, soldiers, servants, women and children included. I made the division among the ships and frigates. At 6 acloake I made the signal for the flag officers and layde before them the Veldt Marshalls demands for canon out of the ships and 2,000 of our soldiers. We examin'd the number of the soldiers in the fleet and found 1700 in all. I wrote by the others advice that we could not spare above 900, and that of the recruits, and 6 canon of 30 pound, 28 canon of 24 pound. I made the signal for all Lts. and order'd by Precante that each Capt. should send a boate and pinnace to receav the French prisoners according to the number for each ship. The 3 French gentlemen went to their camp. At 9 acloake I order'd all the veshells I could fynd to go into the Mund

and bring of those prisoners. At 11 a'cloake I receav'd a letter from Lt.-Generall Bardinskie that the Mund hade surrendered and desir'd a standard and a heyser flag which I sent him by Palenskii with a letter to the Velt Marshale and one to the Lt.-General.

Monr. Barcell Capt. de Vaisseau commands the French ships.

Aboard the Archile	70 guns 500 men
Le Fleurer	70 guns 500 men
Le Brillant	60 guns 450 men
La Gloire	48 guns 350 men
L'Astre	36 guns 250 men
L'Isach	20 guns 60 men

The "Skipper of the Tobias 8 days from Copenhagen says he saw the above ships in Copenhagen Roade."

14. On this date vessels went in to bring off the prisoners "After prayers I fyr'd 27 guns, and all the other ships and frigates fyr'd 25 guns. After dinner the Vice Admiral, the Rear Admiral and I went ashoar to see the French Frigatt that we run ashoar. Afterwards we went to see Wezelmund fortress—it is a pretty little place with 4 bastions, a deep fosse and a cover'd way."

15. Orders were given to send ashore to the Feldt Marshal 40 guns from the fleet with ammunition and 800 soldiers. The Feldt Marshal sent information that 8 French Ships of the line were coming into the Baltic with 8 Battalions of Infantry, on which Admiral Gordon resolved to send neither men nor guns ashore, and gave orders to press all the vessels in the harbour to bring off the French forces consisting of 2113 men officers included.

16. The French brought off and distributed among the ships—the magistrates of Dantzig proposing to capitulate.

17. Made sail and steered north.

The Journal records nothing of special interest between this date and the 30th June when the fleet passed Hoogland on its way to Cronstadt, save on the 22 and 23 they suffered greatly for want of water. The Journal ends on the 30th June [1734].

307. A document entitled "Copie—Demandes que font les trouppes Françoises campés au Fahrwasser pour capituiation. Au Camp de la Nehrung, ce $\frac{11}{22}$ Juin 1734."

Consisting of 10 articles. The first begging for a continuation of the suspension of arms for two days both by sea and by land, marked "accordé."

The second desiring that hostilities should cease against the Fort de la Munde and Wester Ahantz till the sick and wounded officers should retire &c. which is marked "accordé á condition que les travaux ne cessent pas de notre coté."

3. To march out with the honours of war, with arms and baggage to return to France &c. which is accorded on certain conditions.

Article 7 bears that sufficient ships should be provided to carry the French to Copenhagen with sufficient provisions for the journey. The other articles contain various details of the capitulation, and the terms on which the demands were agreed to by "Comte de Munnich, General Feld Marechal Commandant les armes de la Russie."

308. Copy document entitled "Proposals made by Veldt Marshal Comte de Munich." These appear to be various questions put by Count de Munnich to Admiral Gordon and bear on the ability of the Russian Fleet then in the Road of Dantzic to hinder French troops

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from landing, to engage the French Fleet, and what assistance they could give in the siege of Dantzic by landing any soldiers, sparing cannon for the siege, &c. With Admiral Gordon's answers, c. 1734.

(c.) LETTERS addressed to ADMIRAL GORDON.

309. Mr. Johnson, London, to Admiral Gordon, June 22nd, 1719.

"Sir, Upon the 5th instant Major General Wightman marched from Inverness by the way of Killicheuman (which was 24 miles out of his way) with the troops under his command, viz. General Stuffles Regiment (4 companys of Amaronys, Clayton's and Montagues Regiments, 200 of Harrisons Regiments from Inverlochy, 150 dragoons, 90 of the Munroes and one hunder of Sutherlands men (making in all by the justest calculation I could make) 1800 men. They marched at a prodigious rate considering the road, and upon the 9th current came within 6 miles of the enemies camp, which they to raise the glory of their victory) say consisted of 1600 men. But by the best information I can have were not above 900 Highlanders and 270 Spaniards. Upon the 10th about 6 in the morning the Highlanders advanced to the pass of Glenshell from their camp in Kintaill where nature had made it almost inaccessible, and there formed their main body under the command of Marquis Tullybardin their General whose commission was read at the head of their small army; and afterwards detached a pairty of 350 of the Marquis of Seaforths men commanded by himself, half a mile further on; which was divided or formed into two small bodies upon each syde of the glen. My Lord Seaforth kept 180 Kintaill men with himself detached. Lord George Murray, Coll. Mackenzie of Fairburn, John Mackenzie of Avoch and John Mackintosh, Borlums brother, with 170 men to the opposite or southern syde of the glen. The last named wing was first attackt by the forces about 4 acloak in the afternoon, and tho they were vastly inferior in numbers to those that attackt them in three different bodies, yet being equal in courage and superior in their situation they repulsed them thrice with considerable loss and maintained their ground bravely for two hours, till at last by their small mortars (ane invention of General Coehorn) the forces fired the heath and woods about them and by that means smoked them out of their stronghold. Upon which they retyred in good order and deliberation to the ground my Lord Seaforth was possest off, where Earl Marshall and Brigadier Campbell served as volunteers. Seaforth being next attackt, maintained his ground for two hours longer with abundance of bravery till at last his men being fatigued with so closs and long action began to give way, upon which he stept out before them and brandishing his sword to rally them received a shott in the fleshy pairt of his arme. However he rally'd them and stood it out at ane other strong ground till sunsett when both pairties thought it convenient for want of daylight to retire,—Mr. Wightman to his camp and leaveing severalls of his wounded behind him, and Seaforth with his accomplices to their main body which was never engaged. Upon their arrivall there it was advised by some that they should lye all night on their armes and dispute the same ground next morning with the troops who were by this time heartily mauled. But their General who was entirely governed or advised by Campbell of Glenderuel ordered them to march immediately to the camp they had left that morning, where they were reinforced by a great many fresh Highlanders, and everybody, Spainards and all, made pressing instances with the Commander in chief to fight next morning, promiseing ane obstinate stand for their lives, honor and country. But he by Glenderuells advice declyned it affirming that his orders was to the contrary untill there was a landing in England. Therefore

thought it advisable that they should separate into small bodies in the mountains where they could protect themselves against the forces for this four or five months: and if they were not supported by that time they could transport themselves over seas till another opportunity for their master's restoration should offerr. In the meantime ordered the Spaniards to surrender being they could not suffer or undergoe the fatigue that the natives were accustomed with, which they accordingly did except the commanding officer who continues with Seaforth and Marshall." The writer adds that there were not 400 Highlanders engaged: that the forces had left above 400 men killed and wounded, &c.

310. General the Hon. Charles Ross of Balnagowan, brother of William Lord Ross of Halkhead to Admiral Gordon. Tain, 6 November 1719. The writer after compliments in reference to Admiral Gordon having taken service with the Czar proceeds:—"I can not but think it a great honour to me that anything in my small estate can be thought considerable enough to be mentioned to that great monarch and to be so far taken notice of by his Majestie as to desire to know the condition of it, which I shall now give you a faithful account of, to the best of my present knowledge. You know what Mr. Smith our first architect told you of it. I brought Mr. McGille who is the next to him along with me to this country to take his advice in a little house I intend to build. He was with me when I received your letter but without communicating the contents of it to him or any other person I carried him to the place where the marble is, and by the assistance of the best quarrier we could find gott some pieces, but the weather being then very bad they tooke them only from the surface of the quarry; notwithstanding Mr. McGille saw the goodness of the marble and was perswaded that the vast hill was all of the same. Since his departure the topp mason of this country came to me and desired to make a tryall with more quarriers and liberty to hire as many men as he should have occasion for to make a greater discovery, which I agreed to. His report is that he has found marble of several colours but most entirely white which is the most valuable. He says in the parts he has opened he can take out posts nine foote in lengthe and seven or eight in bredth without any flaw in any part, and that nothing can be finer than the grain of the marble, and that the quantity by all the rules of their profession is inexhaustible. He has cutt out finer pieces of about three foote in lengthe, for till a way is made we cannot carry greater to the place of imbarkation. Those I intend to send to London by the first opportunity, which offers but seldome here. They shall be polished there and if his Czarien Majestie thinks fitt to order any of his ministers or any other person to view them there, they may be afterwards sent where his Majesty pleases to command." The writer farther thinks the best way would be for his Czarian Majesty to impower his minister at London to send some knowing person from thence in the beginning of the next summer to make a full experiment of the goodness and colours of the marble, and then his Majesty may make a better bargain by taking the whole for a term of years till his great palace is finished if by their report his Majesty is informed that the quarry will answer his intentions.

(Signed) CH. ROSS.

311. John Menzies, Paris, to the Same. Paris, December 5 N.S. [No year c. 1721].

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"I have been now two years on this side [of the water] but still steer'd snugg and clear that I might preserve my credit and safety at home. . . . John Law is in London. His brother here in a prison, Fort l'Eveque. Forsaken by friends except some few of us who pay him the same regard as when at the top of prosperity. As for the Jacobets they say their Chevalier is highly caress'd by people of the best quality at Rome and that the ministers of most Princes wish him well. Yet there he sits. The people of England are indeed highly out of humour but there is an army and a parliament as yet over their heads. If there were any body to set fire to the train of powder God knows what would come on't."

312. William Lord Ross (of Halkhead) to Vice-Admiral Gordon. London, February 27, 1721–2.

"Sir, I had yours of the 8 of Januar with the melancoly account of my dear sisters death which I doe with great sorow condol with you. We are al much oblidged to his Imperial Majesty of Russias great honor done my sister in ordering her corps to be buried near to his own favorit sister. We never doubted ye uold shoe all marks of distinction to her body upon that sad occasion which is like to a man of your honor.

"Since my dear sister desired yow befor her death to send my nice to Scotland to be among her relations ye wil doe weal in sending her home.

"My brother General Rosse went to Scotland last week, wher he wil advise with her freinds ther wher to place her and wil acquaint you of ther resolutions. I fancy my sister Gillmour will be the most proper person to intrust her with. And I have no doubt but a person of your known honor wil doe handsomly for my nice and therby satisfie the wordle of your great kindnes ye had for her mother. I am very glad to hear of the great honors put on you by the Emperor; that ye may stil grow in his favor shal stil be wished by, Dear Sir, your most humble servant,

"ROSSE.

"My kind service to my dear nice.

"To Vice Admiral Gordon at Petersbourgh."

313. Count Munnich to Admiral Gordon.

Monsieur Vôtre Excellence ne doute pas du plaisir sensible que je sens de l'heureuse arrivée de la Flotte de sa Maj. Impe^le^ sur le Rade de Pillaw.

La premiere chose est de nous envoyer de l'artillerie dont nous manquons et ensuite de venir le plustot possible avec toute la flotte a la Rade de Danzig pour nous garantir de secours François ou donner la chasse leurs vaissaux, &c.

(Signed) LE COMTE MUNNICH.

Okva, 30 May / 10 June 1734.

314. John Gordon of Glenbucket to the Same. Fraserburgh, 8 May 1740.

"Honorable Sir, my friend Mr. Gordon some time agoe informed me that you had acquainted him that my son Sandie was dead but does not tell how or wher he died; if he was killed and behaved honorablie at his death it would be great satisfactione to me to know, and I am convinced would be no less to yow since you had honored him with your countenance and favours so much, which I shall ever have a sense of

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whyll I leave tho not in my power to returne, but your goodnes will take the will for the dead. Mr. Gordon writs me that yow disyred I should send ane comissione to on Mr. Napier to inquer about Alester his effects, which I have done since yow inclyned it, tho I litle cane expect that way, tho he had had longer tyme to gather, for I dare say he did not studie much to make rich. In the last you honered me with, yow said a great freind of myne had thanked yow for the favours yow had shewen my sone, which great honor done me is more agrecable nor all the riches Sanders could make. I doe not despair (old as I am) to doe our great freind some small service. I frequently converse his friends and fynd none but much inclyned to contribute all in their power to put him in a good way and set him up againe if he would come and give his countenance, but without that if he would imploy the best lawiers in Europe non of his friends will midle or venture their effects," &c.

(Signed) Jo^n^. Gordon.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
27 April 1883. William Fraser.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CHARLES FLEETWOOD WESTON UNDERWOOD, ESQ., OF SOMERBY HALL, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Charles Fleetwood Weston Underwood, Esq.

The Weston Papers, which I have been permitted to calendar through the kindness of the late William Henry Underwood, Esquire, and of the present owner of Somerby, consist of State Papers and letters that came into the possession of their ancestor the Right Hon^ble^ Edward Weston, who for many years was an Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Edward Weston, the second son of D^r^ Stephen Weston, (tutor to Sir Robert Walpole, and Bishop of Exeter,) was born in 1703 and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. Soon after he left college he was appointed tutor to Lord Townshend's children and to Horace Walpole, and before long he entered the Foreign Office as secretary to Lord Townshend. He was Under Secretary, under Lords Townshend, Harrington, Granville, and Chesterfield, from 1729 to 1746, when he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Harrington. He filled that office till 1751, but then retired from public business for nearly ten years on account of ill health. At the earnest solicitation of Lord Bute he returned in 1761 to his former post of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs which he held under Lord Bute, George Grenville, and Lord Halifax till 1764, when, his health completely breaking down, he was compelled to retire finally from public employment.

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In 1741 he was appointed Editor of the Gazette, whence he was sometimes styled by his contemporaries "the Gazeteer." In 1769, the year before he died, "Junius," believing him to have been the author of an anonymous pamphlet written in defence of the Duke of Grafton, assailed him with the bitterest invective in his 10th letter which is often quoted as a specimen of its author's extreme virulence. M^r^ Weston seems however to have been a very worthy and estimable character who was much esteemed by his contemporaries, and whose judgment in affairs of state was much relied on.

I have calendered the Weston Papers with considerable minuteness as they are very inaccessible to the public, and contain a considerable number of State Papers which once belonged to the Foreign Office. They have been bound in twelve volumes with the following titles:—

"Treaties, etc. from the Weston Papers 1672–1764," in two volumes folio.

"Original Letters from the Weston Papers 1722–1770," in seven volumes quarto and one volume folio.

And "Intercepted Correspondence of the Duke of Ormonde, etc., 1736–1738," in two volumes folio.

The copies of treaties and drafts of treaties I have noted very shortly. The most interesting of the despatches is one written in 1757 by William Pitt to Sir Benjamin Keene, the British Ambassador at Madrid, in which the writer desires our Envoy to treat with the Court of Spain concerning an exchange of Gibraltar for the Island of Minorca.

A considerable number of the Weston Letters were addressed to Mr. Weston by our envoys abroad, but many relate to home affairs; and when in retirement Mr. Weston constantly received letters from the Under Secretaries and other officials in the Secretaries' Offices, who kept him informed of political news.

At page 442 will be found a letter from the Duke of Cumberland in which he describes the battle of Culloden; and on the following pages are several papers relating to the prisoners taken in that battle.

The intercepted Jacobite correspondence is curious, and the volumes containing it are described on pages 452 and 453.

TREATIES, ETC. from the WESTON PAPERS. 1672 to 1764.

1672, May $\frac{10\text{th.}}{20\text{th.}}$ Sir William Godolphin to Lord Arlington. From Madrid. Copy of Despatch.—Your L^p^ hath required my Opinion touching the cutting of Logwood in the West Indies by some English, on pretence that the Ports whence they take the same are not inhabited or possessed by the Spaniards; whether or no it may consist with the true Observation of the Articles between the Two Crowns, and what interpretation this of Spain would put thereupon.

In answer whereunto Your L^p^ may please to know that the said Wood is brought from Yucatan, a large Province of New Spain extending into the North Sea like to a Peninsula about 400 Leagues in length, sufficiently peopled in respect of other Places of those Indies, having several great Towns, as Merida, Valladolid, S^t^ Francisco de Campeche &^ca^, the Government thereof being likewise esteemed one of the most considerable there, next to the Two Vice Royalties of Peru and Mexico. Now this Wood growing on the Northern Coast of Yucatan, and being usually embarked by the Spaniards at S^t^ Francisco de Campeche, the nearest and best Port thereabouts (tho' but a very ill one) it is commonly called here Campeche Wood and used by the Dyers for the Making

Black, Red, Muske, and Murray Colours, which (I am told) cannot be made without it, unless with Brazil Wood from the Rio de Janeiro, whereof there comes to Portugal no great Quantity.

This premised we may reasonably conclude the Crown of Spain to have as well too much Right, as Advantage in these Woods, not to assert the Propriety of them; For tho' perhaps they are not all inhabited (which is not to be admired) or distinguished into particular tenements, but remain in common, yet they are in general possessed by this People, who may as justly pretend to make Use of our Rivers, Mountains and other Commons, for not being inhabited or owned by individual Proprietors, as we can to enjoy any Benefit of these Woods. And this is the Sense of the Spaniards, who esteem themselves in full Possession of every Part of that Province, notwithstanding that it containeth much Territory unpeopled, since, (as I have said) to inhabit and Possess are distinct; neither is the former essential to the latter. But that Your L^p^ may understand what Apprehension they are likely to have of the present Question it [will] be enough to add, that I have seen several Projects offered for Monoply of this Wood, at the Rent of a considerable Sum annually for the same, none whereof have hitherto been accepted, insomuch as it is very improbable either that a Monopoly should be thought upon in Spain for a Commodity, which they would confess so common as is pretended, or that this Government having denied the Privilege of trafficking therein (tho' for good Considerations) to any particular Person or Society, would now be persuaded to give it gratis to all the World.

Lastly what will render the Pretension to a freedom of cutting this Wood more Odious to the Spaniards, that, in consequence thereof, and for the same reason, We may infer a Liberty to inhabit there, opening the Door to any further Attempt We may design upon their Continent; And it may easily be judged how this Reflection will agree with their jealous Concern for those Parts, and how they, who so obstinately disputed a peculiar Right to the very Sea there, will endure to have the Propriety of their Lands called in Question. Thus much to the Merits of the Cause, and the Point of strict Justice.

But now after all this, I will adventure to give my Opinion, that, if the English in the cutting Wood of Campeche, would restrain themselves to that alone, observing to do it in Parts nearest to the Sea, and more remote from their Towns, not avowedly, whereby to give Example & Pretence to other Nations, but underhand, and without making inroads & other Depredations on the Country, It may be adviseable for His Majesty, tho' not to authorize, yet to connive at, their so doing, 'till it be discerned to what Degree they will resent it here, for when they see the American Treaty in other Points punctually complied with, and no other spoil committed than the bare cutting of that Wood, of which they have so great Abundance, perhaps they may be induced to connive likewise; & if they complain, I may be able tho' not to defend, yet reasonably to excuse the Action, from the grounds of natural Equity, by which the Rigour of Laws between Nations ought according to the Circumstances of Cases, to be moderated, as well as those which are Civil and peculiar to one Country.

A Treaty of a Defensive Alliance between Charles the Second King of England, and the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, concluded at Westminster, March 3rd, 1678.—Signed and sealed by Heneage Lord Finch, Lord High Chancellor; Thomas Earl of Danby, Lord High Treasurer; Henry Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain; Henry Coventry Esquire and Sir Joseph Williamson,

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Principal Secretaries of State; and also by Count Van Beuninghen, Netherlands Ambassador. Twelve principal and three separate Articles. 8½ pp.

Copy of Letters Patent, undated, appointing Edward Weston Esquire, from the 8th of September 1741, by himself or his sufficient deputy, to be Writer and Compiler of the London Gazette, at a salary of 500*l.* per ann. in the room of Samuel Bulkley Esquire. 3½ pp.

A Deduction from Treaties &c. between England and Denmark, from 1689 to 1728, relating to engagements to lend troops by the former Power to the latter (to serve in England, Scotland, or Ireland), and for the Defence of Denmark. 10 pp.

The Treaties etc. quoted are between England & Denmark August 15th 1689, Great-Britain Holland and Denmark, June 15th 1701, and Great-Britain France and Denmark April 16th 1727.

An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty for disbanding the Army and other necessary Occasions 10 Will. III. 1698. 2½ pp.

Reponse et Refutation preliminaire et abregée de la Deduction Elect^le de Brandenbourg publiée depuis peu, et des Raisons apparentes qui y sont alleguées, contre les Droits de Succession immediate dans les Païs de Juliers et de Bergues, qui competent à la Ser^me Maison Palatine de Sultzbach, au cas d'extinction (que Dieu veuille detourner longues années) de toute Ligne Male de la Ser^m Maison Elect^le Palatine de Neubourg d' aujourdhuy. 7 pp. and two Chart pedigrees.

A Deduction of Transactions relating to Don Carlos's Establishment in Italy from the Arrival of the English and Spanish Fleets at Leghorn in Oct^r 1731 [to Nov^r 1733] with Dates References and Explanatory Remarks.—In the Handwriting of Lord Townshend and Edward Weston. 43 pp.

Copy of a Letter from Cardinal de Fleury to King George II. Dated, at Compiegne, June 16th 1728.

Sire: La lettre, dont il a plû à Votre Ma^te de m'honorer du 6 de ce mois N.S. m'a penetré de la plus vive et de la plus respectueuse Reconnoissance, et s'il Se pouvoit ajouter quelque chose à la persuasion où je Suis de la Necessité d'une intime Union entre les deux Couronnes, les bontes que V. Ma^te daigne de me marquer, Seroient toutes seules un Motif Suffisant pour y travailler de toutes mes forces le Roy mon Maitre m'a ordonné d'expliquer si clairement Sa ferme Resolution de ne jamais Se departir de l'Alliance qu'il a contracté avec Votre Ma^te, que les Alliés de Vienne ont perdu toute Esperance de nous desunir, et n'osent Seulement en temoigner la moindre Pensée. V. Ma^te s'est deja acquis dans l'Europe depuis le peu de temps qu'Elle regne une si haute Reputation de Sagesse et de fermeté dans Sa Conduite qu'Elle ne contribuera pas peu à l'heureux Succes du Congrés. Au moins avons nous lieu de nous en flatter, et quoique les diferens Interests, qui doivent s'y traitter, soient certainement difficiles à debrouiller, nous voyons deja clairement qu'aucune puissance de l'Europe ne paroit avoir envie d'avoir la guerre avec Nous et nos Alliés je dois rendre temoignage, Sire, aux trois Ministres Plenipotentiaires de V. Ma^te qu'on ne peut Se conduire avec plus de Zéle pour Ses Interests, plus d'habillete et plus d'Union entre Eux qu'ils le font à Soissons, il n'y a aucun merite a vivre avec eux dans une parfaite Intelligence, et aussi ne faisons nous rien que de concert, et sans nous communiquer jusqu'aux moindres choses; ils ont, sur tout, la bonne qualité d'etre Secrets, et c'est un grand Soulagement dans ces Conjonctures aussi difficiles de pouvoir compter sur un Gouvernment

fondé sur d'aussi Solides principes que celui de V. M., et avec lequel on peut S'ouvrir Sans rien craindre Sur tout ce qui peut contribuer à la gloire et à l'avantage des deux Couronnes, je Suis fortement persuadé de cette Verité, et ce qui m'y confirme encore c'est tout ce que j'apprens de jour en jour des grandes qualités de V. M. Elles ne peuvent que luy attirer un des plus glorieux Regnes qui ait jamais été, et le Roy mon Maitre y contribuera avec plaisir en le conduisant par les mêmes Principes. J'ay l'honneur d'etre avec le plus profond Respect.

Sire,
d V. M.

à Compiegne ce 16e Juin 1728. Le tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur.

Copies of Despatches, in French, from Monsieur Magnan, French Ambassador at St Petersburg, and Monsignor Chauvelin Garde des Sceaux at Versailles.

1732 June 21st. Magnan to Chauvelin. 8½ pp.
„ July 5th. The same to the same. 16¼ pp.
„ July 24th. Chauvelin to Magnan. 4 pp.
„ August 3rd. The same to the same, Secret. 5¼ pp.

Projet de Traité entre La France et la Moscovie. [Enclosed by Chauvelin to Magnan on August 3rd, 1732. 4¼ pp.]

The Project is for a perpetual offensive and defensive alliance between the two powers. It contains five General Articles and one Secret Article, which stipulates for joint action by the contracting parties with respect to the Pragmatic Sanction and the approaching election of a King of the Romans.

1732. August 3rd. Chauvelin to Magnan, a second letter of this date. 6⅓ pp.
„ Sept. 9th. Magnan to Chauvelin. 18½ pp.
„ Sept. 23rd. The same to the same. 21 pp.
„ Sept. 27th. The same to the same. 5¾ pp.
„ Oct. 16th. Chauvelin to Magnan. 5¼ pp.
„ Oct. 30th. The same to the same. 2 pp. Enclosing a *pleinpouvoir* for Mons. Magnan, dated at Fontainebleau, Oct. 29th.
„ Nov. 4th. Magnan to Chauvelin. 15½ pp.
„ Nov. 4th. The same to the same. 4½ pp.

1733. August 21st. Extract from a Letter from Lord Harrington to Mr. Robinson [British Minister at Vienna]. Dated at Hampton Court.

I have received your Two Letters of the 12th N.S. and laid them before the King, who was extremely surprized to find the Emperor's Resolutions as to the Polish affairs, so suddenly changed, that Dispositions were making to replace those very Troops, or part of them, upon the Frontiers of that Kingdom, the recalling of which was the Strongest Argument that could have been made use of, to convince People of the Inoffensiveness of the Intentions of your Court; And His Maty was equally concerned at hearing by the Same Post from Mr. Woodward, that the Emperor's Ambassador there, had gone with Mr. Levenvolde to the Grand Marshall to present the Czarine's Letter, wherein She declares her Resolution of opposing King Stanislaus by Force, and had joined with him likewise in demanding an Audience of the Primate and his Council for signifying that Resolution to the Republick. His Majesty has had the pleasure of seeing by Your Letter of the 27th past,

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which You sent by Count Kinsky's Courier that the Emperor had shewn so great regard to the Representations You made by his Order, as to have declared his Intentions both here and in Holland, of not using Force upon Account of the Polish Election in order to take away by such a prudent Behaviour, any plausible Pretext that might have been alledged by France, for attacking his Imperial Majesty. You will therefore easily judge how great a Disappointment it must be to the King to see a Point, which he recommended to the Emperor as the most important and necessary, and which Your Court, by the Assurances which were there given You, did itself allow to be so, at present seems to be so far neglected, and I must not conceal from You, that this Conduct on the Part of the Emperor, can not but put his Majesty, and the rest of that Prince's Allies under very great Difficulties.

1734. Nov. 29th. Extract from a Letter from Lord Harrington to Mr. Rondeau, dated at Whitehall :—

The Town of Dantzig have lately writ a Letter to the King, thanking his Majesty for the good Offices You have done them in his name, and desiring his farther Intercession in their favour.

You have a Copy of their Letter herewith inclosed, that You may continue to give the Dantzig Deputys the best Assistance You can in obtaining their Request, thô the procuring an Abatement of the Sums they are to pay Capitulation, will be no easy matter, however as the Czarina is both generous & compassionate, You will modestly intercede for them.

1734. Dec. 24th. Extract from a Letter from Mr. Rondeau to Lord Harrington, dated at S^{t} Petersburg :—

Since my last dated the 17th Inst. I have had the honour to receive Your Lordships Letter dat^{d} the 29th Novem^{r}

I have spoken several times to this Ministry, in a modest way, in favour of the Town of Dantzig. I find nevertheless Her Majesty is resolved that they should pay her, the second Payment, which will be due next Month, but Count Levenwolde has told me in Confidence, that he believes that all, or part of the Third Payment will be remitted them, tho' he say'd at the same time, that the Dantzickers deserv'd to be severely punish'd for what they had done, which had put this Court to a great expence, and probably if they had submitted at first, the Troubles in Poland would have been ended long ago.

173$\frac{3}{4}$. March 16th. Copy of a Letter from King George II. to the States General of the United Provinces :—

Hauts & Puissants Seigneurs, Nos bons Amis, Alliés, et Confederés. Comme Nous n'avons rien plus à cœur que de resserrer aussi etroitement, qu'il sera possible, les Liens de cette Union, qui subsiste entre Nous, & votre Etat, Nous embrassons avec plaisir tous les moyens qui peuvent y contribuer ; et comme les Rois, nos Predecesseurs, ont heureusement affermé leurs Alliances avec votre Republique, au bien mutuel des deux Nations, par des Mariages faits avec les Princes d'Orange, Nous avons aussy jugé convenable, tant en conformité de notre Penchant de Bienveuillance, & d'Affection pour Vous, que pour remplir les Vœux ardents de tout notre Peuple, de contracter un Mariage entre la Princesse Royale, Notre Fille Ainée, & Notre Cousin le Prince d'Orange & de Nassau. Ensuite dequoy comme Nous venons de faire celebrer les Nôces mêmes le 14^{e} de ce Mois dans Notre Palais de S^{t} James, Nous Nous sommes hâtés à Vous annoncer cette Nouvelle, comme à Nos bons

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& fideles Amis, & Allies, qui ne manquerés pas de prendre part à Notre Joie, & d'en temoigner votre Satisfaction. Les Vues principales qui Nous ont porté à agreer cette Alliance, ont êté le Bien de la Religion Protestante en general, la Sureté de la Succession dans Nos Royaumes selon l'Etablissement present, & l'Esperance, qu'Elle pourroit servir de moyen pour augmenter la Confiance, & Amitié entre Nous, & votre Republique. Et Nous Nous flattons d'avoir contribué à l'advancement de ces Interêts si importants, en prenant pour Gendre, un Prince, qui succede si dignement aux Ancêtres, par lesquels les Services les plus signalés, ont êté rendus tant à cette sainte Religion, qu'à la Nation Britannique Ellemême, & aux Provinces Unis votre Patrie. C'est au reste avec une satisfaction toute particuliere que Nous allons placer notre Fille, que Nous aimons tendrement, ches Vous, comme ne doutant aucunement, que cette même Amitié, que Vous avés toujours fait voir pour Nous, & pour toute Notre Famille, ne Vous porte a L'ỳ recevoir, & à ỳ regler son Sejour d'une maniere, qui Nous soit un nouveau temoignage de votre Affection, & qui reponde en même tems aux Sentimens, dont Nous faisons profession, à l'egard de Votre Republique. Au reste Nous prions Dieu, qu'il vous ait, Hauts, & Puissants Seigneurs, Nos Amis, Alliés & Confederés, en sa sainte, & digne Garde. Ecrit à Notre Cour à S^{t} James le 16 de Mars 173$\frac{3}{4}$, and de Notre Regne le Septieme.

Votre bien bon Ami,
GEORGE R.

1762. Oct. 26th. Copy of the Contra-Project [for the Treaty of Paris] sent to the Duke of Bedford; for the use of Lord Halifax. Twenty-six Articles as ratified. 30 pp.

1735, Nov. 21st. Extract from a Letter from Mr. Finch to Lord Harrington, dated at Stockholm:—

I touched upon this yesterday to Mo^{r} Von Kocken, when he mentioned to me what I knew that both he and Count Bonde, of late, hinted to Mr. Utterodt, about reviving the project of a Concert, against the Prussians forcibly listing tall Men, as soon as the affairs of Poland are regulated, in a way that may admit of such a Negotiation, between this Court and that of Dresden, Mr. Von Kochen said it were to be wished that in such a transaction, the King's German Dominions, Denmark, Hesse Cassel, the Elector of Cologne, and the States General were comprehended, adding that such a Concert might be of a more general Use, should affairs take a new turn. I told him that I was persuaded that they would always find the King ready to co-operate in such a prudent and necessary Measure.

No. date. A proposal to establish Six Regiments of Marines for the Service of the Royal Navy, with the pay proposed for the Officers and Men. 5 pp.

1741. Translation of the paper delivered to the Court of Vienna towards the end of August by Mr. Robinson, the British Minister, after his return from his first journey to Silesia to negotiate with the King of Prussia. 11$\frac{1}{4}$ pp.

1741. Translation of the paper delivered to the Court of Vienna in the beginning of September after his [Mr. Robinson's] return from his second journey to Silesia. 3 pp.

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No date. Abstract of the dispute between the Secretaries Offices of England and Ireland, so far as it affects the Under Secretaries Clerks and Office keepers. 3 pp.

1741. April 24th. Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, by which they engage in conjunction with His Brittannic Majesty to employ all possible good offices to bring about an amicable accommodation between the King of Prussia and the Queen of Hungary. 6½ pp.

1741. Jan^{y} 9th to April 25. Extracts from the Despatches of Lord Harrington to Mr. Trevor, British Minister at the Hague, and from the despatches of the latter in reply. 73 pp.

1743. Disposition de la Marche des Troupes Brittaniques :—

Premiere Division.

Fieldt Maréschal Comte de Stair.
Le Lieut. General Campbell.
Le Brigadier Huske.
4 Compagnies de Grenadiers des Gardes } Infanterie.
2 Compagnies de Grenadiers de Courtray }

Fevrier 15 N.S. de Gand à Alost ou le Regiment de Honywood le joint.
16 - - - à Bruxelles.
17 Sejour.
18 - - - à Louvain.
19 - - - à Tirlemont.
20 - - - à St. Tron.
21 Sejour.
22 - - - à Tongres.
23 - - - Plaine de Maestricht.
24 Sejour.
25 - - - Gulpen & Environs.
26 - - - Les Environs D'Aix.
27 Sejour.
28 Les 3 Escadrons à Stolberg et environs & restent là, et l'Infanterie marche à Eschwiller & Westwiller.

Mars 1. L'Infanterie marche à Dueren, et reste là, jusqu'au 3me quand elle marche, soit le long de la Roer à Nideggen, ou avance à Norvenich coñe My Lord voudra l'ordonner.

4 Chariots pour My Lord.
2 Le Lieut. General Campbell.
1 Le Brigadier Huske.
6 Le Regiment d'Honywood.
3 Les 6 Compagnies de Grenadiers.

16 Chariots.

Seconde Division.

Le Major General Ligonier.
Le Regiment de Dragons dû Lieut. General Campbell.
Le Regiment dû Colonel Duroure } Infanterie.
7 Compagnies de Grenadiers. }

Fevrier 17 - de Gand - à Alost.
18 - - - à Bruxelles.
19 - Sejour.
20 - - - à Louvain.
21 - - - à Tirlemont.
22 - - - à S[t] Tron.
23 - Sejour.
24 - - - à Tongres.
25 - - - Plaine de Maestricht.
26 - Sejour.
27 - - - à Gulpen & Environs.
28 - - - les Environs D'Aix.
Les 3 Escadrons - à St. Cornelius Munster.
Mars 1 - Sejour.
2 - - - à Eschwiller & Westwiller.
3 - - - à Dueren et Environs.

Lequel jour L'Infanterie de la 1[re] Division marche de là à Niddeggen, ou Norvenich, coñe My Lord le jugera convenir.

1 Chariot pour le General Major Ligonier.
5 „ „ le Regiment de Douroure.
5 „ „ le Regiment de Dragons.
3 „ „ les 6 Compagnies Grenadiers celle de Duroure, etant comprise dans le Regiment.
14 Chariots.

Troisieme Division.

Le Brigadier Frampton.

3 Battalions des Gardes. Infanterie.

Fevrier 19 - - - à Alost.
20 - - - à Bruxelles.
21 - Sejour.
22 - - - à Louvain.
23 - - - à Tirlemont.
24 - - - à St. Tron.
25 - Sejour.
26 - - - à Tongres.
27 - - - Plaine de Maestricht.
28 - Sejour.
Mars 1 - - - à Gulpen et environs.
2 - - - les environs d'Aix.
3 - Sejour.
4 - - - à Eschwiller et Westwiller.
5 - - - à Dueren et Environs.

1 Chariot pour le Brigadier Frampton.
15 „ „ les trois Battalions des Gardes.

Quatrieme Division.

Le Colonel Pattison.

L'Artillerie.

Fevrier 21 - - - à Alost.
22 - - - à Bruxelles.

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Fevrier	23	- Sejour.
	24	- - - à Louvain.
	25	- - - à Tirlemont.
	26	- - - à S[t] Tron.
	27	- Sejour.
	28	- - - à Tongres.
Mars	1	- - - à Maestricht.

Cinquieme Division.

Le General Major Hawley.

Le Regiment Royal Dragons.

Le Regiment dû General Major Howard } Infanterie.
Le Regiment dû Colonel Handsyde }

Fevrier	23	- - - à Alost.
	24	- - - à Bruxelles.
	25	- Sejour.
	26	- - - à Louvain.
	27	- - - à Tirlemont.
	28	- - à St. Tron.
Mars	1	- Sejour.
	2	- - - à Tongres.
	3	- - - Plaine de Maestricht.
	4	- Sejour.
	5	- - Gulpen et environs.
	6	- - - les Environs D'Aix.
	7	- Sejour.
	8	Les 3 Escadrons à St. Cornelius Munster et les 2 Battalions à Eschwiller & Westwiller & restent là.

1 Chariot pour le General Major Hawley.
6 „ „ le Regiment de Dragons.
10 „ „ les deux Regiments d'Infanterie.

17 Chariots.

Sixieme Division.

Le Brigadier Pulteney.

Le Regiment dû Chevalier Rich, Dragons.

Le Regiment dû Colonel Peers } Infanterie.
Le Regiment dû Brigadier Pulteney }

Fevrier	25	- - - à Alost.
	26	- - - à Bruxelles.
	27	- Sejour.
	28	- - - à Louvain.
Mars	1	- - - à Tirlemont.
	2	- - - à S[t] Tron.
	3	- Sejour.
	4	- - - à Tongres.
	5	- - - Plaine de Maestricht.
	6	- Sejour.
	7	Les 3 Escadrons et le Regiment de Pulteney à Gulpen, et Environs, et le Regiment de Peers à Sittart.

Mars 8 Les 3 Escadrons à Borkshot et restent là, et le Regim[t] de Pulteney aux environs d'Aix, et celui de Peers à Gilliekerchen.
9 Les 2 battalions sejournent.
10 Le Regim[t] de Pulteney marche à Aldenhoven, et celui de Peers à Linnich pour y rester.

1 Chariot pour le Brigadier Pulteney.
6 „ „ le Regiment de Dragons.
10 „ „ les deux Regiments d'Infanterie.

17 Chariots.

Septieme Division.

Le Brigadier Comte de Rothes.

Le Regiment du Lord Cadogan, Dragons.

Le Regiment dû Brigadier Onslow } Infanterie.
Le Regiment dû Brigadier Cornwallis }

Fevrier 27 - - - à Alost.
28 - - - à Bruxelles.
Mars 1 - Sejour.
2 - - - à Louvain.
3 - - - à Tirlemont.
4 - - - à S[t] Tron.
5 - Sejour.
6 - - - à Tongres.
7 - - - Plaine de Maestricht.
8 - Sejour.
9 Les 3 Escadrons à Gulpen et environs, & les 2 Battalions à Sittart.
10 Les 3 Escadrons dans les environs d'Aix pour ŷ rester, et le Regim[t] d'Onslow marche à Gilliekerchen, et celui de Cornwallis, à Gangelt.
11 Les 2 Battalions sejournent.
12 Le Regiment d'Onslow à Linnich et environs pour ŷ rester.
5 Compagnies de Cornwallis, à Gilliekerchen et les cinq autres Compagnies à Randerath pour ŷ rester.

1 Chariot pour le Brigadier Comte de Rothes.
6 „ „ le Regiment de Dragons.
10 „ „ les 2 Regiments d'Infanterie.

17 Chariots.

Huitieme Division.

Le General Major Cope.

Le Regiment de la Reine, Dragons.

Le Regiment des Fusiliers Ecossois } Infanterie.
Le Regiment dû Brigadier Huske }

Mars 1 - - - à Alost.
2 - - - à Bruxelles.
3 - Sejour.
4 - - - à Louvain.

5 - - - à Tirlemont.
6 - - - à St. Tron.
7 - Sejour.
8 - - - à Tongres.
9 - - - Plaine de Maestricht.
10 - Sejour.
11 Les 3 Escadrons marchent à Aubell et environs pour ŷ rester et les 2 Battalions à Sittart.
12 Les 2 Battalions marchent à Heinsberg, et Villages voisins pour ŷ rester jusqu' à nouvel ordre.

1 Chariot pour le General Major Cope.
6 „ „ le Regiment de Dragons.
10 „ „ les 2 Regiments d'Infanterie.

17 Chariots.

Neufieme Division.

Le Brigadier Ponsonby.

Le Regiment dû Colonel Bligh.

Le Regiment dû Colonel Johnson.

Le Regiment dû Brigadier Ponsonby.

Mars 6 - - - à Louvain.
7 - - - à Tirlemont.
8 - - - à St. Tron.
9 - Sejour.
10 - - - à Tongres.
11 - - - Plaine de Maestricht.
12 - Sejour.
13 A Sittart et environs ou les Regim^ts de Bligh & Ponsonby restent.
14 5 Compagnies dû Regiment de Johnson vont à Gangelt et les 5 autres Compagnies vont à Walwecht ou ils restent jusqu' à nouvel ordre.

1 Chariot pour le Brigadier Ponsonby.
15 „ les 3 Regiments d'Infanterie.

16 :

N.B. Les 2 Compagnies de Grenadiers nommés de là premiere Division marchent avec l'Artillerie.

Le Lieut : Colonel Whitmore commanderà le Detachment de Grenadiers de là seconde Division.

Les 2 Compagnies des Grenadiers des Regiments de Pulteney et de Campbell remplaçeront celles de là premiere Division.

Le Lieutenant General Honywood avec la Cavallerie sous ses ordres marcherà de Gand aussitôt que là ville de Bruxelles sera en etât de le reçevoir, ou il prendrà son quartier ; et en cas que la ditte Ville ne sçauroit contenir le nombre de Cavallerie sous son Commandement ; il choisira dans le Voisinage les Villes qui lui conviendront le mieux, avec l'approbation de S : E : Le Comte d'Harrach.

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$174\frac{3}{4}$. March 5th. Copy of an unsigned letter, written on board the Winchelsea at "Villa France," giving a graphic account of the Naval Engagement under Admiral Mathews off Toulon on Feb. 11th. It concludes:—Thus ended a Day, which I thought in the Morning would have been as glorious as any ever England had, and am persuaded might have been so had it not been for the ill Conduct of great Part of our Fleet, (if I may have the Liberty to give it so soft a Name), who instead of following the example of their Admiral left him alone almost to be made a Sacrifice. The Admiral during the Action was as cool as if nothing had happened, and gave his Orders in the same engaging Way, not shewing y^e^ least Concern after dark he left us and went aboard the Russel, the Namure being in a shattered Condition, the Main Mast and Bowsprit shot thro', all the Topmasts wounded, the Main & Misen Yards shot, hardly a Shrowd left, Cap^t^ Russel lost his left Arm, about 60 killed & wounded; Rowley 40 killed and wounded; the Marlborough 125 killed & wounded, amongst which is Cap^t^ Cornwall who had both his Leggs shot off and died very soon, as to the Private Ships I do not hear of much Damage only a few of their Masts hurt, the next Morning after the Engagement the Admiral ordered M^r^ Mash [Cap^t^ March ?] to command the Namure 'till further Orders, & sent me to command the Winchelsea 'till further Order & M^r^ Robinson to command the Marlborough. We anchored in Port Mahone the 21 Febr^y^, and got the Yards & Topmasts & what other Stores was necessary, & saild the 23^d^ stretching over to the Main, but met with a very hard Gale at N.E. & separated the Fleet, & did great Damage to several of the Fleet which obligd us to return to Mahon. On the 29 most of the Fleet join'd and anchor'd in Mahon Road to refit. I parted from the Admiral the next morning being sent with Dispatches for this Place, which I have delivered & shall sail immediately. I should have told you Fred. Cornwall had his Arm shot off.

$174\frac{3}{4}$. March 13^th^ O.S. A copy of a letter from Admiral Mathews to the Duke of Newcastle, from on board the Namur in Mahon Harbour, describing his anxiety to get to sea and the measures he was taking for refitting and provisioning his fleet, but it does not mention his quarrel with Vice-Admiral Lestock. $7\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

$174\frac{3}{4}$. March 17th. Copy of a letter from Admiral Mathews to the Duke of Newcastle. From on board the Namur in Mahon Harbour.—I acquainted Your Grace in my last letter, that I wished from My Soul that I could draw a Veil over Vice-Admiral Lestock's Conduct in the late Skirmish; that I would enquire into it, and send Your Grace Copies of my Enquiries. The very bad Weather with continual Strong Northerly Winds still detain the Messenger here, which gives me an opportunity of performing my Promise. I shall not trouble Your Grace with any Remarks on Mr. Lestock's Replies, particularly his last, but beg leave to say that Neither of his answers are satisfactory to clear Him of his ill conduct in the late Skirmish; I have therefore judged it my indespensable Duty to suspend Him till His Maj^ty's^ Pleasure shall be known, and to send him home.

But in regard that He has been pleased to accuse Me in the Manner Your Grace will see in his Replies, particularly in his last, I do intreat

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Your Grace to acquaint His Majesty, that it is my most earnest Request, that His Majty will be graciously pleased to order me home, in the manner His Majty shall judge proper, that I may receive the Punishment due to one, who has behaved with so much Ignorance in his Duty, to the prejudice of His Majty's Service, and to the Dishonour of the Nation. I cannot avoid adding that no person whatever ought to be continued one Moment in His Majty's Service after such an Accusation, for if what Mr Lestock is pleased to set forth has the least Foundation of Truth, Death, ten thousand Deaths would be but a just reward. I shall not trouble Your Grace with any thing more on the Subject, having given the Lords of the Admiralty, so many reasons why I ought not to be continued a Moment longer in so great a Trust, that I flatter myself that their Ldps will think it absolutely necessary for the Safety of His Majty's Fleet now under my Command, that I should be forthwith ordered home to answer for the great Ignorance I am charged with in every part of my Duty.

$174\frac{3}{4}$. March 16th. Copy of a letter from Admiral Thomas Mathews, on board the Namur in Mahon Harbour, to Vice Admiral Richard Lestock.—I have received Your Answers to my Replications to your Answers to the Queries I first sent you. I should not at present, had I time, trouble you with any Reply to them, but shall defer that till my Conduct shall be enquired into at a Court Martial. I shall therefore content Myself at this time with acquainting You, that I do not think Your Answers do by any Means justify Your Conduct in the late Action, and for fear that His Majty's Service should suffer for the future by Your Misconduct, I do therefore judge it is my indispensable Duty to order You home, where You will have time to prepare Yourself for Your Defence, and likewise to make good the many Neglects of Duty, You charge me with having been guilty of. You are therefore hereby directed & required forthwith to repair on board His Majty's Ship Salisbury, whose Commander will have My Orders to proceed directly with You to England, and I do hereby suspend You from all further Authority in His Majty's Fleet, till His Majty's Pleasure shall be known.

$174\frac{3}{4}$. Feby 12th. A report from the Head Quarters at Campo Santo of the Victory of the Allies over the Spaniards at that place on the 8th of that month, brought by the General Comte de Colloredo. In French. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1745. August $\frac{15\text{th.}}{26\text{th.}}$ Preliminary Articles between the King of Great Britain and the King of Prussia to serve as a Basis for a Treaty of Peace between the latter and the Queen of Hungary; signed by Lord Harrington at Hanover.—A Preamble and thirteen Articles in French. 7 pp.

1757. August 23rd. William Pitt to Sir Benjamin Keene, from Whitehall. Copy.—Most Secret and Confidential.—The most important & confidential Matter which I have the Honor of the Kings Commands, to open in this Dispatch to Your Excy; and His Majesty's Orders & Instructions relating to the same, herewith transmitted, cannot but affect Your Exc̃y, with the deepest Sense of the great and particular

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Trust, which the King is most graciously pleased to repose in Your known Experience, and long approved Abilities; And it is greatly hoped, that the State of Your Excy's Health will be found so well restored, by the Use of Medicinal Waters as to leave Nothing More to desire for the proper & ablest Discharge of a Commission of such high Moment, and which peculiarly demands the utmost Circumspection Vigilance, Delicacy & Address.

It is judged the most compendious and sure Method of opening & conveying to Yr Exc̃y with due Clearness & Precision, the Scope & End of the Measure in question to refer You to the Minute Itself, *in Extenso*, unanimously approved, by All His Majesty's Servants consulted in his Most secret Affairs; and containing the Sum and Substance as well as the Grounds of the King's Royal Intention, in this violent & dangerous Crisis: Which Minute is conceived in the following Words, vizt—

"Their Lordships having taken into consideration the formidable Progress of the Arms of France, and the Danger to Great Britain and her Allies, resulting from a total Subversion of the System of Europe; and more especially from the most pernicious Extension of the Influence of France, by the fatal Admission of French Garrisons into Ostend and Nieuport; Their Lordships are most humbly of Opinion, That Nothing can so effectually tend in the present unhappy Circumstances, to the Restauration of Europe in general, and in particular to the Successful Prosecution of the present just & necessary War, until a Peace can be made on safe & honorable Terms, as a More intimate Union with the Crown of Spain.

"In this necessary View, their Lordships most humbly submit their Opinion to Your Majesty's great Wisdom, That Overtures of a Negociation should be set on Foot with that Court, in order to engage Spain, if possible, to join their Arms to those of Your Majesty, for the obtaining a just & honorable Peace; and namely for recovering & restoring to the Crown of England, the most important Island of Minorca, with all the Ports & Fortresses of the same; as well as for reëstablishing Some Solid System in Europe. And in as much as it shall be found necessary for the attaining these great and essential Ends, to treat with the Crown of Spain, as an effectual Condition thereunto, concerning an Exchange of Gibraltar for the Island of Minorca with the Ports & Fortresses thereof: Their Ldsps are most humbly of an Unanimous Opinion, that the Court of Spain should without Loss of time be sounded, with respect to their Dispositions thereupon; And if the same shall be found favorable, that the said Negociation should be carried forward & ripened into Execution, with all possible Dispatch and Secresy.

"Their Ldsps are further of Opinion, That Satisfaction should be given to Spain on the Complaints touching the Establishments made by the Subjects of England, on the Mosquito Shore, and in the Bay of Honduras, since the Treaty concluded at Aix la Chapelle in October 1748 in order that all Establishments so made be evacuated."

Your Exc̃y being now informed, by the Perusal of the above Minute, of the Views and Consequence of the arduous, and critical Negotiation committed to Your Care, it becomes necessary by your guidance therein to furnish Your Exc̃y, by the several Inclosures herewith transmitted by Order of His Majesty, with such Lights, Informations, and Intelligences, concerning Either the fatal Events already come to pass, or the accumulating of more desperate Mischiefs now meditating, and too probably impending, as will enable your Exc̃y, to form Yourself, far

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better than any Deduction of Mine can do, the Melancholy Picture of the present Work.

Though His Majty is so fully persuaded of Your Exčy's distinguished Zeal for his Service, that the Suggestions of any Considerations, to animate You in this great Work, are so entirely superfluous, yet it is impossible for me to pass in Silence, that affecting & calamitous Part of the Subversion of Europe, namely the French Conquests & Desolations in Lower Saxony, which affords the afflicting Spectacle of His Majesty's Ancient Patrimonial Dominions, transmitted down with Glory is His Most illustrious House thro' a long Series of Centuries, now lying a Prey to France: And still farther the Fatality of His Majty's Army of Observation, now retiring under the Orders of His Royal Highness to Stade, exposed to the most alarming Uncertainties, whether even the Royal Magnanimity of His Majesty, seconded by the Valour and Ability of H.R.H., can find Means to surmount the cruel Necessity of receiving the Law of the Conqueror.

As it would be needless, to lead Your Exčy further on, in this gloomy Track of Mortifying Reflections, I will only observe before I pass to the Execution of the Plan now opened, that the Day is come, when the very inadequate Benefits of the Treaty of Utrecht, the indelible Reproach of the last Generation, are become the Necessary, but almost unattainable Wish of the Present, when the Empire is no more: the Ports of the Netherlands betrayed: the Dutch Barrier Treaty an empty Sound: Minorca, and with it the Mediterranean, lost; and America Itself precarious.

From this State of Things, calamitous as it is, Your Exčy has a fresh Proof, that Nothing can ever shake His Majty's Firmness, or abate one Moment His Royal Concern, for the Glory of His Crown, and the Rights of His Kingdoms; Nor can any Events withdraw the necessary Attention of His Majty's consummate Wisdom, from the proper Interests of Europe, or divert his generous Care from endeavouring to prevent the final Overthrow of all Europe, and [to support] Independency among the Powers of the Continent. In this salutary View, it is, That the King has in his great Prudence come to a Resolution of ordering the Dispositions of the Court of Madrid, in this calamitous Conjuncture to be sounded. And as the same shall be found favorable a Negotiation to be without Loss of time, opened on the grounds, and to the Ends contained in the Minute above recited.

The King is pleased to repose such Confidence in Your Exčy's Ability, and perfect Knowledge of the Court of Madrid, that His Majesty judges it unnecessary to send You particular Orders, and Instructions, as to the Method & Manner of breaking this Idea, or presenting it at the first View in Lights the most likely to captivate the several Characters and Passions of the Court with which you have to deal. It is hoped however, That the Spanish Dignity, & natural Feelings of the Duke of Alva, may on this Occasion coincide with the great transcendant Interest of Spain, who can no longer indulge the little false selfish Interest of a lucrative but inglorious & dangerous Neutrality, at the Expence of the Subjection of Europe, without weakly & shamefully renouncing her wise, & so much boasted capital Maxim, of reviving & reëstablishing the Independency and Lustre of the Spanish Monarchy: Nor can Mr Wall fail to discern, how particularly it imports a Minister to embrace with Ardour, the National & darling Point of Honor of the Crown he serves.

These Considerations, amongst many others, give reasonable grounds to hope that the Court of Spain, whatever its present unpromising

Complexion may be, cannot suffer Itself to be surprized and captivated by any alluring Offer, made, or to be made on the part of France; It being Self-Evident, that all Such Offers, however dazzling, can be Nothing, but the Price of a Dependance in Security & Dishonor.

I must not here omit, in Obedience to the King's Commands, to open further to Your Exčy, a very material concomitant Branch of the Measure in View, and naturally springing from It; which, as it concerns so nearly the Interests and favourite Wishes of the Presumptive Successor to the Crown of Spain, May, it is hoped, in Your Exčy's Hands, prove a Source from which Your Address may possibly derive Facility to your Negotiation, and add essential Strength to the Execution of a Belligerent Plan, should Your Exčy be so happy as to succeed in so great a Work. The favorite Object of the King of the two Sicilies, conformable to his non-Accession to the Treaty of Aranjuez, can be no other but the securing to his second Son, the Eventual Succession to the Kingdom His Sicilian Majesty now enjoys, in case he shall hereafter come to mount the Throne of Spain. The King is of Opinion that it is of the highest of Importance, that your Exčy should endeavour (in as much as there shall appear Day-Light in the Negotiation above pointed out) to penetrate the Disposition of the King & Royal Family of Spain, as well as of the Spanish Nation, with Respect to such a contingent Event; And I am commanded by His Majesty to recommend to Your Exčy the greatest Address and Circumspection in expressing and touching so delicate a Matter, concerning which We are so much in the Dark, and which so intimately & personally concerns the Interests, and affects the Domestick Passions of so many crowned Heads, and Princes of Spain. With Regard to the Court of Turin, from a Situation and Connection so essential to any Plan, that concerns Italy, it is superfluous to observe, that every Consideration dictates an extreme Caution & Reserve in bringing their Name in Question, till Things shall be in some Degree ripening, And whenever that shall be the Case, the more the Pride of Spain, is left to take the Lead, and call on the Powers of Italy to co-operate with Her, the better probably the Views of His Majesty may be answered, in rendering the Conditions of a firm & affectionate Ally the King of Sardinia more advantageous to that Prince, and beneficial to the future System of Europe. It may be useful to add here, that we understand on very good Grounds, the just Umbrage the Court of Naples takes at the Dangerous Designs of the House of Austria, whose Plan of Power in Italy, is visibly This, to render incommunicable the States of the Kings of the two Sicilies & Sardinia by cutting Italy in two, & possessing a Contiguity from the Tuscan Sea, to Saxony, and to Belgrade.

I am now before I close this long Dispatch, to discharge His Majesty's particular Commands. by recommending to Your Exčy in the strongest Manner, to use the utmost Precaution & Circumspection in the Overture of this Conditional Idea with regard to Gibraltar, least it should hereafter come, altho' Spain shall decline the Sole Condition of such an Intimacy, to be construed into a Promise to restore that Place to His Catholick Majesty. And Your Exčy will take especial Care thro' the whole Course of the Transaction relating to Gibraltar, to weigh & measure every Expression with the utmost Precision of Language, so as to put it beyond the possibility of the most Captious & Sophistical Interpretation, to wrest & torture this Insinuation, of an Exchange on the sole Terms above expressed, into a Revival and Renewal of any former pretended Engagement, with Respect to the Cession of the Place:

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And for greater & clearer Indication on Matters of this Importance, I am (tho' unnecessarily) expressly to acquaint Your Exčy, that the King can in no supposed Case, ever entertain the Thought of putting Gibraltar into the Hands of Spain, untill that Court by a Junction of their Arms to those of His Majty, shall actually and effectually recover & restore to the Crown of England, the Island of Minorca, with all its Fortresses, and Harbours.

With Regard to the Part of the Minute concerning the Establishments made by the British Subjects on the Musquito Shore, and in the Bay of Honduras, Your Exčy will observe on the Perusal of the inclosed Copy of Mr D'Abreu's last Memorial on that Subject, that Notwithstanding the Generality of that Paper, Yet towards the Conclusion of the Same, That Minister expressly gives to understand, That His Court would for the present content Themselves, with the Evacuation of the Mosquito Shore, and the recent Establismts in the Bay of Honduras, which he has explained himself to mean Those, made, as expresed in the Minute, since the Conclusion of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

I am sorry to find it necessary, at this Time, to mention again to Your Exčy, the King's great Anxiety for the Property of his Subjects concerned in the Anti-Gallican's Prize, which from the known Equity of His Cath. Majty, the King trusts, will receive a Decision, agreable to Justice, and the Friendship subsisting between the two Crowns.

1757, Sept. 26th. Sir Benjamin Keene to William Pitt, from Madrid. Copy.—Most Secret & Confidential. — I shall now hasten to give you an Account of the Execution of the important Commission, with which I am charged by His Majesty, in the Honor of Your Most Secret & Confidential Dispatch of the 23rd of Augt; Received by the Messenger Evans on the 10th Instant.

I have most seriously weighed, and combined together, the different Parts & Branches of that Dispatch. The touching Portrait you have made of the present unhappy State of Europe: The particular Misfortunes which lye so heavy upon Those Parts of it, wherein His Majesty is so nearly concerned: The Mischiefs we feel, and those we have but too much Reason to fear as impending over Us: Such Motives, Sir, joined to the true Sense of the Honor of being entrusted with a Commission calculated to put an End to such Calamities, have not failed to animate my Zeal for the publick Good, and to warm an Ambition in me, to be instrumental in the Completion of so great a Work.

By several Expressions in Your Dispatch you appear sufficiently informed of the present unfavorable Complexion of this Court, which being but too true, I have considered with more Care than Ordinary, the most proper Manner of procuring an Attentive Reception of the Insinuation I had to make to the Spanish Minister. I obtained it by a previous Conversation I had with him, under the Pretence of asking an Hour more at his Leisure; and I was not mistaken when I imagined, that if I gave him an Opporttnity of venting his Passion in this short Conversation I should hear less of it, in the more important One I had asked of him.

As what passed in this Visit, is applicable in great Measure to our subsequent Interview, I shall take the Liberty to acquaint You, that He bewailed in a warm Fluency of Words, his uneasy & dangerous situation: which he attributed to the Usage he had met with from Those he had desired to serve. Two Points (not to trouble you with disagreable wandering Narrations) were uppermost in his Mind. The Insults,

Spain had met with from our Privateers; whereof, he said, not a single one had been chastised during the two Years in which they had lorded it over her Coasts, & Subjects, neither sparing their Properties, nor their Lives. What could he (Mr Wall) say, to the Reproaches that fell upon him from all Parts, in Excuse or Alleviation of such Grievances? The Form of Our Government might be something to *Those* who knew, or cared for it; But who were They in Spain who did either? On the contrary, the general Way of reasoning was; what Friendship could be cultivated or preserved, with a Nation that could not, or would not chastize its notorious Delinquents?

The next Point was, upon what he called Our Usurpations in America; when he ran out pretty largely and did not spare his Minister Abreu, for solliciting an Answer to his Memorial on that subject, which, he said, he ought to have left to Our Choice to give or not.—The other Parts of this Minister's Conduct, did not escape the Censure of his Principal; but it was not, for being too active, or lively in his Proceedings with his Majesty's Ministers.

As my design was to let him satisfy his Passion *now*, I contented myself with Short Answers; and he appointed me to meet Him the next Morning pretty early, at his Appartment, and not in his Office.

I was punctual to his Time, & addressed myself in a Manner to revive our old Friendship & Confidence. I told Him, he had been a little warm the Day before; but surely the unaffected deferring the Punishments of some Villains on either Side, was not an object to stop the greater Views and Ideas, that these Calamitous Times might make it necessary for Our Courts, to take into their Consideration.—He broke out again—Not a single Villain to have been punished in two Years! How can I support myself. You, sais he, know this Country as well as myself, how can I hold up my Head:—But not to go on in the old Round, I told him, that as to that other Point of his Grief & his Resentment against us, on what he called the Usurpations, I had all the Reason imaginable to be persuaded, he would receive Satisfaction by the first Courier Mr D'Abreu dispatched to Him.

I beg leave in this Place to give an Account of the Reasons of my Proceeding, in mentioning this Point to the Spanish Minister. It is indeed made part of the Opinion of the Council, and follows the great Conditional Proposal to this Court: but its being so widely different in its Nature, and having no connection with that important Point, otherwise than as a *Means*, not a Condition for entering into a closer Union with Spain, I thought proper to make use of it as *such* in order to put the Minister in a better Disposition, to hear what I had further to say to Him.

It was here that he again blamed Abreu, and entered into a Detail with me of what had happened from the Time he told me, that the King of Spain, out of Regard to our Circumstances with France, was willing to remit those disputed Points, to a friendly Determination between the two Courts.—What had been done by Us since that time? Not so much as a Memorial answered.—What Calumny had not been raised against him by their Council, for agreeing to submit to a Discussion, Matters so evidently the Property of the Crown of Spain; Whose Rights had been invalited by such a Concession? In a Word, Sir, That I may not be too prolix in Particularities on this Point of Restitutions, I may collect the whole in presuming, that I believe Spain will endeavour to do herself, what She calls, Justice, if she thinks, we do not. For such I take the Meaning of Mr Wall to have been, when he let drop the

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following Expressions, "That on several Occasions and Epochs, the Spanish Governors, in Virtue of their usual Orders & Instructions, to defend the Territories committed to their charge, had driven the English Logwood Cutters & other Intruders out of the Places of their Labour & Residence, without Imputation of having committed any Act of Hostility against Great Britain; on the contrary, the two Nations had continued in Friendship, till in the course of Time, by the Negligence of Spanish Governors, and the Artifices of the Logwood-cutters, the latter crept back again into their Huts on the Bogs and Lakes, which gave Room to new Disputes. That Spain had fourteen Sail of Ships of War at Sea, and could add Six more to them when She pleased."

Before I finish the Article about Restitution of American Possessions I beg Leave to acquaint you, That when I informed Mor Wall, of the Satisfaction Mor D'Abreu would have on this Point, I did not think fit, to mention, that Gentleman's Concession with Regard to the Epoch, from whence the Possessions in Question were to be restored for the present; And I find likewise, that in the last Letter Mor D'Abreu has wrote on his Conferences with His Majtys Ministers he mentions nothing of those Limitations, or his having agreed to any Facilities of the kind: I left therefore the Matter to take its Course.

I ask Pardon for so long a Preamble; but I knew not, how to give His Majesty a true Idea of the Dispositions of Things and Persons here, without the Trouble of such a previous Detail, before I should go on to lay before the King, my Proceedings upon the important Orders with which I have been honoured.

I have already mentioned my Endeavours, to procure some sort of Return of the old Friendship & Confidence between Mor Wall & myself, in which I was not entirely unsuccessful: And as I flatter myself You will believe, I did my best Endeavours, to set your Instructions in the true Light; and to accommodate Them to the Temper and Disposition of the Person to whom I addressed Them, it will be superfluous to acquaint you, how I opened to Him, The great Scenes of Misfortunes with which Europe was oppressed; It's Liberties destroyed; and the only Remedy for putting a stop to these Calamities: The Glory and Advantage whereof, would redound to his Cath. Majesty, in whose Power it was, to bring this great Object to bear.

Let me beg Leave, Sir, to assure You, That when by the course of my Conversation to Him, which was fair & friendly, I came to the Insinuation (for I would not call it a Proposition at its first Birth) of the Recompence Spain would receive for joining her Arms to Those of His Majesty, in order to put The King in Possession of the Island of Minorca, with all It's Ports and Fortresses; which Recompence was Nothing Less, than the long wished for Restitution of Gibraltar; I used all the Precaution You were pleased to prescribe to me, in not giving any Handle to Spain, to add new Pretensions, or Force to antiquated ones, from any Hint or Expression on my Part.

I have used greater Brevity in giving His Majty an Account of the Part I have acted on this delicate Occasion; in order to come to what is much more material for His Majesty's Knowledge, I mean, the manner in which Mor Wall received this Insinuation and *Préssentiment* of the Idea of his Court.

The weight of the Business gained the Attention it deserved. His lively Imagination, wanted no Information of the wretched Circumstances in which Europe was near overwhelmed at present, nor did his Memory want to be refreshed, by my recapitulating to Him, the noble Maxims he proposed to follow, when he first came into Office.—After running thro'

both these Subjects with great Precision, he replied to my Insinuation about the conditional Restitution of Gibraltar, with a cool Politeness, "That I knew, He was a Stranger in this Country, and *alone* without Aid or Support, from any of his Colleagues, whose Inclinations, as well as the general Bent of the Nation, were not for entering into a War against France in our Favour."—He accused England of ruining the Credit, he might have had with this Nation, if we had supported Him by Acts of Justice, and Attention, tho' we should have strained a Point to serve Him: a Credit he said, "That would have been warmly employed for the Service of Both Crowns, notwithstanding all the suspicions his Birth and Education might have exposed him to: but both the one and the other, made but weak Impressions on a Mind, that, by the Experience, and Knowledge it had gained in England, saw, that he could not better repay his Obligations to Spain, than by cultivating a sincere Friendship between Her, and England;" And I thought I observed, something of a Regret, either that this Proposition should come too late, or in Circumstances, when he would not, or dared not, make use of it.

You will blame the Length of my Letter, if I charge it with more Particularities than is necessary for His Maj^ty's forming a true Idea of what has passed here; I shall therefore cut short in this Place, since there needs no farther Addition to show Mo^r Wall's Resolution, not to charge himself with, nor mention, much less support, the entering into did the vigorous Measures, that the Execution of this Project required; Neither did he give me the least Room to think (but quite the Contrary) that he would take Notice of it, to his Master, or to his Colleagues.

Whoever is here upon the Spot, Sir, will see and bewail the Indifference with which the present situation of Europe is regarded in the *Highest* Places at this Court; And how easily their Thoughts are diverted from such interesting Objects, and employed in very trivial Occasions, of which I could give You fresh Instances. And Whoever sees the Nature of this Administration, will be but too well convinced, that there is neither Spirit, Activity, or Union of Sentiments amongst Them, to flatter himself or their daring to propose on any Account whatsoever, the drawing the Sword against the French in favour of Hereticks, to *Those*, who I presume will rather look out for Excuses to cover their Tameness, than for Means to support their Honor & Independency.

I make these Reflexions, Sir, in order to reply to that Part of Your Dispatch, wherein You are pleased to mention my addressing Myself to the Characters, and Passions of Such of the Court as I have to deal with. They are all of them reduced to Mo^r. Wall alone. There are four Secretaries of State, who are Chiefs in their separate Departments. He that is charged with State Affairs, has nothing to do with the Marine, War, or Finances; And were I to address myself to either of the Latter on such Subjects as the Present, They would shrug up their Shoulders, and set me worse than I am with Mo^r Wall, for this unusual suspicious Application.—The Duke of Alva has long been absent from Court, and has Permission still to prolong his Absence. He seems tired of meddling in Political Affairs. The King loves him, but the Queen does not care to trust or confide in his Influence over Her Royal Consort, and cuts it short; Nor will She allow of too great a Harmony between the rest of the Ministers.

It would be a Task above the present State of my Strength, to give You a thorough Description of this Court. I will only say in general, that the Secretary at War—Eslava, led by some Warm headed Young

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Relations, is rather inclined to War against Us. The Marine Secretary Ariga, would have no War at all, but in case of one, rather against us, than for us: And the Count de Valparaïso—who has the Finances, would rather increase his Treasure, and not employ it, either for, or against us. Give me Leave therefore, Sir, to refer it to Your better Judgment, whether from these Qualities, either of Ministers or Principals, it would not be Illusion in me, to flatter myself, with raising the least Spark of that generous Spirit, which Spain has so great & noble an Opportunity of exerting for her own Good & that of the Publick.

Permit me, Sir, at present, to say a Word or two, in Answer to that Idea which is proposed as a concommitant Branch of the Measure in View; I mean, the facilitating the Designs & Desires of the King of the two Sicilies, to secure to his second Son, the Possession of Those Kingdoms, in Case he should mount the Throne of Spain.

That Matter is indeed unhappily out of the Question, by the Non-Attention, or Refusal of the great Point now offered to the Court of Spain. But in the Supposition of a Negotiation begun upon it, I believe it would not have been agreable to the King of Spain, to have heard any Mention made of his Brother of the two Sicilies, by England, or any other foreign Power whatever. Those matters are looked on by this Court as Family Concerns, in which no others are to meddle, The King of Spain expects Submission to his Will & Example, and D^{n} Carlos does not care to make the Figure of a Sort of Vassal. From these two different Principles, the two Courts are not always in the best Humour with Each other. The two Kings write to One Another by every Courier, but They never talk of their Affairs: Their Letters are onely accounts of the Game They have killed in the foregoing Week. It has happened accidentally, since I received the Honor of your Letter, that I have been authentically informed, That when the Neapolitan Ambassador, has made Application to this Court on the Subject before us, He has been told, that surely the King of Naples may be content with the Crown of Spain in the same Manner his elder Brother now wears it.

As to the Opinion of the Generality of the Spanish Nation, with Respect to the Succession of Naples, it is, That those Dominions should revert to the Crown of Spain, as being conquered by its Arms and Treasure; and that the late King & his Queen, had not Power or Right to separate it from the Monarchy.

It is Time, I should come to the last Period of this Tentative upon the Court of Spain, to support her own Independency with that of the Rest of Europe; and I am sorry to add, that if the foregoing Part of this Letter, gave no Hopes of Success in that Attempt, what now follows will be a much Stronger Confirmation of their Repugnance, or rather absolute Refusal to come into such Salutary Measures.

On the 19th Inst. I received a Note from Mo^{r} Wall, desiring to see me before the French Ordinary departed that Evening.—It was to communicate to me a long Letter he had received in Figures, from Mo^{r} D'Abreu, which He read to me in a very grave Manner, telling me, he would spare me the Pain of hearing any of his Observations upon it.—The Facts would be sufficient. They were reduced as well as I remember to three: His mentioning the Hints given him by Part of His Majesty's Servants, that he should have a favorable Answer to his Memorial upon the Affair of the Mosquito Shore and Honduras.—To this Mo^{r} Wall said, he had done wrong to speak of it to Our Ministry any more. Had he (Wall) been in England he should have left it entirely to their Pleasure.—The Second Point was upon the Interpretation of the Treaty

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of 1667, with regard to Counterband Goods; and our retracting from that Interpretation with Respect to French East Indian Goods.—The Third related to the not punishing our Privateers, after all the fair Words that had been given to Spain. On all these points Mr Wall, has wrote him a very Sharp Letter, which I apprehend, will sharpen his Expressions still more than those he has hitherto made use of.

I gained but little by endeavouring to set these lesser Matters in a true Light, in opposing Them to the greater Objects in View: but it was much more easy to irritate than convince.—"Are these Times and Circumstances, to talk on such Points as the Liberties of Europe, and a closer Union with Spain; when You have given Us, so much Room to be dissatified with You; and not only *Us*, but your Enemies the French & the Austrians, who are continually blowing up the Coals against You, for Your Behaviour toward *Us*? What worse can happen to us, when the Liberties of Europe are gone than what you do to us? If we are to be despised let it be by the strong, & by our own Blood & Relations: And what are we to expect from You in Your Successes, if such is Your Treatment in the present State of your Affairs. You may possibly make a Peace, and I hear there are already some Overtures made to France; Perhaps," says he, "by the Danish Minister who is lately arrived there; but, continued he, I shall leave it as a Legacy, not to be Friends with England, after her Peace with France, if we have not Satisfaction for the Complaints I have mentioned:" Hinting, that we might be mistaken, if we thought Ourselves secure from the Resentment of Spain, if we made up our Affairs with France.

What shall I say, Sir, in Excuse for this long disagreable Letter, unless that in Answer to such a Commission as I was honoured with, It was necessary His Maj^ty^ should see every Step that I have taken, & the unfruitful Effects of Them, which I have chosen to lay before The King, rather in Mr Wall's own Words, and Manner, than by my Conception of his Meaning; and from them will best appear, what is to be hoped or apprehended from this Country.

Sure I am, that I need not say a Word of the Pride & Honour I should have been covered with if in this late Part of my Life, my little Fortune & Abilities, had not met with such unsurmountable Obstacles in the execution of His Maj^ty's^ Commands;—But since I have not had that Happiness, I beg leave, to repeat my most humble Prayers to His Majesty, That the King would be most graciously pleased, to grant me that Relief, which Nothing but the uncertain and bad State of my Health, that frequently renders me incapable of satisfying my Zeal for his Royal Service, could ever have obliged me to request, as long as His Majesty should have thought proper to accept my poor Services at the Court where I reside.

1761. June 8th. Copy of a letter from Lord Bute to Sir Joseph Yorke.—Private.—The King having been pleased to Order the Allowance of Two Hundred Pounds a Year, which was made by His late Majesty, to Our private Correspondent in Sweden, named Wilkinson, to be continued to him: as the Quarterly Payments of that Sum, have been hitherto drawn for by the Dutch Minister, at Stockholm who was authorized to make these Draughts as I understand by order from the Greffier; I am to desire that You will now apply to that Minister, to send Directions to Mr Letocart to draw for the future upon Mr William Davis, at the Treasury here, for the same Quarterly Sums, as were before drawn for, upon My Lord Holdernesse, and to pay the same as usual to Mr. Wilkinson, with whom He is well acquainted.

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1761. Sept. 18th Copy of a Paper delivered to the King by Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt.—Mr. Wall has declared, in a Paper delivered to the Earl of Bristol the 28th past, that the Memorial, which Mo[r] de Bussy presented here, by order of his Court, concerning the Disputes of Spain with Great Britain, was a Step taken *with the full Consent, Approbation, and Pleasure of His Catholick Majesty.*

The said French Memorial specifies three Points of Dissension which subsist between England and Spain; 1[mo] *The Restitution of Prizes taken on the Subjects of Spain during the present War*—2[do] *Liberty to the Spanish Nation of Fishing on the Bank of Newfoundland*—3[tio] *The Destruction of the English Establishments formed on the Spanish Territory in the Bay of Honduras;* and further declares, that, if the Catholick King should, on Account of these Disputes, determine on War, His Most Christian Majesty is engaged to take Part therein.

This unjust & unexampled Proceeding of the Court of Spain, by enforcing her Demands on England, thro' the Channel, and by the Compulsion of a Hostile Power, denouncing eventually future War in Conjunction, while Spain was still professing Amity and Friendship with Great Britain; and the full Declaration and Avowal, at last made by the Spanish Ministry, of a total Union of Councils and Interests between the two Monarchies of the House of Bourbon, are Matters of so high and urgent a Nature, as calls indispensably on his Majesty to take forthwith such necessary and timely Measures, as God has put into his Hands, for the Defence of the Honour of His Crown, and of the just and essential interests of His Majesty's People.

It is therefore most humbly submitted to His Majesty's Wisdom, That Orders be forthwith sent to the Earl of Bristol to deliver a Declaration signed by his Excellency, to the above Effect, and to return immediately to England without taking Leave.

1762. Sept. 24th. Copy of a Secret Dispatch from the Duke of Bedford to Lord Egremont, from Paris.—In my Letter of the 22[nd] inst: by Mo[r] de Choiseul's Courier, I told your Lordship that I should see that Minister to Day, and endeavour to bring him back to the Points so strangely departed from.

I, accordingly, have seen him, and the Duke de Choiseul this Morning; and I enclose to your Lordship herewith their Project, with the Alterations in the Margin, as finally adjusted between Us, on each Particular; By which I flatter myself it will appear, that I have brought back every Thing to the same Situation They were in, and as I stated them to be, in my former Dispatches of the 15th and 19th instant.

After what I have already wrote to your Lordship, on the 21[st], upon the very great Change made in my Full Powers and Instructions, since I had the Honor of leaving His Majesty's Presence, it may appear almost unnecessary to say any Thing farther of it here, and the more so, as it cannot possibly enter into any Man's [head] to conceive, that, unless I was entirely divested of Prudence, I could possibly covet a Latitude, which might be of so dangerous a Consequence to myself, and that Nothing but my ardent Desires of carrying into Execution his Majesty's Desires of giving Peace to his Subjects and Mankind in general, could have induced me to take this arduous Task upon myself. But when I consider the very different Light this Circumstance must place me in at this Court, where your Lordship, by your Letters to Count Choiseul, had represented me in a Manner I as little sought for, as I think I deserve, and when I reflect that possibly the Difficulties I have already met with, may have been occasioned in some Measure by the French

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Ministry finding a Person, represented to them as authorized to conclude and sign without any further Reference to his Court, to be in Fact as much bound to the contrary as M^r^ Stanley was last Year, I do apprehend that these Restrictions must occasion Distrust as well as delays, which together must prove fatal to the Negociation, at least to the Completion of it within the Time fixed by His Majesty for the Meeting of Parliament, I will add (tho' I hope it is needless) that, desirous as I own I am of Peace, and strengthened as the Desire is, by the Knowledge of the same Sentiments in the Breast of my Royal Master, yet I trust, I should never (were my Powers ever so extensive) have submitted to sign any Terms, which I was not persuaded were fully consistent with the Honor, as well as Orders, of the King, and the true Interests of my Country. If therefore His Majesty shall be pleased to reinstate me in the same Situation in which, I always understood by my Instructions, I was, when I left his Presence, I hope to be yet able to sign the Preliminaries before the Middle of next Month, as the Courier sent to Spain, will (as the Duke de Choiseul assures me) be back by the 6th of next Month ; And I think there will be the less Objection to grant me this Latitude, as your Lordship will certainly be able to signify to me in Time His Majesty's Pleasure, in the fullest and clearest Manner, upon every particular Point of this arduous and important Negociation.

P.S. I objected very strongly to the specific Mention of the *Savannah* in the Article for Restitution of Conquests, *that may have been made* during the Course of the Negociation. But the French Ministers assured me, They only meant it as a Bait for Spain, in which the Bailli de Solar (who was present at the Conference) perfectly agreed with Them.—And, in Fact, it can be no more ; as the general Words of that Article without any Specification of that Island or Newfoundland, would naturally have included both.—With regard to the 6^th^ Article I flatter myself, His Majesty will think that Point fully settled to his Satisfaction, as the Words *dans tout son Cours* must secure to us the Navigation of the whole *Mississippi* whether that of the *Ibberville* thro' the Lakes be illusory or not.—With Regard to the Epochs for the Cessation of Hostilities at Sea, I send no Project of an Article, my Time having been so much [taken] up with Points of nicer Discussion ; But I presume there will be no Difficulty on that Head, as my Instructions authorized me to extend the Term of Six Weeks to the Canary Islands without which I am sure They would not conclude.

1762. October 19th. Copy of a Dispatch from the Duke of Bedford to Lord Egremont, from Paris.—Your Lordship's Dispatch of the 14^th^ Instant, and your separate Letter of the same Date, were delivered to me this Morning, at this Place, by [the Messenger] King. Your Lordship is still pleased to adhere to your Opinion, "of the Deviations of the Court of France from their original Agreement in many instances, as well as the Backwardness of the Catholick King, and the high and obstinate Language of the Marquess Grimaldi ;" and to ascribe it to the perfect Security of the Court of Madrid with regard to the Havanna, and to their confident Expectations of the fatal Consequences, which must have attended the Failure in that Attempt, to His Majesty's Fleet & Army, which was according to that Supposition, communicated to the Ministers of Versailles, and had a like effect upon their Councils. As I shall not enter hypothetically into this Debate, and shall only observe on your Lordships Letter, as far as relates to my own justification, I shall first dispute the Fact of the French Ministers having departed in any material Point from the original Agreement, tho' that

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Question is more than once begged by your Lordship, & as often denied by me. And it would give me the greatest Concern, could I not with great Truth deny it, as I should otherwise have justly incurred the Displeasure of my Royal Master; And indeed I do aver that except in those particulars which were necessarily occasioned, by blending in one Sketch of Preliminary Articles the Affairs of Spain & Portugal, (which I was obliged to do for the safety of the latter) no new Matter of any Consequence is introduced by the French Ministers in their own favour contradictory to their former Agreement; but on the contrary, I have gained upon Them, as well as in the 6th Article, where the Navigation of the Mississippi is given to us *dans tout son cours*, as in the 16th and 19th where, by the Insertion of the Words—*dans l'Empire*, His Majesty's Engagements with the King of Prussia are most religiously fulfilled. I must likewise once more venture to differ in opinion with your Lordship, as to the high and obstinate Language of the Marquess Grimaldi, for tho' I have in former Dispatches represented him as ill-inclined to Peace, and puerile in some of his Arguments, yet I never have stated him to Your Lordship, as of a high & obstinate Behaviour, and indeed I must do him the Justice to say, that I believe his Hands were tied up by his own Court from signing with me on the Terms I offered him, most probably depending, as You suggest, upon their perfect Security with regard to the Havanna, and likewise that he always behaved with the utmost Civility towards me. Having, in order to justify myself, gone so far, permit me, My Lord, to touch a little on these Points, in which I am informed I am blamed for giving way. The First, & most Capital, is in the 4th Article, where there is an Omission of the *Inspection Raisonable*. This was so strongly stated to me by the French Ministers, as personally repugnant to the French King, that I thought I might, upon that Monarch's giving his *Parole Royale*, which is inserted in the Article, go so far, as to recommend to His Majesty's Consideration this small Attention which I knew would be so acceptable to His Most Christian Majesty. This was all I ventured to do, as Your Lordship will see in looking back to my Dispatch of the 15th of last Month. In the 5th Article relating to Dunkirk the *pourvû* which I had never given up, is reinstated, instead of the Word *après*, which doubtless as it altered the Sense would have justly, had I receded from the Point, have brought Blame on myself. Did my Time permit me, or did the Words in dispute in the 10th Article, relating to the East Indies, merit the taking up so much of Your Lordship's Time, I could explain why these Ministers, tho' they care little about it themselves, insisted on adding the Word *Possessions* to *Comptoirs*, but all I shall say to it at present is that, when I was asked by them, whether We really intended to give them up Pondicherri, upon my replying to them, We did, I had not Sophistry enough to convince them, nor desire to make use of it, if I had, that such a large City as Pondicherri could be justly included under the Word *Comptoir*, or trading House.

I shall in obedience to His Majesty's Commands, most carefully avoid quoting any Thing to the Ministers here, of Your Lordships confidential Conversation with Mr de Nivernois, in order, as Your Lordship observes, to prevent the disagreeable Consequencee of a Disavowal, which might be of infinite Detriment to that Minister, as I fear he has never been authorized by his own Court, to go so far as Your Lordship informs me he has done.

P.S.—I have this Moment received Your Lordships of the 12th inst, from the Comte de Choiseul; and I beg leave to congratulate you on the continued Success of his Majesty's Arms.

THREE LISTS OF JACOBITE PAPERS.

No. I.—LETTERS and PAPERS taken out of the Pockets and Table Drawers at Colonel Cecils [with observations].

No. 1. A letter from C. H. to Col[o] Cecil dated Bristol Sept[r] 12, 1739.	This letter Col[o] Cecil said was from Capt: Hardy, as were the others that were signed C. H.
2. Do. to Do. Paris Jan[y] $\frac{2}{13}$, 1739.	These Letters contain only Compliments & News, & an Invitation to Paris. They were taken & brought away because it was observed that in some of the Subsequent Ones the Writer appears Solicitous about his Letters being opened.
3. Do. to Do. March 11, 1739.	
No. 4. An epistle from Cleopatra to Mark Antony at Rome: in Verse with an Introduction in Prose.	This seems to be a Compliment to the Pretender under the Character of Cæsar.
5. A Paper entitled a Scheme to be proposed by the Trustees to the Procurator Gen[l] without Date or Name.	This Paper is in Cant Words but appears to be a Scheme for invading this Kingdom, by Spain during His Maj[ty's] Absence, to be supported by France.
6. A Paper dated Dec[r] 10[th] from Paris (no year).	This seems to have [been] torn from a Letter from Mad[me] de Mezieres & to be written in her hand. Containing an Advertisem[t] of France intending to make War upon England *this Summer*, cet Eté, and the Dutch will be neuter.

N.B. There were a few other Papers taken in this Bundle which upon revising appear to be of no Importance.

No. II. LIST of PAPERS taken in Col. Cecil's Bureau [with observations].

No. 1. } Letters or rather Copies 2. } of Letters without Sig- 3. } nature, Place, date or Direction.	These Letters seem to be written in the Year 1742 from Paris, by some Agent of the Pretender's who gives an Account of the Steps he is taking to induce the French to invade England in favour of the Pretender; He says his Proposal is what Mr. Ba: (who is in the following Line called his Lordship) suggested, viz:—that if the English Forces then Ordered for Flanders, should actually be transported thither, in that Case the K—— might land with (S 1721)

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or tenn thousand ffrench troops upon the Coast of Sussex, Kent, or Essex, and march directly to London wher he was persuaded His Mãtie would be received with general satisfaction, and joynd by such Members as would determine the rest of the Kingdom to follow the Example of the Capitall, and that if a small body wer sent at the same time into Scotland the speedy Acquisition of that Kingdom, And the Numbers that would take Arms in itt for the Service of the lawfull Sovereign, would convince His most Harddened Enemys that they could have No reasonable hope but in His Majesty's Clemency.

N.B. In the Paper No. 3 Mention is made, that he finds the French Minister in England's Accounts with regard to the Dispostions of the People in favour of the Pretender, are more favourable since he has convers'd with the Ea: Barrimore.

No. 4. A torn bit of Paper containing what follows

For

805, 347, 1339, 1375, 1200.

No. 5. A Letter signed Tho: Carte, and directed to Col: Cecil dated July 11, 1738.

This Letter is only to acquaint the Col: that Mr Perrot will wait upon him.

N.B. Mr. Perrot is mentioned in the Letters from C. H. to be in treaty with him for hiring his House at Paris.

No. 6. An Anonymous Letter to Mr Cecil.

This Letter appears to have been written at the time that Lord Harrington issued his Warrant for apprehending Carte some Years ago, and is in his Justification.

No. III. LIST of PAPERS found in different Parts of Colonel Cecil's House [with observations].

No. 1. An English Cypher in Figures & Cant Words very much worn.

N.B. There are Figures in it Standing for the Names of Colo: Cecil & Mr Carte.

No. 2. A Paper containing Some Lines decyphered, wherein the above Cypher was wrapped up.

The Writing in this Paper seems to be of the Same hand Writing with the three Copys No 1, 2, 3 in

List II. supposed to be of Letters from the Pretenders Agent at Paris.

No. 3. A Scrap of Paper without name or date. This is in the same hand writing with y^e^ Copys above mentioned, & seems to be part of a Jacobite Correspondence.

No. 4. a Lett^r^ Dated Dec^r^ 12^th^ N.S. 1742, Signed T. Lacy, and directed To Mr. Dawkins. This Letter appears to be written from Paris and to be from Lord Sempil, Lacy standing for Sempil in the Cypher, but the name Dawkins is not to be found in it that was wrapt up in a blank Cover. Part of the said Letter is written in Cant Words which appear by the Key to signify, that nothing material has been done in the Pretender's Affair since his last, tho' the French Ministry seem more desirous than ever to forward it; and that the Delay seems to proceed in a great Measure from the Cardinal's bad state of Health.

N.B. M^r^ Drake, as appears by the Cypher, stands in this Letter for the Pretender, Mess^rs^ Andrews—the French Ministers, & Ashley—the Cardinal de Fleury.

N.B. There are several Letters from the late Dutchess of Buckinham, which are not legible.

1765. Jan^y^ 5th. Abstract of Grievances of British Subjects in Portugal from 1760–1763 with their applications for Redress. Enclosed in M^r^ Sedgwick's letter of this date. 7 pp.

1765. Oct. 25. The 10^th^, 23^rd^, & 24^th^ Articles of the Treaty of Adrianople of 1675, quoted by M^r^ Sedgwick *à propos* to the case of Mr. W[ortley] M[ontague], and enclosed in his letter of this date. 1 p.

1764. March 6th. A Copy of a Representation made to the King by the Board of Trade with reference to the Newfoundland Fisheries.—It is signed by Lord Hillsborough, Edward Eliot, Edward Bacon, George Rice, and Lord Orwell:—

In Obedience to Your Majesty's Commands, signified to us by the Earl of Halifax, One of Your Maj^ty's^ Principal Secretaries of State; in His Lordsp^s^ Letter to us of the 25th ult^o^, We have taken into Consideration the Propositions offered on the Part of the Court of France for regulating the concurrent Fishery of the Two Nations on that part of the Coast of Newfoundland, where, by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, the Subjects of France are permitted to carry on such Fishery; And, as it appeared to us, upon mature Consideration of these Propositions, to be very doubtful in Point of Law whether Your Majesty can enforce such Regulations as are therein proposed, considering them either in a general Light, or with Reference to the Act of King William, for

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encouraging the Trade to Newfoundland, We thought it Our Duty to communicate these Propositions to Your Majty's Advocate, Attorney, and Sollicitor General, and to desire Their Opinion upon the following Questions; vizt.

1st. Whether the several Regulations proposed are consistent with the Act of Parliament of the 10th & 11th of Willm the 3d Cap: 25th to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland?

2d. Whether Your Majesty can legally enter into, and has any Power to enforce such Regulations, so far as they relate to the Subjects of Great Britain, either in the Substance of such Regulations, or in the Mode of carrying them into Execution?

We have accordingly received this Day, and humbly beg Leave to annex a Copy of the Report of Your Majesty's Advocate, Attorney, and Sollicitor General . . . .

We cannot however, avoid observing to Your Majesty, that we find upon perusing the several Articles of this Proposal, That, in the 13th Article, the Ambassador of the French Court has revived and introduced the extraordinary Position, that Cape Ray and Point Riche are one and the same Place; Which Position we humbly conceive to be evasive and groundless, not warranted either by the Letter or Construction of the Treaty of Utrecht, and ought, upon all Occasions, to be deemed absolutely inadmissible.

1764. March 6th. Copy of the Report referred to in the foregoing paper.—Signed by George Hay, Sir Fletcher Norton, and William de Grey afterwards Lord Walsingham:—

. . . . We have taken Mr Pownall's Letter, and the two Questions therein Stated, and the Project sent therewith, and hereunto annexed into Our Consideration; and are humbly of Opinion:

1st. That the Articles of this Project are not consistent with the Act of 10th & 11th of King William the Third cap: 25, for the Encouragement of the Trade to Newfoundland . . . .

2d. We humbly conceive that the Crown cannot legally enter into nor has power to Enforce such Regulations, The same being contrary to the Statute of King William as far as they relate to the Subjects of Great Britain, either in the Substance, or in the Mode of carrying them into Execution.

1764. April 3rd. Copy of the Preliminary Articles of Peace Friendship & Alliance entered into between the English & the Deputies of the Seneca Nation by Sir William Johnson Bart. His Majesty's Sole Agent & Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Parts of North America & Colonel of the Six Nations &c. [9 Articles 3 pp. Signed by Sir William Johnson and eight Indian Chiefs, the latter signing by their *totems*.]

1762. Octr. 7th. Copy of a letter from Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg to George Grenville from Kirchayn, in French, announcing his expectation of the speedy evacuation of Cassel by the enemy.

1763. Septr 24th. Copy of a letter of compliments, in French, from Count Moltke to Mr Titley from Friedensbourg expressing the pleasure that the King of Denmark will have in keeping Mr Titley at his Court, Enclosed in Mr Titley's letter to Edward Weston of Septr 29th.

Extracts from the Lords and Commons Journals with reference to the case of M^r^ Wilkes. Undated. 4 pp.

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Copy of an undated Memorial addressed by Edward Weston to the Duke of Newcastle.—Humbly shewing:—

That the Alnage Office in the Kingdom of Ireland was constituted and appointed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 18^th^ Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, *etc.*

That the whole Profits of the Alnage Office arise from certain Fees & Forfeitures granted by the said Act, and paid by the Clothiers.

That in the Year 1666, the first Grant of the said Office was made by King Charles the Second to the Earl of Arran for Sixty one Years.

That in the Year 1717, it was granted by King George the First to William Molesworth Esq^r^ for Thirty one Years.

That upon the Expiration of the last mentioned Patent, His late Majesty King George the Second was pleased to grant the Alnage Office to Your Memorialist, being then Principal Secretary to the Earl of Harrington Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the Term of his Natural Life.

Now your Memorialist humbly represents, that having served His Majesty's Royal Great Grandfather and Grandfather in the Secretary's Office in England under three secretarys of State, for the Space of Twenty Years, He contracted therein, by his long sedentary Application to Publick Business, the very painfull Distemper of the Stone, by which his Health has been greatly impaired and his Life often endangered.

In consideration whereof Your Memorialist most humbly implores your Grace's Protection, that by your favourable Representation and Intercession, he may obtain a Grant of such Term of Years in the said Office, pursuant to the Act of Parliament above recited, as the King in his great Wisdom, and Princely Regard to an old laborious, and faithfull Servant of the Crown, shall judge to be expedient.

1763. Sept^r^ 7th. Copy of a Warrant, addressed to Richard Neville Neville Esqre, Paymaster of the Pensions, to pay to Edward Weston, during the Kings Pleasure, in consideration of his eminent and faithful services of upwards of forty years, a Pension of 750*l.* per annum.—Signed by the King, and countersigned by George Grenville, Thomas Orby Hunter, and James Harris.—An endorsement in the handwriting of Edward Weston states that: "Y^e^ word *upwards* was inserted by mistake instead of *near*, which was my own account, but I did not see y^e^ Warrant till being actually signed by y^e^ King it was too late for correction."

1764. April 23rd. Copy of Minutes of a Cabinet Council held at Great George Street.—Present: the Duke of Bedford, Lord Sandwich, Lord Gower, Lord Egmont, Lord Hillsborough, and Lord Halifax:—

After mature Deliberation it is the Opinion of their Lordships, that the Claim of France to an exclusive Fishery is totally inadmissible now, and at all Times; And that the Right of His Majesty's Subjects to a concurrent Fishery be asserted, as a Point fully determined by the Definitive Treaty, and which ought never to be called in Question or referred to future Discussion. And that no Copy of His Majesty's Instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland should be communicated

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to the French Ambassador, till he has formally receded from such unjustifiable Pretension.

Their Lordships are of Opinion, that no Alteration should be made in His Majesty's Instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland with respect to the Subjects of France being permitted to fish between Pointe Riche, and Cape Raye.

That the Instruction of the Board of Trade, not to burn or destroy the French Fishing Boats, do take place.

That the Governor of Newfoundland be instructed to suffer the French to remain on the Coast as long as They shall be actually engaged in the Employment of Fishing, or drying of Fish.

Their Lordships are of Opinion that Captain Ruthvens Conduct in having ordered the Destruction of the Boats appears to be blameable; But that the Demand of France for an Indemnification ought not to be taken into Consideration, till She has receded from the inadmissible, and unjustifiable Pretension of an Exclusive Fishery from Bonavista to Pointe Riche, and for a Fishery from Pointe Riche to Cape Raye.

1764. May 1st. Copy of a Report addressed by the Lords of the Treasury to Lord Halifax, from the Treasury Chambers, with reference to the Exemption of Ambassadors Baggage from search at the Custom House, and to a complaint of Count de Guerchy the French Ambassador. Signed by George Grenville, Lord North, John Turner, Thomas Orby Hunter, and James Harris.—Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of June 24th. 8 pp.

1764. June 18th. Copy of a letter in French, from Prince Masserano to Lord Halifax, dated in London, begging that his Britannic Majesty might send orders to put an end to the outrages committed by British subjects on the subjects of Spain in the neighbourhood of Havanna. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of June 19th. 2 pp.

1764. June 28th. Copy of a letter in French from Count de Guerchy to Lord Halifax, dated in London, ridiculing the complaints made by George Milner against French fishermen at the Isle of Newfoundland, and informing his Lordship that in future he will refuse to receive similar memorials. 2 pp.

1764. July 7th. Translation of a letter from the Marquis Grimaldi to Lord Rochford from Buen Retiro, with reference to complaints that British subjects had been disturbed by orders from the Governor of Yucatan whilst cutting Logwood; and assuring his Lordship of the King of Spain's intentions that no one should impede the English in cutting Logwood, in the stipulated places, and that he will renew strict orders to that effect. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of July 20th.

1764. July 15th. Copy of a letter in French from Count Guerchy to Lord Halifax, dated in London, enclosing a memorial from the States of Brittany claiming compensation from Great Britain for damages done to their property in Belleisle whilst the British Troops were in possession of that Island. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Sept. 13th.

1764. July 22nd. Copy of a letter from Colonel John Crawford to Lord Halifax, from Belvedere.—I have the Honor to acknowledge the receiving Your Lordships Letter of the 20th July, inclosing by His Majesty's command, the Copy of a Memorial from the States of Brittany claiming as Proprietors of Estates in Belleisle reparation of Damages

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they received in their private Properties during the time that Island was in Possession of His Majesty's Troops.

In answer to which I have the Honor to assure Your L^p^, that no representation, or any other State of Pretensions were ever laid before me, during the time I commanded in Belleisle; neither indeed does the representation as now stated, show that their claim could have any Relation to Military Jurisprudence, or than an Officer could with any Propriety determine with Equity where the pretensions were so complicated.

I will only beg Leave to observe to Your Lordsh^p^ that the Capitulation was never considered to extend to any other Proprietors than those of Houses, in the Towns or Villages, & *those* under certain Limitations. —That the real property of the Island was considered as belonging to His most Christian Majesty, & consequently transferred to the King of England by the Right of Conquest. Indeed I have heard that the Revenues of Belleisle were assigned to the States of Brittany in Consideration of Sums advanced by them to the Crown of France; but I never heard of any Body so unreasonable as to imagine, they were to receive any indemnification, but from that Crown from whom they derived their Titles, & in whose cause they suffered. His Britannick Majesty whose Disputes were with the Crown of France, & not with the States of Brittany, could not be supposed to know anything of the Titles, which *have been set up subsequent to the Capitulation.* The Capitulation shows that the States of Brittany were not considered by His most Christian Majesty's Generals as Proprietors of the Island, neither in any Conversations with them did I ever hear an Insinuation of this kind.—But supposing them to have been included in the Capitulation on the same Footing as the Proprietors of Houses, was it possible for the King's Comm^r^ in Chief, to do more than protect them in the reaping & collecting what part of their Crops remained upon the Ground, without subjecting them to pay any part of it, either on Acc^t^ of His Britannick Majesty, or on y^e^ Acc^t^ of those who commanded in his Name. This I am sure was the Case while I had the Honor to command in the Island, & I believe my Successor will be found to have observed the same Conduct. So that it would be very Extr^y^ to make the King of England refund or account for a Revenue, which His Majesty nor His Generals ever received. The Indemnification is so evidently in my poor Opinion from the Equity of that Crown in whose Cause they have suffered, that I only add the sincere Respect & Esteem with which I have &c.

1764. July 17th. Copy of a letter in French from the Duc de Choiseul to Lord Hertford, from Compiégne, forwarding two Orders in Council of the French Court with reference to the liquidation of the Canada Bills. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Augt. 14th.

1764. Augt. 11th. Copy of a Memorial in French on the Question of the Canada Bills. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of this date.

1764. Augt. 6th. Copy of a letter in French from the Duc de Choiseul to Lord Hertford, from Compiégne, with reference to the Canada Bills. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Aug. 11th.

1764. July 18th. Copy of Articles of Peace Friendship & Alliance concluded by Sir William Johnson, Bart., &c. on behalf of his Britannick Majesty, with the Huron Indians of the Detroit.—Five Articles. Signed by Sir William Johnson and four Indian Chiefs. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwicks letter of Nov. 6th.

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1764. Aug. 6th. Copy of a Treaty of Peace & Alliance between His Britannick Majesty & the Chenusio Indians & other Enemy Senecas, concluded by Sir William Johnson Bart. with the Chiefs of That Nation.—Five Articles. Signed by Sir William Johnson, L^{t} Col. William Browning, Lieut. Bernard Raker, George Johnson (Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs), and Six Indian Chiefs. Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Nov. 6th.

1764. Augt. 15th. Copy of a Report to the King from the Board of Trade, from Whitehall, with reference to the Turks Islands.—Signed by Soame Jenyns, E. Bacon, Bamber Gascoyne, and J. Dyson. 3 pp. The following passage may be quoted :—

That in order to state Your Mtys Right to these Islands, in the clearest light it will be necessary to shew

1st. That the Lucayos or Bahama Islands do of right belong to your Mt̃y :

2^{dly}. That the Turks Islands are a part of the Lucayos.

That the Lucayos or Bahama Islands do of right belong to Your Mt̃y : is a fact of such notoriety, & this Right has at all times been so strenuously asserted & maintained, as hardly to admit at this time of a question upon it, but if it sho^{d} be controverted, it can be shown from the clearest Evidence, that Your Mt̃ys : Subjects have been in actual possession of them at least ever since the Year 1670. When they were granted in propriety to the Duke of Albemarle & others by Letters Patent from King Charles the Second . . . . .

1764. Sept. 3rd. Copy of a letter from Admiral Cornish to Lord Halifax, from Parliament Street.—With the Confidence and Tranquility which a good Cause always produces, I sit down to answer the Memorial which I have had the Honour to receive from your Lordship.

The Stipulations of the Treaty between His Maj$^{ty's}$ Officers & the Inhabitants of Manilla are stated in the Memorial with sufficient Exactness, but to appeal to the Faith of Treaties is the Right only of Those by whom Treaties are observed. We are here insulted with Remonstrances of violated Compacts by Men who ransomed their Lives for Money, which when they should have paid they buried in the ground ; Who preached Rebellion against His Majesty with the Oath of Allegiance yet in their Mouths ; Who, with Professions of Submission, laid down their Arms, & afterwards put them into the Hands of Enemies, whom They had Themselves excited to Hostilities.

The whole Force of this Memorial may be reduced, I think, to Four Allegations.

First that the Convent was sacked and plundered by the English.

When the Time came in which the Sum stipulated for Ransom was to be paid, The English being amused with dilatory Excuses, & believing that the Poverty of the Manillians was counterfeited, published, by Proclamation, a Reward of Twenty in the Hundred to any who should give Intelligence of concealed Treasure. Notice was then given them of Money buried in the Augustine Convent; They entered the Convent & dug it up, without any Injury to the Building, or Moveables; The Charge of plundering the Convent ends therefore in this, that the English seized the Money which was Theirs by Compact & was hid from them by Perfidy.

Second, That the Religious were very harshly treated.

The Augustines were detected holding Intelligence with the Indians & Spaniards, then maintaining the Provinces against us in open Arms, for which the Prior & Eight of his Brethren, who were all that could be

found, were ordered to be removed to Bombay, in one of His Majesty's Ships; These Religious are perhaps the First Men, who having by the universal Law of Nations, forfeited their Lives, have had the Impudence to represent Themselves as harshly treated, by a short Confinement.

Thirdly, That the Prior, & Three others were carried Prisoners to London, & compelled to pay for their Passage.

Of this Allegation every Part is so remote from evident & publick Truth, that it ought to expose the Memorialists to the severest Resentment of Their own Sovereign.

The Prior & Eight others (not only Three) were made Prisoners. Of These not one was carried to London. None were compelled to pay for their Passage.

When the Prior & his Brethren had forfeited their Lives, their Convent was shut up, & They were put on board the Ship, where by my particular Order, They were victualed at His Majesty's Expence, &, by my Order, treated with Distinction, as Prisoners of Rank. Our Design was to detain them at Bombay, 'till They should have no longer the Power to do Mischief; but, at the Request of Themselves & their Friends, They were, with Lenity which they did not deserve, landed at Goa, & left there, The Augustine Religious at that Place engaging Themselves for Their Behaviour.

Fourthly, That The Augustines could not restrain the Temper of the People.

We do not charge The Religious of the Augustine Convent, negatively, with not restraining the People, but positively with inflaming Them, with inflaming Them in contrariety to Their Compact, their Duty, & their Oath. In their Sermons, after the Capitulation They proclaimed the Merit of destroying English Hereticks; by their Emissaries They prohibited & impeded our Supplies of Provision, & by their Noviciates, one of whom was taken in Arms, They made War against Us.

For all this they suffered only a gentle Imprisonment, & a Removal to another Convent of their own Society, yet as Perfidy is naturally ungrateful, Those who live by our Tenderness are complaining of our Cruelty, & are now with Falsehood & Calumny rewarding that Mildness, which forebore to punish their Treason & Rebellion.

I flatter myself that Your Lordship will now think the Spanish Memorial sufficiently confuted, & that You will honour with your Approbation a Degree of Lenity, with which War has not often been acquainted, but of which no ungrateful Requital shall induce me to repent. [Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Sept. 6th.]

1764. Sept 5th. Copy of the reply of the Court of France to the Memorial of the English Ambassador at Paris, concerning the Liquidation of the Canada Bills.—Enclosed in Lord Hertford's Dispatch of this date, and in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Sept. 15th. [In French. 6½ pp.]

1764. Sept. 2nd. Copy of a Dispatch from the Duc de Choiseul to the Comte d'Estaing, Governor of the Leeward Islands.—Enclosed in Lord Hertford's Despatch to the English Ministry of Sept. 5th, and in Mr. Sedgwick's letter to Edward Weston of Sept. 20th. [In French. 4 pp.]

This despatch is expressed to be written by orders of the King of France with reference to the English protests against the occupation of the Turks Islands by the French, and commences by requesting a reply

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to the enclosed Memorial thereon that had been presented to the French Court by the British Ambassador. It goes on to state that the King without waiting for explanations, has replied to the Court at London by the enclosed Memorial (No. 2) which will serve to regulate the conduct of the Count, and which repudiates any intention on the King's part to take possession of the Islands in question. As regards the English vessels which have been taken to Cape S^{t} Domingo the Count is directed to send off a dispatch boat to Jamaica immediately with a letter for Governor Littleton to inform the latter that he will at once indemnify the English subjects who have suffered losses at the Turks Islands if the Governor will in concert with him investigate their claims.

1764. Sept. 5th. Copy of the reply of the French Court to the Memorial of the British Ambassador on the Turks Islands question.—Enclosed in Lord Hertford's Dispatch of this date, and in Mr. Sedgwick's letter to Edward Weston of Sept. 20th. In French. 4½ pp.

After expressing the desire of the King of France to maintain and perpetuate the union of the two nations, the reply states that he has had no detailed reports of what had happened at the Turks Islands, and was simply informed of the enclosed orders which Count d'Estaing had given to Count Guichen, Captain of the vessel Le Brillant, instructing him, as the Islands were a rendezvous for pirates, to send to Cape San Domingo all the vessels he might find at those Islands unfurnished with papers proving their nationality, and further instructing him to erect two light houses on the Islands to prevent the shipwrecks that were so frequent there. The answer goes on to repudiate any desire of the King of France to take possession of the Islands and promises that any damage suffered by British subjects in the search of pirates shall be forthwith repaired.

1764. Sept. 5th. Copy of the Orders given by Count d'Estaing to Count Guichen with reference to the Turks Islands. Dated at Cape San Domingo, May 24th, 1764.—Enclosed in Lord Hertford's despatch of this date, and in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Sept. 20th. In French. 1½ pp.

These orders are to chase the pirate vessels said to infest the Turks Islands and to form establishments there: to destroy the said establishments: to arrest and send to Cape San Domingo the pirate ships: to build lighthouses on two of the Islands: and then to make sail for Brest.

1764. Sept. 5th. Copy of Dispatch of Lord Hertford to the Earl of Halifax from Paris. [Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter to Edward Weston of Sept. 15th]:—

I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the inclosed Answer to the Memorial which I had presented with regard to the Invasion of the Turks Islands. It is accompanied with a copy of the Count d'Estaings Orders to M^{r} de Guichen, Captain of a Ship of War who executed that Invasion; and also, with the subsequent Orders sent by the Court of France to the Count d'Estaing. M^{r} de Praslin put all these Papers into my hands yesterday, and he told me, at the same time, that he hoped They would give entire Satisfaction to my Court, & would put an end to that unaccountable Alarm, which had seized the People of England, by reason of an Incident, so frivolous, & derived so little from any serious Purpose on the part of France. Nothing can exceed, said he, our Desire of preserving a good Intelligence with His Britannick Majesty; In prosecution of this Purpose We are determined to remove the least Appearance of Umbrage, & even to shew our amicable Disposition by Advances beyond what the strict Rules of Negotiation would

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require. Without writing to know what the Count d'Estaing may say in vindication of his Conduct, We have beforehand disavowed the violence committed by his Orders; We have commanded him entirely to abandon the Islands in Question; We have enjoined him to eraze every Thing which may wear the Appearance of taking or keeping Possession of it, and We have ordered him to estimate, in conjunction with the Governor of Jamaica, all the damages sustained by British subjects on this Occasion, and to make Reparation for them. These are, My Lord, almost all the Points insisted on in Your Lordship's Dispatches to me. There is only one, viz^{t} the Punishment of the Offender, whether he shall be found to be the Count d'Estaing, or Mo^{r} de Guichen; in which perhaps, the Court of France may not be found to come up entirely to His Maty's just Expectations. The Reason, which They assign, is, that last Year a like Act of Violence was committed by an English Officer on the French Fishing Boats at Newfoundland, and the Utmost We could be prevailed on to go, in punishing him, was to give him a Reprimand.

M. de Praslin also delivered to me the inclosed Answer to the Memorial, which I had formerly presented against the Liquidation of the Canada Paper Money.

When I came to discuss with M. de Praslin the Expences for the Maintenance of Prisoners, I found that I could persuade him to shorten the Term of Payment formerly proposed. Instead of four Years, and four Months, the Court of France is willing to pay the Sum of Fifteen Millions in three Years, & four Months, But all my Persuasion could not induce that Minister to consent, that this Payment should be made on any open Account, or otherwise than as a full Satisfaction of all Demands, except the East India Account, & the Maintenance of Prisoners after the 11th of November 1762. We shall not insist, said he, on a national Convention, as an Acquittal of your Claims; That we entirely give up; As your Ministers are best acquainted with the Terms of your own Government, They shall draw the Acquittal in what manner They please. It is sufficient for Us to be assured, that on the Payment of Fifteen Millions, there will no farther Demand be made upon Us. And it is Reasoning contrary to all Ideas of judicious Negotiation, to imagine that France will part with so immense a sum, & leave all the material Articles of Dispute still undecided.

As it is a Part of His Maty's Instructions to me, to be watchful over the Progress of the French Marine, I have taken some pains to be informed of the Importations made of Naval Stores since the Peace. The inclosed is the Account, which I have received, and which, I believe, may be relied on by His Majesty.

Mo^{r} de Sorbe, the Genoese Minister, put into my hands a Copy of the late Treaty between France & Genoa; I perused it, and found it exactly conformable to the Representation of it, which I formerly gave Your Lordship.

1764. Sept. 20th. Copy of a Letter, from Prince Massereno to Lord Halifax. [Dated in London and enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Sept. 27th. In French. 1½. pp.]

In this letter the Prince informs Lord Halifax that he has received from Spain the documents necessary for the Appeal in the case of the Santissima Trinidad; but he adds that the King of Spain, who would not deprive his subjects of the sole means remaining to them of recovering their property, has ordered him to declare that the Claim for the Restitution of that vessel, made by him by his Majesty's orders, still subsists in full force, and that His Catholic Majesty does not admit that

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any decision come to by the English tribunals could be legal or prejudice his rights, seeing that the said ship is not in the same category as [dans le cas de] those about which it had been agreed, between the two Monarchs, that the right to decide as to the legality of their capture should be left, in time of Peace, to the respective tribunals of the two Crowns.

1764. Sept. 21st. Copy of an Extract from a letter written by Major Gen[l] Gage to Lord Halifax, from New York. [Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Nov. 6th.]

It's Time to acquaint Your Lord[p] with what passed at the Congress lately held at Niagara. Sir W[m] Johnson arrived at that Fort the Beginning of July according to Appointment, in order to treat with all the Nations, who should, agreeable to the Notice given Them, send Deputys to meet Him there, to conclude Peace. He was met by near Two Thousand Indians of different Tribes & Nations, from the most distant Parts, The Majority of whom had not committed any Hostilities, at least publicly, against us. These therefore only renewed Their Alliance, and made Protestations of Their pacifick Dispositions; Agreeing to the reestablishment of the Post of Inichillimakinak and promising to protect it as far as They are able; Likewise to get all the Prisoners out of the Enemys Hands, & to procure some Restitution for the Traders Losses. The Chenusios, who were to have been at the Congress to ratify the Peace which They had made with S[r] W[m] Johnson in the Spring, did not chuse to attend. Several Messages passed, when at length, being threatened with a visit from the Troops, They made Their Appearance, and delivered up a Number of Prisoners. They have made a kind of Second Treaty, in which they introduce a Tribe of the Delawares, who were drove from the Heads of the Susquehanna in the Spring, and had put Themselves under Their Protection. I transmit Your Lord[p] a Copy of this Treaty, as well as the Copy of Another Treaty concluded with the Hurons of Detroit. No Deputys came from the Ottowas under Pondiac, The Hurons of Sandusky, or the Shawnese & Delawares, or Some other Tribes who had been in Arms. The Shawnese and Delawares instead of Peace-Makers, sent an insolent Letter, which They had forced one of their Prisoners to write for Them. The very great Number of Indians upon the Carrying Place of Niagara, made it unsafe for Colonel Bradstreet to go forward with the Troops, till after Their Departure: And by being detained there, He had the Opportunity of hearing from Major Gladwin from Detroit, that the Hurons of Sandusky, as well as the Ottawas on the Miamis under Pondiac, had brought in Their Prisoners, and asked for Peace; and that the Ponteatamies had done the Same. On this Account Col[o] Bradstreet changed His Design of attacking Them. They have play'd this Game before; The not Sending their People to Niagara to make Their Peace, tho' Notice had been given Them that Sir W[m] Johnson would hold a Congress there; and tho' they saw so many other Nations repair thither for that End, gives too much Reason to suspect, that these Overtures are not more sincere than their former ones: But Colonel Bradstreet will undoubtedly bring Them to conclude a regular Peace with S[r] W[m] Johnson, according to their Forms and Customs, or will march against Them.

Colonel Bradstreet embarked on Lake Erie about the 8[th] of Aug[t], having first secured the Carrying Place of Niagara, as well as possible, and erected a Post at the Entrance of Lake Erie for the Security of the Vessels and the Conveniency of laying them up in Winter in a safe & commodious Manner: He was accompanied by 250 Indians, of which near

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100. belonged to Canada. Letters have been received from Him of the 14th of Augt. from Presqu' Isle, where He met Ten Indians, who pretended to have been sent thither by the Shawnese, Delawares &c of the Plains of Scioto to sue for Peace; and betrayed the Colonel into a Negotiation, who was at too great a Distance to be acquainted with the Falsehood of their Assertions, by assuring Him that They had recalled Their Partys from our Frontiers, in order to make Their Peace. Their Views were certainly only to ward off the Blow, which threatened Them, on the Approach of our Troops; For, whilst They amused us with Offers of Peace on Lake Erie, They were committing Murders on Our Borders. Our last Accounts from Virginia & Pensylvania contain horrid Relations of Murders to the 5th of Septr, particularly a bloody Massacre of a Number of Children, with Their Mother, in a School-House. The whole Conduct of the Shawnese and Delawares shews that Their Dispositions are not pacifick. We have, after long Struggles, assembled & put in Motion Two Bodys of Troops, at a great Expence to the Crown & the Provinces: They are now ready for Action, and the Season advanced: We have no Time to be in Doubts & Uncertainties: Our Troops will therefore pursue steadily Their first Orders, and oblige those Nations to give immediate Satisfaction for their treacherous & bloody Murders, and send Deputys to Sr Wm Johnson to sue for Peace, or will use Their best Endeavours to extirpate Them. I trust my Letters will have reached Col: Bradstreet Time enough to undeceive Him in the Designs of these People. Col: Bouquet, whom I conclude at Fort-Pitt with all this Force, is in a Situation to be perfectly acquainted with their Treachery.

1764. Octr 8th. Copy of the Postscript to the General Letter from Bengal dated Febv 27th. Received per Pigot at this date. [This and the two following extracts were enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Oct. 14th.]

Since closing Our foregoing Address, We have been alarmed with an accident as sudden as unexpected, and which had well nigh exposed these Provinces to fresh disturbances, & thrown Your Affairs into greater Danger than all the Strength of Your Enemies. The Soldiers of Our Army who were encamped about Six Miles from the Carumnassa having conceived that there was a design of stopping their Share of the Donation promised them by the Nabob, or that some Injustice had been done them in the Division, which Notion We suppose had been industriously propagated & aggravated by some amongst them who wished to raise a defection, assembled themselves by general Agreement in the Morning of the 11th Instant, & having formed, & chosen themselves a Leader, loaded their Muskets, fixed their Bayonets & marched off, declaring they would go over to Shujah Dowlah & Meer Cossim, The Nabob went out to them & offered them immediately Payment of their Share of the first division of the donation, but they were not satisfied with that & continued their March as far as the Banks of the Carumnassa, where Capn Jennings who at that time commanded the Army, & the rest of the Officers followed & at length prevailed on all the English to return to their Colours: but a French Serjeant with about 150 Soldiers of that Nation, crossed the Carumnassa, & proceeded towards Banaris [Benares].

The Troops on their Return to Camp were paid the Money the Nabob promised, & the next day the whole body of Seapoys followed their Example, took to their Arms & in the same licentious terms demanding their Share nor could they be quieted until they were paid twenty Rupees each Man, which was more than their Share came to.

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By our last Advices from Cap[n] Jennings all was quiet again, & the only Loss we have sustained is that of the Frenchmen above mentioned. A loss not much to be lamented as it is highly probable they were the Promoters & Fomenters of this extraordinary Revolt.

But our greatest Concern is the Difficulty of restoring good Order to an Army who have got such a Spirit of Licentiousness amongst them, & have proceeded to such Lengths unpunished, lest therefore any further disorders should happen or the advice of this dissention should encourage Shujah Dowlah & Meer Cossim to engage in fresh Attempts for disturbing the Provinces, We have thought it necessary to request of Commodore Tinker to remain with Us in the Medway, & to stop that part of the Bombay Detachment which had not left the River.

Considering the great Value of preserving the Security of Bengal, We think this Measure must appear to the other Presidencies entirely consistent with the general good, & as the Presidency of Fort S[t] George will be strongly reinforced by the Troops landed from the Pitt, those returning from Manilha, & the Bombay Artillery Company, which went hence in his Majesty's Ship York, We flatter Ourselves they will be able to prosecute the Siege of Madura with Success.

At the time when this Mutiny happened Major Carnac & Major Champion were on their Way to join the Army, & We hope will have now reached the Camp, We have wrote to Major Carnac Our Opinion & Advice of the Measures most proper to be taken on this Occasion, & We trust by his discretion & Vigilance that he will be able to quiet the Army & prevent any Repetition of these Irregularities, & We propose in a few days to reinforce him with a Detachment of those hundred Europeans, that such as may appear to have been the Promoters of this Mutinous Spirit may be removed.

1764. Extract from the East India Company's separate General Letter from Bengal, dated the 19th of March. Received by the same conveyance:—

In the Postscript of Our Address by the Boscawen on Military & Country Affairs, We acquainted You of an extraordinary Mutiny in Our Army which ended in the desertion of about 150 Frenchmen.

These deserters went over to the Army of Shujah Dowla who has entertained them in his Service & We find Cossin Aly Cawn has as We expected made Use of this disorder in Our Army as an argument to persuade Shujah Dowlah, to espouse his interest & invade Bengal, by Our last Advices the King, Shujah Dowlah, & Cossin Aly Cawn were at Eliabad [Allahabad?] & it is affirmed that preparations were making to march to Barrairs [Benares?] which lies close to the frontier of these Provinces.

Major Carnac is using his Endeavours to restore good Order in Our Army, which done, We shall have little doubt of defeating all the Attempts of Shujah Dowlah, should he continue in the design of marching this Way, but We are of Opinion the Prosecution of that design will depend on the Intelligence he gets of the State of Our forces, & when he finds We are prepared to receive him on the Frontiers or even to march & meet him in his own Country, & hears of the Reinforcements We are sending to the Army, by the Assistance of the Bombay Detachment & the Marines of His Majesty's Ships Medway & Argo, he will rather wish to make Us his friends than his Enemies.

1764. Extract from Governor Vansittart's Letter to the Court of Directors dated at Fort William the 25th of March:—

The last Advices I have received from Major Carnock are dated the 15th Inst: the same Reports still continue of Shujah Dowlah's intentions to take part with Cossin Aly Cawn, & invade these provinces, but I am far from thinking these reports to have any certain foundations, neither have I the least doubt of the Success of Our Arms if such an Attempt should be made as the cause of the late mutinous disorder in Our Troops is in a great Measure removed.

1764. Oct. 23rd. Copy of the Report of Sir James Marriott, Advocate General, to Lord Halifax, on the case of the Santissima Trinidad.—Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Oct. 30th. $10\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

1764. Nov. 13th. Copy of an Affidavit in the case of the Santissima Trinidad. Annexed is a copy of the claim made in the Appeal on this case. These papers were enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Nov. 24th.

1764. Nov. 30th. Copy of the Report of the Advocate General on the refusal of the late and present Kings of the Two Sicilies to be bound by the Treaty concluded at Madrid in 1667, by which the Rights & Privileges of the British Commerce with Naples and Sicily were originally established.—Enclosed in Mr. Sedgwick's letter of Dec. 13th. $16\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS. Vol. I. 1724 to 1738.

1724. July 25th. Stephen Ponytz to Edward Weston.....I am appointed his Mat^{ys} Envoy to Sweden and am to sett out in a fortnight or three weeks.....I hope soon to give you joy in your Fathers being made Bishop of Exeter, which point I think is in a manner settled.... I desire my service to your young charge [Horace Walpole.]....

1725. $\frac{\text{Dec. 21st}}{\text{Jan. 1st}}$ Lady Townshend to the same. From the Hague. .....We have had an account that the King is upon the road and proposes to be at Helvoët Sluis next Fryday, my lord has been here ever since last thursday but for myself haveing been at Amsterdam I came hither but last sunday. I should be glad to know if my brother Walpole has said anything to you about his son, if he has not don't say anything to him about it till I see you. Mrs. Selwyn writ me word she had writ something about you. I never rec^{d} the letter so dont know what it was but if att any time you want anything you need no advocate but your self for both my Lord and myself shall allways be very ready to do anything that is in our power to serve you.

1725. March 25th. N.S. Mons^{r} Barbeyrac to Lord Townshend. From Groningen. A letter of compliments in French accompanying a work dedicated to King George the First by the writer.

1725. July $\frac{\text{6th}}{\text{17th}}$ Lady Townshend to Edward Weston. From Pyrmont.....We was just a week at Hannover before we came to this place, the King begun the waters the day after and is mighty well, my Lord M^{r} Townshend M^{r} Hodges and myself begun them at the

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same time but I cannot say they agreed with me so well as with them, so drink them but a very little while. We live a most regular life. The King is at the place they drink the waters every morning between five or six o'clock and almost everybody's there at the same time except myself, and it is generally a little after seven before I get there. I walk with his Majesty till ten and then come home to dress; at one go to dine with the King where we stay till about three; then come home and at six go to court again, and at nine the King always goes to supper and this is our constant way of liveing every day. I believe we shall return to Hannover about the beginning of next week where we expect the King of Prussia within three days after we get there.....

1725. $\frac{\text{July 23rd}}{\text{Aug. 3rd}}$. The same to the same. From Hanover. About domestic matters.

1726. Sept. 19th. Sir Robert Walpole to the same. From Chelsea. Asking M^r^ Weston to stay at "Twittenham" till the end of October, instead of moving to town, "as it will be very inconvenient as long as my family continues at Chelsea for my boy [Horace] to go & come every day."

1727. Jan. 5th. Stephen Poyntz to the same. From Stockholm. Describing the Aurora Borealis etc.

1727. July 26th. The same to the same. From Stockholm. Acknowledging the receipt of "two cargoes of books."

1728. June 28th, N.S. The Duke of Wharton to Horatio Walpole [afterwards Lord Walpole of Wolterton]. From Lyons.—Sir, Your Excellency will be surpriz'd to receive a letter from me; but the clemency with which the Government of England has treated me (which is in a great measure owing to your Brother's regard to my Father's memory) makes me hope that you will give me leave to express my Gratitude for it.

Since His Present Majesty's accession to the Throne I have absolutely refused to be concerned with the Pretender or any of his affairs & during my stay in Italy have behav'd myself in a manner that D^r^ Peters M^r^ Godolphin & M^r^ Mils can declare to be consistent with my duty to the Present King. I was forc't to go to Italy in order to get out of Spain where if my true design had been known I should have been treated a litle severely.

I am coming to Paris to put myself intirely under your Excellency's Protection & hope that S^r^ Robert Walpoles good nature will prompt him to save a Family which his generosity has induct him to spare. If your Excellency would permitt me to wait upon [you] for an hour I am certain you would be convinc't of the sincerity of my repentance for my former madness and would become an advocate with His Majesty to grant me his most Gracious Pardon which it is my comfort I shall never be requird to purchase by an step unworthy of a man of Honnour.

I do not intend in case of the King's allowing me to pass the Evening of my days under the shaddow of His Royal Protection, to see England for some Years, but shall remain in France or Germany as my Freinds shall advise & injoy Country Sports till all former storys are buried in oblivion.

I beg of your Excellency to let me receive your orders at Paris which I will send to your hostel to receive. The Dutchess of Wharton who is with me desires leave to wait upon M^rs^ Walpole if you think proper.

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1728. June 29th. Sir Robert Walpole to Lord Townshend. From Hockrel.—My Lord, I send y^r Lordship a letter from the Duke of Wharton to my Brother at Paris, w^ch the messenger bought hither to me this morning, I beg you will lay it before the King, & take his Majesties orders upon the subject, & transmitt them to my Brother, w^ch He is very desirous to receive w^thout loss of time, that He may know in what manner to behave himself when the Duke of Wharton is at Paris. I am sorry the Duke of Wharton mentions me in particular, w^ch putts me under some difficulty, but I cannot forbear saying I see no reason for his Majesty^s altering the Orders, He has allready given about the Duke of Wharton, but think it necessary that my Brother should be acquainted in Form by a Secretary of State, w^th the King's pleasure upon this subject, w^thout loss of time. I am with great truth & sincerity, my dear Lord,

Y^r Lordship's most affect^ly & faithfully,
R. WALPOLE.

If his Majesty should ever be induc'd to think of pardoning the Duke of Wharton tis surely now advisable to carry on the Prosecution, when there are legal & full evidences, w^ch may afterwards be hard to come at, & mercy is no lesse in y^e King's Power after conviction.

1728. July 13th. Duke of Wharton to Walter Price, Under sheriff. From Rouen. [Begging the latter to come at once to him on business.] . . . Should your time not allow you to come hither I will meet you at Dieppe which is but twelve leagues off.

You need not be under any apprehensions that the Government of England should take it ill that you should come to me for I have assur'd M^r Walpole at Paris that I am here upon no publick affairs & I believe he is satisfy'd with my remaining here. Dear Watt dont fail coming to me for I can do nothing till I have seen you. Direct your Answer to me under Cover to M^r Fitzgerald Marchand here. I am y^r freind & Ser^t WHARTON.

1728. Oct. 8th. Sir Robert Walpole to Lord Townshend. From Chelsea.—You will see by the inclosed w^ch came to me last night that our scheme about the Duke of Riperda must be alter'd unlesse you can way-lay this Evening or tomorrow morning, & prevail w^th him to alter his course, whether you will think this most advisable, or lett him come on to London, & give me His Majesties directions about meeting Him in town, & fixing him in private Lodgings, I desire you will [send] me word, it will be no difference to me but coming on Tuesday to Windsor instead of Wednesday, perhaps more easy to him to pursue his own method.

1728. Oct. 9th. Lord Townshend to Anthony Corbiere. From Windsor.

As I parted with You last night in a good deal of hurry, I had not then had time to inform myself whether there could be sufficient Accommodation, or no, for the Duke de Ripperda at Swinley Rails, which since, upon Enquiry, I find there is not; and therefore I think the best thing that can be done will be for You to prevail upon the Duke to send his Coach and Servants on to London, & to stay alone with You at one of the Inns either at Egham or Staines, till such time as You shall have given me notice of your arrival there, and have heard from Me.

1728. Oct. Lord Townshend to the King [Draft].—I send your Mat^y the Account I have had from M^r Corbiere whom I sent last night to meet Riperda. The expectation I have been in of hearing from Riperda was the reason of my not waiting this morning on your Mat^y a hunting.

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I sent back by the Messenger Orders to M^r Corbiere not to stay at Swinley Rails, but to come forward with Riperda either to Egham or Stains; from whence I will bring the Duke in a Coach hither. I have sent to the Dean of Durham who has a House in the Cloysters here, where I propose to lodge Riperda, as privately as possible. I likewise send your Maty a rough Sketch of a Paper of Heads which your Maty ordered me to draw up yesterday.

1728. Oct. —. Anthony Corbiere to Lord Townshend. From Hartly-rowe.—Wed^y 4 in the morning.—I got hither just now, after having knockt up all the Inn-keepers on the road, without finding what I wanted. But here I have intelligence of a Coach, the description of which answers my expectation. That Coach came to Salisbury on Monday night, and having bad horses, must have sett up last night considerably short of this place; and as it must necessarily pass here, I think it best to stop, and wait till it comes, tho' the hour of its coming is very uncertain.

½ after 8.

Since Your Lordship's first design will be frustrated, because it grows late & the Coach does not yet appear, I believe you will not think it amiss that I send away this Messenger to know Your L^ps pleasure what I am now to do, and indeed to prepare Coll Negus, to whom I have writ at all events. Chaundler knows the route I shall take to Swinly-rails, in case I meet the Gentleman; so that if Y[our] L[ordship] is pleased to honour me with your Commands, he will probably meet me on the road thither.

1728. Oct. 10th. Lord Townshend to Anthony Corbiere. From Windsor.

I desire You will make my excuses to the Duke de Ripperda for my sending him a hired Coach. I should have been very glad to have sent my own Coach to attend him, but it was impossible to do that without giving some suspicion, you will give the coachman directions to drive to D^r Blands at Eton, without passing thro' Windsor, and will contrive to be there about seven this evening; at which time either myself or my Brother Walpole will not fail to meet the Duke there. But if anything should happen to prevent my seeing him there this evening, I desire You will assure him that I shall certainly do myself the honour of waiting upon him between nine & ten tomorrow morning, and will introduce him in the evening to his Majesty.

1728. Oct. 2nd. Sir Philip Yorke Att^y Gen^l [afterwards L^d Chancellor Hardwicke] to Lord Townshend. From Lincoln's Inn.—My Lord Grange spoke to me this Evening, as by your Lordships direction, about a Draught for a Warrant for a Pardon, which have been applied for on behalf of the late Earl of Mar. I apprehended from him that it was your Lordship's intention that I should consider of some words to restrain his coming into Great Britain, for which purpose I presume to send to your Lordship the inclosed Draught of a Clause. I have added thereto *Ireland*, and if it is mean't that Lord Mar should be restrained from coming into *any other his Majesty's Dominions*, those words should alsoe be added. I think it my Duty to take notice to your Lordship that there is a materiall difference between the forms of the Pardons, which have passed on these occasions. That to Lord Bolingbroke was the fullest, and as it pardons the Attainder, extends to restore the party to all Civil Capacities, such as taking by purchase or grant from the Crown, from the date of the Pardon. That to Lord Duffus, & severall others have only pardon'd the *Pains of Death, Execution & Imprisonm^t of y^e person*, upon which it is extremely doubtful whether any civil capacity

whatsoever be restored, or only the Person of the offender exempted from punishment. The Precedents of the Warrants for both these kinds of pardons are in your Lordships books, & according as the one or the other shall be thought proper to be follow'd in this case, the inclosed Clause may be added to it.

1728. Nov. 23rd. Edward Weston to Sir Robert Walpole. From London. A letter of compliments, with thanks for favours present and future.

1729. July 8th. D^r^ Edward Gibson, Bishop of London, to Lord Townshend. From Fulham. . . . . I think publick affairs and particularly in the Church will feel y^e^ want of your Service and Assistance to a great degree, and I also think that your L^p^ who has always been accustom'd to business, will feel the want of it, and not enjoy that entire ease and Satisfaction you imagin in a private life. . . . . I gave D^r^ Tyrwhitt Institution to y^e^ Rectory of S^t^ James's yesterday, and have left y^e^ Jermyn Family to seek their remedy at Law, if they think it worth their while to contest the right of Patronage; but I think I shall hear no more of them. It was very happy for y^e^ publick, that they had it not in their power to plant an eager Tory in so large a Parish, and so near y^e^ King's Palace. D^r^ Tyrwhitt is a man that I can answer for in all respects. . . . .

1728. Aug. 8th. The same to the same. From the Cockpit. A long letter relating to the Archbishoprick of Dublin and the Deanery of Dromore. . . . "By y^e^ account I had from S^r^ R. W^e^ this morning, I hope I may congratulate your L^p^ upon a Peace w^th^ Spain." . . .

1730. Jan. 16th. Lord Townshend to Edward Weston. From Rainham.—I return you many thanks for the favour of y^rs^, & heartily congratulate you upon y^r^ marriage . . . . .

1730. May 19th. Edward Weston to Lord Harrington at Paris. From Whitehall. [Draft.]—My Lord Townshend having now given up his post of Secretary of State & I having thereby lost a very generous Friend & Patron, I hope y^r^ L^p^ will forgive my taking the first opportunity of begging leave to recommend myself to your future Favour & Protection. . . . . I have reason to hope that none of his Mat^ys^ Ministers will deny me the honour of their Recommendation & flatter myself y^r^ L^p^ will not attribute my begging to be continued in my post in y^r^ office purely to the Necessity of my present Circumstances for I can with the greatest sincerity assure you, that I sh^d^ not, in y^e^ most affluent Fortune, be less ambitious of the honour of an Employment under y^r^ L^dp^.

1730. June 10th, N.S. Lord Harrington to Edward Weston. From Paris.—I have received your letter of y^e^ 19^th^ p^t^: OS, and was very well pleased to find by it that you are desirous to continue with me in the Secretary's office, for altho I have not had the good fortune to be particularly acquainted with you, I am no stranger to your character, which has been represented to me in so advantageous a light by all that know you, that I shall think myself very happy in having your assistance in the execution of my employment, and will endeavour to make every thing as agreeable to you as possible.

1730. Nov. 21st. D^r^ Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, to his son Edward Weston. From Exeter. On private affairs.

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1730. Dec. 22nd, N.S. Lord Chesterfield to Lord Harrington. From the Hague. To introduce and recommend Sir Cyrill Wich to the favour and protection of the latter.

1730. Dec. 19th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

A-part. . . . I confess I have my doubts about the success of our Vienna Treaty; at least about the dispatch it will meet with there, and I am persuaded it will employ Couriers some time longer. When I saw the plan transmitted to your Lordship, by M^r^ Robinson, I was concern'd to find it clogg'd with conditions which they could never imagine would be agreed to; such as the Guarranty of Russia, the Duke of Holsteins Affair, &^ca^, and consequently seem'd to be intended delays. Prince Eugene's behaviour to M^r^ Robinson, would naturally give one hopes of success, but when I consider how much that gentleness is out of Character, I own, I refine enough to suspect it. The Treaty sent to Vienna, as farr as it relates to England and the Republick, is such as the Emperor (I think in prudence) ought to agree to, but considering his haughtyness and obstinacy, and the knowledge he certainly has of the distrusts and Jealousys among the Allys. I fear it is uncertain whether he will or no. I hope M^r^ Dieden's demands, will not prove an obstruction to this Affair, but I cannot comprehend what can be mean't by an additionall security of the Kings Electorall Dominions; which are already guarrantied over and over by all the powers upon earth, and by the whole Empire, as being a part of it; so that I suspect additionll security to mean additional Dominions, which can only be by dismembering Meissenburg upon a pretence of paying in that Manner, the expenses of the Commission. And this I think the Emperor never can and the Empire never will consent to; it being a total subversion of all the fundamental laws of the Empire. I am very willing to stay here till this affair be determined one way or other, and the more so because should the Emperor agree; I foresee there will be some *difficultys* in finishing here, where from the Nature of the Government, every wrong head or heart, has a right of Opposition, and can do hurt, though not good.

1730. Dec. 26th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

A-part.—You will give me leave to trouble you with this letter, to ask your advice both as a Minister, and a friend. M^r^ Finch has writt me word, that he embarks next Monday in the Yatch that is to attend me here. And I propose making it wait, till I have some answer from Vienna; If the treaty comes back sign'd to be sure I will stay here till I have gott the Republick into it; but supposing the answer should be doubtfull, and dilatory, and plainly show, that at least it will take up a good deal more time; I begg both your advice, and instructions, what I should do, in that case, which I am apt to think will exist. For having told Count Sinzendorf in generall that I had forwarded a Courier to Vienna, who would one way or other determine Affairs, in about three weeks time; he said that lett it be what it would that that Courier Carried; even though it were acceptable, yett he knew from the constant dull delays of his Court; that they would take at least a Month to consider of anything finall. And that he hoped I should not look upon such a delay so naturall to the Imperiall Court, as any design to amuse or gain time. I told him I certainly should, and that considering the Crisis things were now in, it was impossible to see it in any other light. If M^r^ Finch should come here before I have an answer from Vienna, I shall not deliver my letters of revocation till I receive one, but if when it comes it should be such a one as I apprehend it will;

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Your Lordship will be pleas'd to instruct me perticularly what I ought to do.

I am very apprehensive that the King will have been displeas'd, that I gott nothing to send from hence by the Courier to Vienna, but I really found it impossible to do it, with the least degree of security for the Secret ; and I hope your Lordship will contribute to excuse me to the King.

I heartily wish this Affair may succeed, for if it does not I think we shall be in a very bad condition ; The Design of France, to do either nothing or too much, is now too plain to be doubted of ; and the Jealousys and distrusts among the Allys have taken too deep a root to be removed, with any prospect of future concert. And if the Emp[r] is obstinate enough to reduce us to return to France, after this Jealousy, we shall be oblig'd to give them fatall pledges of our future fidelity.

I am persuaded there will be nothing ready for the meeting of the Parliament, for even should the Court of Vienna approve of the treaty in generall, yett something or other always happens to retard the Conclusion of such important Affairs, beyond the time one wish'd or propos'd. If accidents don't happen, forms and Ceremoneys supply their place. And such a Court as Vienna will undoubtedly make some alterations in the Treaty, were it only to say that they had not subscrib'd a Treaty Just as it was sent them. Therefore in my poor opinion the Parliament should be putt off as long as possible, because whatever his Majesty says at the opening of it, will be of the Utmost and nicest consequence.

1731. Jan. 16th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

A-part.—I was extreamly glad to find by your Lordships letter a-part, that the trouble I had given both you and myself, about M[r] Hop's intercepted letter, was unnecessary, and indeed I should never have thought it necessary to have taken the least notice of any of that gentlemans surmizes, had I not found by M[r] Walpole's letter, that, at least they had made some impression on him.

Your Lordship will have seen by this time from M[r] Robinson's letters that I guess'd pretty right as to our negotiation at Vienna, that it would still require Couriers, and that M[r] Dieden's demands would create the great difficultys. And this I find has exactly happen'd, though I am very sure the Court of Vienna was resolv'd to bring all possible facilitys to M[r] Dieden's demands. I should be wanting to the regard and friendship I profess for your Lordship, if I did not lay before you the fatall but naturall and even necessary consequences that will attend the breaking off of the Negotiation upon Electorall points, in which you are more perticularly concern'd as being in your department.

This negotiation is already known by many and suspected by all, should it now break off; we must be more in the power of France than ever, who then, knowing that we have no resource left, will use us as they think fitt; and insist upon dangerous pledges of our future fidelity. We must either enter into all their destructive schemes, or at best, continue a good while longer in the disagreable and unpopular situation we are at present in. But this is not the worst neither; for it is impossible that this Negotiation so farr advanc'd, can now break off, without additionall Acrimony on both sides ; and in that case it cannot be expected but that the Emperor will take the Naturall advantage of declaring to the Nation, and to this Republick ; that the publick tranquillity might have been restor'd, that he had agree'd to all the points that related to England, and this Country, but that Electorall considerations only, prevented the conclusion of so desirable a work, and

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plung'd us into so dangerous a warr. What Effect, this will have, I need not say, our Enemies will tell us with pleasure. Nor can I answer that when the Republick shall once know it, as they certainly will know it, that they will not conclude a separate peace, or a Neutrality upon any terms; such are their apprehensions of a warr, and especially of this warr.

The Pensionary at first apprehended difficultys from the Electorall points, even without knowing them, and only from the outward aspect of Affairs in that part of the world; and he thought it would be impossible to adjust them by treaty, but he hoped they would be referr'd to future Negotiation after the Harmony between the two Courts should be restor'd; and that then the Emp^{r} might connive at what he could not publickly Authorise. But if the whole Negotiation should break off, upon any or all of these Electorall points; I think it is impossible to describe the fatall consequences that must result from it; both to the King the Ministry and the Nation.

I find from the accounts from Berlin that the King of Prussia is frightn'd out of his wits, if he ever had any; and wants to be friends with the King, and for that reason desires a Minister may be sent there; which in my opinion, should not be done; for he takes every instance of Complaisance to be an indication of fear, and grows insolent upon it; whereas if he is really frightn'd as I believe he is, there is no imaginable meanness to which he will not stoop, for his security; and I should think it would be better to make him take some of those steps first, before he meets with the least return from his Majesty. Grumkow's conversion I hope will be cultivated in a proper manner, a sum of money will be well employ'd there, and putt him too much in our power for him to go back.

1731. Feb. 9th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

A-part.—I trouble your Lordship now with another complaint against the Regency of Hannover; and were I to inform your Lordship of half the complaints that are made of them, it would take up all your time and mine; but this was so perticularly recommended to me by the Elector of Cologne himself, and Count Plettemberg, that I could not refuse, acquainting your Lordship with it. This important affair, the present object of the deliberations of the Hannover Regency; is no less than a Post waggon, as your Lordship will see, by the inclos'd extract of a letter by Count Plettemberg's direction, You will do what you think proper in it, I have executed my Commission in laying it before you. It will soon appear by originall pieces which Baron Twickell intends to publish; and which were seiz'd in the Town house of Hildesheim when the renitents were turn'd out of it; that great part of the money of the *Caisse publique* which the said renitents had seiz'd, was distributed among the Regency of Hannover, to obtain their protection; when that appears I hope it will lessen the weight of their representations; before it is long I believe I shall be able to send your Lordship those pieces.

I wait with impatience for the arrival of your Vienna Courier, though not without the same apprehensions I had at first, and which I communicated then to your Lordship; that the Emperor seeing the streights we are reduced to by france, will hope to make a better bargain with us some time hence, than we proffer him now. And this last Memoriall of Monsieur Castellar's which is universally known, I doubt will not facilitate the conclusion of the Treaty.

I am glad the sessions has begun so well, but I am astonish'd at the imprudence of Finch and Carteret, to begin their opposition upon such a point, and with so inconsiderable a minority.

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1731. Feb. 14th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

A-part. . . . . Though my thoughts upon the treaty sent to Vienna and upon the reception it will meet with there very little deserve your Lordship's attention, yett since you command me to trouble you with them, I will tell you that I think the King has gone as farr as he can well go, in this last treaty; and that if the Court of Vienna really intends to conclude, they cannot refuse this reasonable opportunity of doing it, but I confess I very much apprehend the ill Consequences, that the Death of the Duke of Parma and the Memoriall of Castellar will have, at that Court; that is so easily elated by any favourable incident. Castellar's Memoriall will give them just reason to expect the utmost confusion among the Allies of Seville, and may make them think the opportunity favourable of seizing the tempting Morsell, that the Duke of Parma's death presents them with. Upon the whole I fear delays and Chicanes, that will be as bad as a refusall. These inconveniencys would have been all prevented; if we had taken these Measures, when I went to England last, and was charged by the Pensionary to recommend them in the strongest manner, which I did, though to no purpose.

I am likewise farr from being perswaded, that our Electorall demands are made much more reasonable than they were. For why should not M^r^ Hattorf have declar'd it to you if they were. And by the way I think there are some good reasons to suspect, that he is not very desirous to facilitate the conclusion of this Treaty. If the Court of Vienna has really no mind to conclude; but to break off advantageously; the Hannover points; which they may easily do; every one of those points being at best, but doubtful; and yett it is certain we shall not receed from them all. If that should happen to be the case, and that case become publick, as it certainly will, we shall be in a fine situation.

I am a little uneasy at the communication I have taken upon myself to make of this Negotiation to the Republick, as well as about the instructions I have sent to M^r^ Robinson; If the King should be displeas'd at either; I depend upon your Lordship's good Offices.

1731. Feb. 16th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

A-part.—Count Sinzendorf having sent me word yesterday morning that his Courier from Vienna was Just arriv'd, and that he was going to forward him immediately to Count Kinski in England; I went streight to Count Zinzendorff to see that this courier had brought him, besides what M^r^ Robinson inform'd me of. As soon as I came in Count Sinzendorf spoke to me in these words with a great deal of surprize and concern. "You have kept the most materiall point a secret from me; and never told me that this whole affair turns upon the King's Electorall demands; which are such as it is not in the Emperor's power to comply with. The Emperor has show'd the utmost facility in everything that concern'd himself, or depended upon him. He has given up the Ostend trade by which the Netherlands will be ruin'd; he has consented to the Introduction of Spanish Troops into Italy, by which all his possessions there will be in danger, and yett all this is to avail him nothing, unless he engages to do what it is not in his power to perform; but depends upon the Empire, and to which the Empire never can nor will consent. The present King demands ten times more as Elector of Hannover than ever the late King did; and yett everything between England and the Emperor is to be deem'd null and void, unless these impossible demands are comply'd with; as you will see by this declaration of M^r^ Robinson's." And then he show'd me a declaration of M^r^ Robinson's setting forth that unless, *touts les points Allemands* (those are the words) be settl'd to his Majesty's entire satisfaction, every

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thing else *doit etre censé nul.* I told him that the King having a German Minister at Vienna to transact those Affairs, I was an utterr Stranger to them, and that were I to know them, I was too ignorant of the Laws and Constitution of the Empire to be able to Judge how farr they were consistent or inconsistent with them, but that I took it for granted impossibilities could not be ask'd. He said yes but they were; and runn into a long detail of the several demands, and then concluded with saying that it was to no purpose for the Emperor to explain himself so fully as otherwise he might have done, upon the points concerning England only, since they were to be of no effect unless these impossibilities were granted at the same time. As Count Kinski in England will receive the same accounts I submitt to your Lordship whether this can be done with any other view than that I have so long apprehended; of declaring to the world that the Negotiation broke off only upon Electorall points; whether it really breaks off upon those points or no, or whether for other reasons the Court of Vienna should have no mind to conclude it. And what Effect this will have everywhere, but especially in England, I leave your Lordship to Judge. I inform your Lordship of this Affair by this letter a-part; that you may make just what use you think fitt of it. Count Sinzendorf show'd me a letter from his Father in Law wherein he expresses not only the desire, but the impatience of his Court, to conclude with the maritime powers. How sincere this is a little time will now discover; I own I can form to myself no opinion of the event of this treaty; in good Politicks I think the Emperor ought by all means to agree to it, but whether his ardent desire of the totality of Italy, Joyn'd to some seemingly favourable incidents for him at present, may not make him regret or delay it, which is in a manner the same thing, I cannot determine.

1731. April 3rd., N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

A-part.—I am oblig'd to trouble your Lordship at present about a very silly thing, because I know you either have been or will be apply'd to about it. My Lord, or I believe rather, my Lady Denbigh, has a great mind to succeed me as Minister here; and in order to bring that about they made one M^r^ Trooies a Merchant of Amsterdam and who married a sister of Lady Denbigh's came to me here to desire me to recommend to your Lordship, My Lord Denbigh for my Successor, as a person whom he (M^r^ Trooies) assur'd me would be extreamly agreable to the Town of Amsterdam, as well upon account of his Alliance in the Country, as of his excellent personall qualifications and endowments. I told M^r^ Trooies, that, in the first place M^r^ Finch was already Nam'd and that I expected him here soon, and that in the next place I was determin'd for reasons of my own, to have nothing to do with the recommendation of my Successor. M^r^ Trooies reply'd that M^r^ Finch being destin'd for Spain would probably not stay here long, and desir'd that since I would not recommend I would at least relate to your Lordship the fact of his sollicitation, which I promis'd him to do. And I begg that when you are apply'd to by Lord or Lady Denbigh, as I dare say you frequently will, that you will say that I have related the fact. But I begg too at the same time that your Lords^p^ will not take this relation of mine as a recommendation from me of Lord Denbigh; because it is a matter I am resolv'd not to meddle in; nor am I enough acquainted with Lord Denbigh to be a proper judge of those perfections M^r^ Trooies has discover'd in his Lordship.

Monsieur Ittersum having had very great occasion for the six hundred pounds due to him last January; and his success in the Province

of Overyssel, being of very great Consequence to the Prince of Orange, I have advanced him that sum, of my own money; by which I hope I shall be no loser; whenever it is paid, I beg it may be paid to M^r^ Bowen Clerk of the Treasury, upon my account.

If your Lordship thinks proper, you may prepare M^r^ Finch to come here in about six weeks time; for I am perswaded, that by that time, I shall have finish'd every thing here.

P.S. The Garde des Sceaux acquainted M^r^ Van Hoey, that the Cardinal had receiv'd a letter from M^r^ Walpole, to excuse the Separate Negotiation with the Emperor; but without communicating any of the perticulars of the Negotiation. The Garde des Sceaux accompanied this communication with many unkind expressions both from himself and the Cardinal.

1731. April 15th. To Edward Weston from his father in law the Rev^d^ Symon Patrick. From Cambridge. A letter in verse.

1731. Oct. 30th. To Edward Weston from his brother Stephen Weston. From Exeter. On domestic matters.

1732, May 24th, N.S. Thomas Robinson to Edward Weston. From Vienna.—Your last is of the 25th past, by which I found that the Dutch mail, which was arrived the Day before, had not carried, as it ought, my Letters of the 19^th^, which was the greater misfortune, as they gave You an account of the motions of this Court, upon which I expected orders. But misfortunes seldom come alone; Last night's Post has failed, the Mail of the Empire having been robbed near a place called Newmark between Ratisbon and Nuremberg; So that we have no letters, either from England or Holland, and shall be in ignorance of His Majesty's pleasure, as well upon my Letters of the 19^th^ even supposing they dropped in by the Subsequent post, as upon my Letters of the 23^rd^. I am besides in the Dark as to the King's Journey. In the meanwhile I must take my party as things comes out. On Monday next this town will be a desert. The Prince goes to his Country Seat for a few Days, to follow the Emperor soon after into Bohemia. The Chancellor goes the same day to precede the Emperor . . . His Imperial Majesty will stay at Prague till the 12^th^ of June, from which time till about the 8^th^ of July, during his Stay at Carlsbad, there will be a Kind of Stagnation of all Business. However to morrow I expect to have a final Conference with the Chancellor in Town upon all points, and as soon as I shall have received the Papers I expect from this Court, I shall dispatch M^r^ Gould either to Hanover or directly to England, according as I shall best be able to judge by Mondays post. From the beginning of July the Court will Stay Six Weeks at or about Prague, so that we shall have the leisure till the End of June, of going, every one as he pleases thither; for without the most pressing affairs, there will be no possibility of seeing the Ministers at Carlsbad . . . . . .

Upon the Supposition that some orders relating to the Kings motions may have been sent to me by the post that has failed; I have made out a Duplicate of this Letter, which will be ready for you at Hanover And as for the rest I shall trust to Events, and the best judgment I can make of things, either as to my going sooner or later to Prague, as shall conduce most to His Majesty's Service, or as to my waiting upon His Majesty at Hanover, if by my future Letters I shall find myself anyways authorised to repair thither.

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P.S. It is surmised that the many Elections now on foot in the Empire may have excited the curiosity of some Curious persons to inspect the letters between Ratisbon and Nuremberg.

1732. July 1st, N.S. Hon. Robert Trevor [afterwards Viscount Hampden] to Edward Weston. From Hanover. . . My Lord [Lord Harrington?] reached this place early on Sunday morning without having had any the least accident by the way. Tilson was extremely alert during the whole journey, but yesterday he relapsed into his complaints, & began to threaten us with a temporary Abdication . . . . M^r Robinson had been here four days before the King . . . . I know of nothing New & Memorable except the Elopement of her G[race] of Bucks to France *and all that*.

1732.——. Lord Harrington to the same.—The inclosed have been approved by the King, which when writ out fair I desire you will send to me at Petersham to be sign'd. There shou'd be an addition made to the letter to M^r Robinson acquainting him that the King has good information that whatever is transacted in the Spanish Secretary's office at Vienna is never long a secret at the Courts of France and Spain, for which reason the King would have Robinson give an intimation of this where he may think proper and safe to do it, and that he does not communicate anything relating to the Sardinian affair to anyone except C^t Staremberg Mons^r de Berken-Stein and Sinzendorf if necessary but not otherwise. I have not been able to get Trevor's affair dispatch'd. The King was in haste to read his German letters which I hope was the occasion of it, tho betwixt you and I seems to have reflected a little upon the expense since I saw him yesterday: so that I shall not venture to write anything about that matter by this post to the Hague.

1732. Nov. 6th. George Tilson to the same.—I was with my Lord this Evening and send you the letters of y^e last 2 posts; his Lop: did not observe that there was anything that required orders, but would be glad to have something tomorrow to carry to the King, & particularly for M^r Robinson.

His Lo:p mentioned taking notice to him of M^r Jansirots letter about a Minister coming from the Palatine Court, that no doubt he would be charged with matters concerning Bergues and Juliers, & that M^r Robinson should know when he came what he had brought, in the meantime we had nothing new to Say from hence upon that head.

His Lop observed that y^e Mag^s of Hamburg as S^r C. Wich suggests, hold off only on account of their doubting whether y^e Imp: Court really mean to discourage the interloping Trade & that if they were persuaded that the Emperor seriously intended to abide by what he had lately done they might be induced to give y^e Declaration desired. Wherefore M^r Robinson should apply himself to have y^e Imp: Ministers convince the Hamburghers that the Emperor is determined not to countenance any collusive Trade &c.

Cons[ul] Deane has writ an account of another ship sailed from Ostend with all the signs of an Interloper, an extract of his letter may be sent to M^r Robinson for his Information.

His Lop took notice of y^e D of Leria's insinuations as if M^r Keene had not acted vigorously in y^e business of Florence; & it should be observed to M^r Rob^n that he will find by y^e papers that those surmises

were intirely false, & that ye Spaniards rather complained of his being too partial on ye Emprs side.

I don't remember any other hints his Lop gave; but seemed desirous to have some letters formed.

(P.S.) The letters for ye Bp [of] Lubec will be ready to be sent to morrow if my Lord has them signed.

1733. Octr $\frac{19}{30}$. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague. . . . . We have no news of Mr Wynne as yet, and indeed his Highness could not set out at present, if the Yachts were arrived, he has so bad a cold, & swelled face. Mr Dayrolle returns you his compliments. . . . .

(P.S.) My compliments to Tilson, Waad, & all friends at the office.

1733. Nov. 23rd. Lord Wilmington to the same. From St. James's Square. Enclosing papers and returning despatches.

1734. Feb. 14th. Dr John Thomas to the same. From Hamburg. . . . . This reminds me of another wholesome piece of advice you gave me to many an agreeable Person of a good Family, which I have carefully performed with the assistance of my Lady Wich. Do all you can, Dear Sr to let me see old England again . . . . The Dutch Amsterdam Courant is full of the Sermon preached by his Lordship [Bishop Weston] on Jany 30 before the House of Lords . . .

1734. April $\frac{10\text{th.}}{21\text{st}}$ Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague. . . . . Mr W[alpole] is looked upon here as an indirect Minister of the Emperor's: People here are in much less pain for the Ballance of Europe than for the continuation of their Ministry: I believe they will soon return us the compliment of Mr Walpole's Mission by a more extraordinary on[e] to Paris.

1734. April $\frac{16\text{th}}{27\text{th}}$. The same to the same. From the Hague.

. . . . We wait here with impatience for your Sentiments upon the last Resolution, (if any Proceedings of these People at present deserve That name) & still more so for the Answer to what went by Money; which I confess, I hope will bring a Revocation rather than Credentials, for from all I have learnt I cannot but be of opinion that Mr W[alpole]'s longer stay here will only serve to make him more responsible for any money Measures These People may run into; who are grown so jealous of his Maty, on account of his being Elector of Hanover, & Father-in-law to the Prince of Orange, that I am persuaded, they'll rather purchase a precarious & temporary Security for themselves by the weakest & meanest Complaisance to France, than by a manly & firm Conduct, in concert with England try to secure it effectually. Nay they seem so persuaded of the necessary Connexion between the two Events of a War, & a Change in their Government, and of his Maty's design to make Either subservient to the other, that Mr W—'s journey, & soilicitations, & the late Proceedings of Parliament for strengthening the King's hands, have but confirmed them in their fears, & driven them to a greater distance from Us. So that in short I see no way left for rendering this State of any service to England, & to the generous system, that

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his Maty has always pursued, of preserving the Peace, & Happiness of
but that of the very part that they are
Mankind, 84 . 26 . 386 adopting 878 . 1495 . 935 . 92 . 467 . 1538.
pleased to to us a sincere and useful
783 . 46 . impute 82 . 47 . and of gaining 1107 . 927 . 385 . 1745.
Ally in the person of the Prince instead of a
240 . 582 . 871 . 1045 . 30 . 131 . 1138 . 1121 . 36 . 11 . 175 .
——— peevish and irresolute one in
86 . 99 diffident 1311 . 140 . 193 . 599 . 1107 . 719 . 942 .
that of the Pensionary.
986 . 1312 . 26 . 30 . 1403.

1734. July 30th. Horatio Walpole [afterwards Lord Walpole of Wolterton] to Lord Harrington. From the Hague.—I send Mony ye Messenger wth ye inclosed not having had time to putt it in cypher, and I have addressed it in a manner as I hope it will not be opened by any body but your selfe; I can't flatter myselfe that ye Pensionary will alter his opinion in our next conference, but I shall have an occasion to talk over matters wth him.

I am to tell your Lrdp, in confidence that Mr Finch wth a very serious air told me this morning that he was resolved to write by this post to your Lrdp to desire his Majtys leave to return home, for wch he gave me no other reason but that he had served long enough abroad; I enter'd in a friendly expostulation wth him to dissuade him from it, telling him very plainly that it would be understood, that my coming hither as Ambassadur had made him take that resolution, & I was apprehensive that he might by that means fling himselfe quit out of business, and consequently grow out of humour wth ye Court, & ye Court wth him, that it was by no means intended to remove him from hence by sending me hither, & I sayd in short as many kind things to him as I could desiring him still to consider of it; but I cant tell as he scarce gave me any answr whether I have prevayled on him to change his design; you will know by ye letters, wch goe by ye post; for as he went this afternoon into ye Country, he knows nothing of this Messengers being dispatched. It is past 12 at night; and I have been both Minister & Secretary this day & am consequently much tired.

1734. Augt. 3rd, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague.

Your Lrdp will have found, as I told you in my last, that Mr Finch desires his Majtys. leave to return home, but I hope, from some discourse that I have had with him since, that he has done it in such a manner, as not give an occasion for his being recalled; for althô, perhaps this step may arise from his Pride in not being willing to remain here wth a less character than I have; yett he may not perhaps be desirous of losing the appointments especially since I do not see anything else that can be done for him at present, and I would not have it understood in ye world, as I am afraid it will be, if he is entirely removed; that my Brother & I contrived to jostle him out of his Employment for my sake. I have wrote to Sr R: W: on this Subject, and I desire you will concert it together, & gett ye affair so managed, that in case Mr Finch will insist upon going home, he may have leave given him so as not to take leave of ye States, as if he was recalled.

(P.S.) I hope ye draughts of answers to ye Ambrs of France & Spain will be approved entirely; I think they are extreamly well, if they shall

be as well supported according to y^e^ issue of them, the Pensionary will constantly consult me in all his projects before they goe to y^e^ Deputys of y^e^ States, if he finds they are approved in England, & I will doe my best to make them agreable to his Matys sentiments, & will desire him when I find it absolutely necessary, but the less alteration that is made in England the better, because y^e^ gout makes the Pensionary peevish; I think he is absolutely resolved to goe hand in hand with y^e^ King, but y^e^ untoward behaviour of y^e^ Imperiall Court, and y^e^ bad condition of this Government, & their finances makes him inclined to Peace; thô he often talks w^th^ spirit to M^r^ Fenelon.

A courier from Vienna goes to Kinski by this packett boat, but M^r^ D'Ulefeldt will not tell me y^e^ motives for sending this express.

1734. Augt. 17th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague. Private.—M^r^ Finch seeming resolved to demand his letters of Revocation . . . . I shall avoid in my conferences w^th^ y^e^ Pensionary when he is present to enter into matters of nicety & importance, because from some dark expressions that he has lately let fall, I apprehend that if he leaves this place entirely he will leave y^e^ Court entirely too . . . and consequently I shall not talk before him to M^r^ Slingeslandt upon the subject of y^e^ D[uke] of N[ewcastle']s letter to L^rd^ W[aldegra]ve of y^e^ 30 past O.S. particularly w^th^ regard to y^e^ conference w^ch^ the Kings Ministers have had w^th^ M^r^ Ch[avig]ny & I shall in due time give an account of y^e^ Pensionary's sentiments on that head in a particular letter to y^r^ L^rd^p, this is sayd upon a supposition that M^r^ Finch insists upon being absolutely recalled for his words are so few, and his meaning often so obscure, that I cannot determine what he will doe, but I am apt to think that he will retire from y^e^ Court, & goe over to his brother W[inchel]sea; but your L^rd^p will be better able to judge of y^e^ certainty of this fact by this post from himselfe & therefore you will manage this letter accordingly.

P.S. May I be so free as to ask whether your L^rd^p was in perfect good humour when you dictated y^e^ dispatch to us of y^e^ 30 past.

1734. Sept. 3rd. N.S. From the same to the same. From the Hague.—I send y^e^ inclosed secret dispatch under a particular cover to you, that it may be managed, it being by no means proper that y^e^ dispute (althô it passed in friendly manner) between y^e^ Pensionary & me should gett air, especially as I hope I have diverted him from taking a step w^ch^ I apprehended might very much embarass the King; in y^e^ mean time you are to consider what answer you will return to y^e^ last resolution of y^e^ States; it will certainly be by no means proper to lett me communicate Kinskys Memoriall to y^e^ States, it has enraged y^e^ Pensionary; at y^e^ same time great care must be taken not to take y^e^ Emperor's part; while endeavours should be used to render y^e^ Correspondence between the Imperiall Court & the States, w^ch^ is looked upon here to be at a dead stand, by M^r^ Ulefeldt's having declared to y^e^ Pensionary that he was ordered to acquaint him that he Ulefeldt should never give any thing more in writing; w^th^ w^ch^ y^e^ Pensionary is personally affected; as looking upon it to strike at y^e^ Resolutions w^ch^ have all been of his own drawing; how his Maj^ty^ will be able to steer, w^thout^ disobliging one side or other is difficult to say; y^r^ L^rd^p had some hasty thoughts of mine in my last dispatch w^ch^ may be improved by you, and y^e^ Imperiall Court be contented to lett drop what has passed, & order their Minister here to go on as usuall in business w^thout^ pride or acrimony; but I am apt to think w^th^ the Pensionary in one thing; w^ch^ is,

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that y^e^ Impe^ll^ Court will never think they are well treated untill his Maj^ty^ & y^e^ States actually engage in a war in their behalfe.

What is y^e^ meaning of y^e^ most positive assertion in all y^e^ news papers from all parts that y^e^ D. of Holsteins Minister at London has presented y^e^ Princess Emily w^th^ a snuff-box w^th^ his masters picture in it; and that y^e^ match is actually agreed upon; I say it is all a lye.

M^r^ Duncan designs to write to your L^rd^p for Commissarys to be appointed to settle & secure y^e^ Lands for answering the joynture to her R. H: in order to have y^e^ remainder of y^e^ Portion pay^d^. If I am to be one I beg you will send me ample instructions for my proceedings and lett me know what advice I must take.

(P.S.) Was y^e^ Pretenders Son at Gaeta. All y^e^ news here from Sweden say that, that Court of Denmark have as good as concluded an allyance by w^ch^ y^e^ Swedes are obliged to guaranty Slesw ick to y^e^ Danes.

1734. Oct. 20th. D^r^ Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor, to Edward Weston. From Therfield. On private affairs.

1734. Oct. $\frac{15\text{th}}{26\text{th}}$. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague.—Your L^rd^p having sent me a copy of y^e^ Bishop of Namur's credentials for my information only, & given to that an account of his conduct since arrivall, I shall not pretend any otherwise than as a private friend to give you my sentiments & observations upon his errand & views.

If y^e^ letter from y^e^ Emperour to y^e^ King brought by him is to be looked upon as a Credentiall, I must own considering y^e^ circumstances of y^e^ Bishops life, & his Religion, being at ye same time as I imagine a subject of England, I should make some question whether such a Credentiall should have been received, and y^e^ hesitating about receiving it on a very good pretence might have given an opportunity to Judge by his conduct whether he should be suffer'd to continue in England or not.

As to y^e^ letter itselfe Joyned w^th^ what M^r^ Robinson sayd of him before he left Vienna, I think it appears to me (unless you find ye contrary) by his behaviour that y^e^ whole is a contrivance of his own, to play his pretended confidence & credits w^th^ y^e^ respective Courts in such a manner against one another, as may make both contribute upon false principles & persuasions to his being made a Cardinall; The Emperour tells his Maj^ty^ in this letter that y^e^ *Bishop having insinuated to him his design to take a turn into England, and knowing that the King had some goodness and confidence for him &c.* that is to say the Bishop of Namur had made y^e^ Court of Vienna, or y^e^ Ladys there believe that he is extreamly well at y^e^ Court of England, & that he could if the Emperour would give him some sort of creditt doe wonders there to answer y^e^ sentiments & wishes of their Imp^ll^ Maj^tys^: at this great Juncture; & now He is in England, He is to make y^e^ King & Queen of England believe that he has y^e^ confidence & creditt of their Imp^ll^ Maj^tys^, & from this foundation if He is to be believed, he is to obtain new strength, & credit, in England to promote and forward his views at Vienna, & therefore he says he comes *fully instructed in the Emperours sentiments & ye motives of his conduct* the sense of w^ch^ will as I apprehend prove to be that he is furnished w^th^ pieces to Justifye y^e^ conduct of y^e^ Imperiall Ministry; and considering how different that has been from what his Maj^ty^ has desired, y^e^ same peices will serve to lay y^e^

blame on y^e^ conduct of the English Ministry, & if these motives of y^e^ Emperours conduct should appear satisfactory to their Maj^tys^, the consequence I think is plain, and then it well be no hard matter to guess in what *manner the uneasyness of either side is to be removed*, these are as I take it y^e^ views & meaning of y^e^ Bishops errand w^th^ regard to himselfe & y^e^ Publick, & I dont wonder that he does not intend to stay upon y^e^ foot of a Minister in England his business is of another nature thô some times practised by Imperiall Ministers; & therefore I look upon y^e^ Credentiall letter as calculated only to gett him Admittance, & Protection, that he may continue in England for purposes that can't be long hid; But it will be a cruell thing if under the Privelege of a Minister, w^thout^ being so, he should be suffered to doe all y^e^ mischeif he can to y^e^ administration of a Court, who gives him that Protection; My dear Lord, give me leave to say, that I have known this Gentleman perfectly well, for many years; and did not care what preferment he had at Rome; w^ch^ is his cheif desire, but is not y^e^ only business of his present mission; Beleive me he is a Mountebank in Politicks, & does not care where nor how he dispenses his poyson, If it will but answer his own ends, this is sayd w^th^ all due respect to a Minister credited by y^e^ Emperour; and w^th^ a readyness to retract my Opinion if Bishop Stricklandt's behaviour should prove different from what I imagine, as I heartily wish it may.

1734. Nov. 19th. Lord Harrington to Horatio Walpole. From London. [Draft.]—Private & particular. . . . . I send you these papers in this private & confidential way purely to let you see that I have no Secrets or Reserve with you, and altho' they can be of no use to you, yet I can't tell that you may not be displeased with the Communication of them, and if it would not be too much trouble I shou'd be desirous to have your Sentiments in the same private & confidential manner upon them. I joyn to them the Dra^t^ of a letter w^ch^ I had prepared for you some time ago upon the Subject of the Low Countrys, w^ch^ your Brother not approving I also let drop. At the time of my writing that letter I own I had but little hopes of seeing what was proposed in it agreed to in Holland, however thô that shou'd have been the Case, I thought it possibly might have been of use to us hereafter, in order to the justifying the Measures we are now taking with France, by enabling us to convince the world, that all other means of saving the Emp^r^ & the *Equilibre* of Europe were become impracticable by the impossibility of engaging the Dutch to take any vigorous measures for that purpose.

1734. Dec. 3rd. The same to the same. From London. [Draft.] Private.—The private letter, which I had the honour to receive from you by the last post, I gave to S^r^ R. Walpole immediately after it came into my hands, who it seems has left it by mistake at New Park so that not having it before me, I am not able at present to return you any answer to it, though I cannot let slip this first opportunity of thanking you for it, and of telling you without a Compliment that I think I never read a better letter in my life. From what I can collect from only one hasty reading I believe I shall perfectly agree in Opinion with you upon almost every Point in that letter, except That of our not endeavouring to confine France to make Warr in Italy only, in case the Emp^r^ shou'd (w^ch^ I flatter myself he will not) refuse to accept our Plan. I say endeavour, for there appears to me a wide difference betwixt what we may be forced to acquiesce under, and what we shall previously agree to; nor indeed can I ever think France sincere in their Professions of desiring

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to preserve the ballance of Power in Europe whilst they insist upon carrying [on] the Warr (as Gedda expresst it) in the Emp^rs Hereditary Countrys, and into the heart of the Empire; for I cannot imagine they wou'd, nor indeed see how they possibly cou'd, venture to do so without the Assistance of the Three Electors, who, when once engaged, will certainly have put it out of the power of France (as farr as the Tyes of Treatys can do it) to fulfill, thô they were otherwise never so sincerely disposed to it, their Engagements with His Maj^ty & the States. . . . . .

1735. June $\frac{15\text{th}}{26\text{th}}$. The same to the same. From Hanover. [Draft.]

I am very much obliged to you for the Account you sent me in your private letter of the $\frac{9}{20}$ inst. of the Conversation and behaviour of M^r Chavigny in his passage through the Hague. And more particularly so as he was pleased to quote what he pretended has passed in a Conversation betwixt him and me, in support of the false arguments he was forced to make use of for the better carrying on his own pernicious views and those of his Court. I shall not however trouble you in this letter with an Account of all that passed in that Conversation, since you will find in one of my publick ones to you of this day, every thing as well as I can remember it, that had any relation to the matter in question. which if fairly repeated could not be interpreted to carry any other meaning; and I certainly meant nothing else than to show a just Indignation at the Indignity offered to his Ma^ty and the States by the Contemptuous and insolent Answer to the plan given in by him a few days before. I know that Gentleman too well ever to make him any confidencys; and I hope you will not think me capable of talking in publick (for all Conversations with him I look on in that light) such things as would be so very improper to have repeated; and you may depend upon it, that if I am sometimes civil as you call it to that D——l, when he comes to me I talk to him, and always shall, upon business with as much firmness, as your self could desire. For no one can more heartily despise the falseness of the Man, nor hate that of his Court, or would readier go into proper Measures for humbling, and chastising them both than myself . . . . . .

1735. $\frac{\text{June 20th}}{\text{July 1st}}$. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague. Particular . . . . . We must if possible avoyd a division and dispute between us & y^e Dutch, y^e Pensionary does now & then grumble that we lay y^e fault upon them only; I think y^e present discontent ag^st France will not goe so far as to carry y^e States into a War, but I do not think it impossible but y^e Extravagance & Pride of Spain may occasion one in w^ch y^e Dutch may be alsoe involved, in this case y^e King of Prussia must be had; his troops & friendship will be of infinite service; so must in consideration of them have suitable assurances of a proper partition of Bergh & Juliers; and that is in its selfe a point of soe publick a nature that a Peace cannot be made w^thout it, and therefore for God-sake my Lord try if you can possibly bring about a reconciliation, surely *Punct·lio* should not prevayl where all is at stake a word is enough to y^e wise.

1735. July $\frac{7\text{th}}{18\text{th}}$. The same to the same. From the Hague . . . . . The scheme for y^e exchange of y^e Dutchys of Lorrain & Tuscany is certainly

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y^e^ most eligible and if it would be effectuated, would be, as things are circumstanced, I may say a Glorious end of this War.....I think nothing should be left untryed, no court nor anything else should be omitted towards M^r^ Chauvelyn to bring that project to bear, and I can't tell whether your L^rd^p's letter formerly wrote to L^rd^p Waldegrave on that subject was so earnest, as y^e^ exigency & merit of y^e^ thing required.....

1735. July 27th. Lord Harrington to Horatio Walpole. From Hanover. [Draft.]—Private.—I perfectly agree with you in thinking that the Scheme of the Exchange therein mention'd wou'd, if it could be brought about be a very desirable ending of the Warr, and have the same fears and for the same reasons that you have as to its Success. I am not at all surprised at your not thinking my letter to Lord Waldegrave upon that Subject, earnest enough, since you was unacquainted with the great Dislike with which that Scheme was at first received here and consequently with what difficulty I was allowed to give it any sort of Countenance.....A reconciliation between the Emp^r^ & Spain by a particular Treaty, altho' not the most eligible way of putting a Stop to the present Warr, is in my Opinion infinitely preferable to the suffering it to continue much longer as Europe is at present circumstanced: but if what you suggest of Marriages betwixt the Austrian and Bavarian Familys cou'd possibly contribute towards bringing about a Peace, or if the Peace cou'd be procured by any other Means than by the Marriage of Don Carlos with an Arch-Dutchess, I should think as you do, nothing shoul'd be left untryed for the making it succeed.....I have endeavoured to undeceive C^t^ Kinski, and by him his Court, as to the false Notions C^t^ Ulefeldt had entertain'd, and inspired him with as to your Conduct in Holland and have shown him part, and will the rest, of your paper of Reflections, but I cant say as yet that I have succeeded to my Wishes.....As to Lord Kinoul you will find by my publick letter that the King is determin'd to recall him immediately, his conduct being certainly too suspicious to be born with any longer. As to the King of Prussia you will see also by my letter to Robinson, what Step has been taken towards setting on foot a Reconciliation with him; I heartily wish more cou'd have been done, for no One can be more convinced of the necessity of gaining him, if possible, than I am.....

1735. Aug. 1st, N.S. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague.—Private.....Your L^rd^p will have received y^e^ answer of y^e^ States to Count Ulefeldts Memoriall; it is not answered in any harsh terms, it avoyds coming to an explicit declaration, and seems to aim at nothing more than not to suffer y^e^ fault of y^e^ Emperours misfortunes to be layd upon them, nor his Maj^ty^.....I cannot devise y^e^ meaning of y^e^ Cardinals proposing to y^e^ Minister of Lorraine y^e^ Marriage of those Princesses to y^e^ King of Sardinia & Don Carlos; can y^e^ King of Sardinia or y^e^ Queen of Spain, or y^e^ Cardinal himselfe think that such a thing can be compassed but by y^e^ means of y^e^ Emperour; It is a mystery to me.....I think y^e^ coalition of y^e^ Bavarian and Austrian familys would not be of immediate service for y^e^ Emperour's recovery of what he has lost, or wants in Italy; but I think it would soon put an end to y^e^ War because by y^e^ means of accomodating y^e^ King of Prussia thrô y^e^ interest of y^e^ Palatin family with regard to Bergh & Juliers, we might engage that Prince in our interest w^ch^ would decide every thing on this side, and I veryly believe that y^e^ States would come sooner in to defend y^e^ Emperour after such an arrangement should France atack him in these parts.....

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1735. Augt. 7th, N.S. Lord Harrington to Horatio Walpole. From Hanover. [Draft.]—Private.....May not the Card^{ls} proposing the Marriages of the Duke of Lorraine's sisters be in consequence of some private Negociation with the Emp^{r}, and this late Step be to save appearances in the manner of breaking it to the world? This I own is but a loose thought just come into my head from having been told within this half hour by Count Kinsky, in a mysterious way, that he had been acquainted with that affair of the marriages above these two Months .....If the Dutch do not shew an equal readyness for entering in Conjunction with the King into proper Engagements with the King of Prussia, they cannot for the future lay the fault of their Inaction upon his Maj$^{ty's}$ unwillingness to joyn with them in taking the proper Measures for engaging that Prince.

1735. Augt. $\frac{5th}{16th}$. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague.—Private. . . . . As to our Justifying ourselves for not assisting y^{e} Emperour I think there is a great deal to be sayd, in our behalves; his refusal to accomodate matters wth Spain when it was in his power, his negligence & Pride in despising to hearken to any proposals from y^{e} King of Sardinia joyned wth y^{e} affair of Poland giving an occasion to y^{e} War, were good reasons, for our not declaring ourselves in his favour wthout employing first our good offices for so long together when there was a prospect of their having an effect; while at y^{e} same time his towns forteresses & Dominions were taken by his Enemys for want of being supplyed wth any thing necessary for their security & Defense; to such a degree that it would have been impossible for his Maj^{ty} & y^{e} States to have saved them if they had gone to his assistance . . . . . .

1735. Augt. 16th, N.S. Robert Trevor to Edward Weston. From the Hague. . . . . That you should endeavour to improve with Lord Harrington to my advantage the Incident of poor M. Dayrolle's Illness, in the manner I had taken the freedom to suggest to you, was no more than what I ever expected from your Friendship; But that his Lordship should enter into this Thought in the kind manner He did, & not only suggest an Expedient for rendering it still more beneficial to me, but even carry his Attention so far as to order you to consult my personal Inclinations first upon it, was indeed what even the Experience I have had, as well in my own Person as in that of my Brother, of his L^{dps} Goodness had not yet made me vain enough to dream of, and I must desire you to express in the most lively manner my Surprise as well as my Gratitude on this occasion . . . .

1735. Augt. $\frac{12th}{23rd}$. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague.—Private.—His Majestys determination upon y^{e} last resolution w^{ch} I transmitted to y^{r} Lrdp from y^{e} States is a matter of great importance. It is evident that nothing will bring the Province of Holland to a resolution to Encrease their forces as long as France forbears to give them any alarm on this side, and continues her solemn *Contestations* as they call them of her disposition for Peace, they will therefore pursue y^{e} employment of good offices wth y^{e} hopes thô very distant of some favourable incident for a Ratification, or rather because if they cease their good offices they can have no excuse for not arming, w^{ch} as I sayd before they are resolved not to doe, and don't know what answer to return to y^{e} pressing demands of y^{e} Emperour for succours, w^{ch} they are still less disposed to grant.

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What they now propose is (as your L^rd^p will have seen by y^e^ Resolution) to take y^e^ last answer from y^e^ Imperiall Court, and y^e^ last answer from y^e^ Allys w^th^ explanations given publickly & privately by M^r^ Fenelon as a sufficient foundation to promote w^th^out loss of time a Congress . . . . . Unless we are resolved to goe into y^e^ war without y^e^ States, what shall we say to ye Emperour for not giving him assistance, after we shall for some time have stop'd y^e^ negotiation by way of good offices, on y^e^ account of y^e^ insincerity of France, and shall have nothing better to propose that can take place; I am afraid we shall be told not only by these people but by others, that there was a prospect of procuring a Congress, and in consequence of it of procuring a Peace, by y^e^ explanations & professions even of France, But England would not hearken to it nor propose any other measure for putting an end to y^e^ War . . . . .

1735. Sept. 5th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague. Private. . . . . I must own I am surprised, I cannot tell how to reconcile y^e^ Emperours kind reception of M^r^ Robinson w^th^ y^e^ paper given by y^e^ Ministers, nor why M^r^ Robinson should say that y^e^ difficultys arise chiefly from y^e^ Emperour himselfe, whose behaviour was so gracious and had given such hopes of a favourable answer; and as to y^e^ conduct of y^e^ Court itself it seems madness, unless they have some resource, considering y^e^ violent & desperate state of their affairs . . . . . Perhaps the Austrian pride will make them satisfyed w^th^ less from their victorious Ennemys than they will take from y^e^ good offices of the Maritime Powers who they look upon as their Guarantys, and who as such ought to go into y^e^ war to recover their losses . . . . . .

1735. Sept. 9th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague. Particular & private.—I am infinitely obliged to your L^rd^p for y^e^ mark of confidence, in leaving under a flying seal your particular special letter to y^e^ D. of N. I cannot be persuaded but that y^e^ important communication contained in it was made by order, unless your L^rd^p have some particular reason, w^th^ respect to y^e^ person that made it, to conclude y^e^ contrary; & I think he was order'd to doe it w^th^ a view of alarming & intimidating his Majty w^th^ y^e^ danger of a secret negotiation, that he might be brought to prevent it by coming into y^e^ War in favour of y^e^ Emperour; I could have wished that since we had gott y^e^ same intelligence another way, you had in a glancing manner lett y^e^ person perceive that we were not entirely ignorant of it, before he told it, altho' still as much obliged to him for y^e^ confirmation, and as to your L^rd^p's last proposall of L^rd^ Waldegrave's acquainting y^e^ Cardinal w^th^ our knowledge of his secret negotiation w^th^ y^e^ Emperour; these dark and subterraneous negotiations w^th^ y^e^ promise of secrecy in all events are so lyable to a variety of artifices & turns that it is impossible to know what effect (w^th^out knowing y^e^ heart of man) such a communication will have upon y^e^ French Ministers, but considering y^e^ difficultys we shall soon be under, upon y^e^ foot our negotiation is at present w^th^ France, relating to y^e^ abandoning, or forcing the Emperour, and y^e^ Allys of France to accept the conditions proposed; and considering y^e^ darkness & confusion that must arise from three different negotiations being carry'd on secretly together upon y^e^ same subject, I think there can possibly be no harm, in taking y^e^ step proposed by y^r^ L^rd^p, of w^ch^ y^e^ Lords in England will be better able to Judge, after they shall have had an account of y^e^ conference w^ch^ L^rd^ Waldegrave was to have on last tuesday y^e^ 6th Inst w^th^ y^e^ French Ministers. . . . . I must desire your L^rd^p not to send me his Majtys orders pursuant to y^e^ minutes of ye Councill of y^e^

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25 & 26 past w^ch you will have by this messenger, untill y^e letter w^ch I shall write to you tomorrow by y^e post shall have come to your hands.

(P.S.) For Gods sake when will y^e King sett out for England, sure the criticall situation of these secret negotiations on all sides should make him hasten his Journey.

1735. Sept. 11th, N.S. The same to the same. From the Hague. . . . . If we can't fight we must negotiate or else we can't continue in England upon y^e foot of hiring soe many troops as we have there at present.

(P.S.) Prince of Modena is here he dines with me tomorrow, when I suppose as I have been informed he will mention his waiting upon y^e King either at Hanover or in England. If I divert him as I think it will be an easy matter from y^e first, yet he will certainly follow his Maj^ty to England.

1735. Sept. 19th. Andrew Stone to Edward Weston. From Whitehall. . . . . The Emperor is very much to be pitied; Every Body is ready to command, or to serve against Him; and even His Friends will not be courted into His Service; upon the best Terms, that he can offer. . . . . We are as willing as you to make the Duke of L[orraine] a Great D[uke], or a great Turk, if he likes it; But the Difference is (if there is any Difference) that we dont think it civil to force Him, to be a greater Duke, than perhaps, for Reasons best known to himself, he may care to be. . . . . My particular Compliments to Dick Trevor, with my heartiest Congratulations upon His good Fortune in succeeding M^r Old Friend D^r Terry [as Bishop of Durham.] . . . . . .

1735. Sept. $\frac{12\text{th}}{23\text{rd}}$. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague.—Private. . . . . Count Kinskys discourse to you seems to have y^e tendency of a sudden conclusion w^th france, and that y^e Emperour thinks he shall be better able to doe it by His own Negotiation, than by one carryed on by Us w^th france, he will certainly find himselfe disappointed in that notion, for altho' the Cardinall may now & then appear alarmed, and apprehensive of a War; yett y^e Court of Vienna stakes themselves too much w^th y^e hopes of obtaining great consessions from that principle of his Eminency; Chauvelyn will take care & cure that apprehension by his advices from home, & by showing how incapable y^e Emperour is [of] hurting france alone . . . . . y^e Exchange of Lorrain immediately for y^e reversion of Tuscany w^thout naming any security for y^e Reversion is unaccountable; y^e difference between y^e Emperour & france about y^e cessions to be made to y^e King of Sardinia are I think almost insurmountable, unless his Sardinian Maj^ty could be perswaded to abate of his demands; My Lord you see clearly y^e confidence of that Prince towards his Majty has been pure artifice, and therefore I leave it to be considered whether any hint can be given to alarm him if he persists in not being reasonable, w^ch may be done (altho' I own it is a nice matter) by making him perceive that we are sensible of the part he is acting. . . . . or secondly by alarming him w^th y^e possibility of an accomodation between y^e Emperour & Spain by means of a marriage w^ch must end at last in his destruction. . . . . .

1735. Sept. $\frac{19\text{th}}{30\text{th}}$. The same to the same. From the Hague. Private. . . . . I am inclined to think that y^e Emperour should be

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immediately pressed to declare his consent to y^e^ Armistice, I doe not see that he has anything to loose by it, and certainly it is of great consequence to him to safe Mantua. . . . . if w^th^out signing in particular, yett by encouraging & promoting as much as possible this negotiation & by showing france we are seriously disposed to procure a peace upon their principle w^th^ regard to Tuscany & Lorrain *mutatis mutandis* for y^e^ security of y^e^ D. of Lorrains equivalent; we can by our application to y^e^ Emperour & to France procure an armistice w^th^in such a time as to save Mantua I think it will be a great point gained. . . . . .

(P.S.) if y^e^ armistice should continue *in Statu quo* an article may be proposed that provisions &c. may be sent into Mantua during y^e^ suspension of arms.

1735. Oct. 2nd, N.S. From the same to the same. From the Hague.—Private & Particular. . . . . I think everybody is agreed in endeavouring to combine y^e^ two secret negotiations together, & y^e^ difference between y^e^ Councill in England & your L^rd^p about y^e^ time of proposing y^e^ Quadruple Alliance for y^e^ execution of what shall be settled is of no great consequence, since Lord Waldegrave takes care to inculcate an opinion in y^e^ french Ministers of our disposition to come to an agreement w^th^ them. . . . . I must own I am desirous that y^e^ D : of Lorrain should keep Tuscany althô he becomes heir to y^e^ Austrian Dominions, & Emperour, but I could wish that in that case, Leghorn was made a free & independent town & port; for should either y^e^ Emperour or Spain become masters of Tuscany & Leghorn, possessing at y^e^ same time other great Dominions ; I am afraid they would not think it soe necessary to procure y^e^ liberty of trade in that port, as a private Prince must find it his Interest to doe that has no other possessions.— Lord Waldegraves dispatch of y^e^ 21 past to y^e^ D. of N gives me a great deal of uneasyness; & between you and me I am afraid his L^rd^ps supple & mild temper, joyned w^th^ a laudable desire of bringing so good a work as peace to a conclusion suffers him to flatter y^e^ french ministers too much w^th^ y^e^ hopes of our signing a plan on their own loose terms w^th^out its being thoroughly digested; and also to have too good an opinion of their being sincere, w^ch^ if they should prove otherwise will give them an advantage over Us.—Does not your L^rd^p think that y^e^ sending an express at y^e^ request of y^e^ Cardinal to desire that his Majty will agree to an immediate signing of what he's proposed in such a generall manner, and to induce y^e^ Emperour upon those terms to come into an Armistice on y^e^ foot of *Statu quo* a little too premature? . . . . I would in my opinion give y^e^ french all possible assurances of our disposition to bring maters to an accomodation, that we would use our utmost endeavours to prevayl w^th^ y^e^ Emperour to agree to an armistice, but y^t^ y^e^ Cardinal & Garde des Sceaux would agree to it upon y^e^ foot of y^e^ *Statu quo* proposed by his Majty & y^e^ States, and that they would in concert w^th^ y^e^ King of Sardinia take such measures as might prevent y^e^ taking of Mantua, while we should in y^e^ mean time make use of y^e^ danger of loosing that place, w^th^ y^e^ Imperiall Court as a motive to agree to a suspension of Arms. . . . . .

1735. Oct. 9th. Lord Harrington to Horatio Walpole.—Private & particular.—I received with great pleasure the honour of your private letter of the 2nd instant, and was very happy to find by it, that we agreed so well in our Observations upon the project lately come from France. . . . . The only point in our projects, or rather observations, in which any material difference appears, is that of the disposition of Lorrain, but might not a third way be struck out founded upon your

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Idea of Security for the Succession of Tuscany? I mean the putting of French Troops into the Strong Places there; which would be a real Security to France for the Reversion of the Dutchy of Lorrain after the death of the Duke of Tuscany. . . . .

(P.S.) We are still quite in the dark as to the King's return.

1735. Oct. 13th. Monsr von Alt to Edward Weston. From Cassel. . . . . Je suis faché, que je ne puis d'abord satisfaire aux souhaits de Monsr le Collonel Cope par raport à l'envoy de Conserves. L'homme qui les fait n'en a pas toujours de reste . . . . .

1735. Oct. 14th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague.—Private & particular. . . . . I am glad to find you are setting your faces towards England . . . I think ye agreement in Generall between ye Emperour & France is far advanced; althô they will not tell us precisely how far it is gone, and what is or is not absolutely concluded . . . . . if these transactions are to serve as private preliminarys for negotiations at ye congress into wch we shall for that reason certainly be admitted without seeking it, we must take care to have an article signed (if we are concerned in these preliminarys) that nothing shall be treated & negotiated at ye congress to ye prejudice of ye possessions & rights at present enjoyed by ye Maritime powers . . . .

1735. Oct. $\frac{9\text{th}}{20\text{th}}$. The same to the same. From the Hague. Private.

Your Lordp will find that ye conversation wch Chavigny pretends that you had wth him & Montijo makes a considerable part of my dispatch, wch was unavoydable because Mr Chavigny has very industriously sayd to everybody & to my own Face that there was no more question in England of ye Plan, that it was absolutely layd aside there; and he goes further & pretends to add, that ye Plan is not liked there, that ye ministers themselves never thought it would doe & it is generally sayd that it was of that nature as rather to encourage ye carrying on of ye War, than putting an end to it; besides decrying down ye Plan; his next business and I believe principall business is to attack ye Memoriall I presented; and it is plain his drift is to have it thought, that It was an invention of my own, that I had no orders for giving it, it being soe contrary to the sentiments in England to his own knowledge; the next thing that he aims at is to make everybody hear believe that france is disposed to Peace, & that his generall assertions wthout any proof are to pass for realitys; and I suppose he is to make ye Cardinall believe by proper letters wrote to Chauvelyn that noboby here is disposed to show vigour besides my selfe, I am afraid it will certainly end soe, but I am sure most of ye considerable people wth whom he has talk'd have held another Language; he is under ye colour of *suplesse*, affability and an apparent air of confidence, ye most insolent false, dissembling & prevaricating fellow, that I ever knew; and I am sure that he makes me so considerable a person here; that his malice is directly levelled to hurt me, & make me pass wth ye Court of france as an Incendiary; I must therefore, My Lord, most earnestly desire you not to show him too much confidence nor give him too much encouragement. I am very sensible that your good breeding, & naturall disposition cant help being civill to ye De——ll if he waited upon you but believe me your friendly conversation wth this man, or letting fall anything more than wt is necessary can doe no good & may doe a great deal of harm, he lays hold of every word to make some ill use of it, & he is ye greatest Ennemy that England has, his notions are of ye old stamp that France should push on their conquests, and he's ye Impudence at ye same time to think he has

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dexterity enough to make y^e^ rest of y^e^ world easy & unconcerned at their conquests from generall assurances, that they intend nothing for themselves, & and to do no body any harm; If France should offer y^e^ suspension of arms w^th^out making y^e^ Plan y^e^ Basis; I am afraid this people will accept it, but as y^e^ Imperiall Court positively declares that they will not agree to y^e^ armistice w^th^out y^e^ Plan is to be y^e^ Basis of y^e^ Negotiation it was our business to support that point w^th^ y^e^ french minister in order to procure y^e^ armistice, & in consequence of it give y^e^ Emperour an opportunity to negociate his agreement w^th^ one of y^e^ Allys if he has any scheme for that purpose.

(P.S.) Since writing what goes before M^r^ Chavigny has been w^th^ me to take his leave he setts out tomorrow for Hannover; He owns now that y^e^ Pensionary & I are very right in y^e^ main in desiring explanations from france; and was as humble & as supple as possibly could be; but this I look upon as all *falseness* he will do what harm he can by his dispatches but believe me a little firmness especially mixt w^th^ your good breeding does no harm, I am of a rougher temper yett I hope I don't hurt y^e^ cause.

1735. Oct. 12th, N.S. Lord Harrington to Horatio Walpole. From Hanover. [Draft]—Private & particular. . . . . I don't apprehend much difficulty in prevailing upon Mons^r^ Osorio to do his utmost for the bringing about an Armistice, and for preventing the taking of Mantua, he having constantly assured me that his Court had those two things extremely at heart. . . . . My time has been so wholly taken up with reading the voluminous dispatches that came last night from Vienna and England that I have not been able to consider them enough so as to fix any opinion in my own mind as to the Success of the present Secret Negotiations, nor is it clear to me whether anything has been actually signed at Vienna or no, thô I am inclined to think not. My present way of thinking I own is that a messenger should be forthwith sent to Lord Waldegrave with Robinsons last Letters, and with orders to his Lordp, conformable to those I am sending to Vienna, to press his Court in the strongest manner to make an entire confidence forthwith to the King of the State of the negotiation, especially if they expect as it would seem both partys do, any Concurrence or assistance therein from his Maty, and if there is any probability of the negotiation succeeding at last, to consent to & conclude immediately the armistice for the saving of Mantua, and let Them perceive that their complying or not in those two Points will be looked upon by the King as the touchstone of their Sincerity.

1735. Oct. 19th. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington. From the Hague. Private & particular.—7 in y^e^ morning.—I was honoured last night w^th^ your publick dispatches of y^e^ 16, & as I was extreamly busy in writing to England I had hardly time to peruse them, referring my self to y^e^ copys I had ordered to be made of your last letters to y^e^ D: of N: & M^r^ R: for my breakfast this morning (for I live upon papers;) but I am now called up by Over y^e^ messenger, and as I doe not think fitt to detain him any longer than while he is getting his horses ready, knowing y^e^ Kings impatience; I shall only beg leave to observe; that I doe not agree w^th^ your L^rd^p in showing so much dissatisfaction, at y^e^ imperfect communication made to M^r^ R: althô I would not appear pleased w^th^ it, I should in my humble opinion instead of solliciting w^th^ ressentment a farther explanation have waited & seen what they had farther to say to us. The Emp^r^ has plunged himselfe into a negociation w^th^ france w^t^out us; he must gett thrô it as well as he can and he must

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have our assistance for it; & I think he plainly tells us so, the paper deliver'd to Mr R: is rather in ye nature of a Request than of a Reproach, and ye Court of Vienna must become petitioners to us for accomplishing their own work, instead of our having been [as] hitherto Petitioners to her; wth respect to France supposing that Court disposed to be hostile, as by keeping up the Cardinal's apprehensions, I think he will become hostile; I think pretty much ye same conduct should have been observed ye Cardinall should be made sensible that we know and have constantly known wthout ye help if ye Imperiall Court ye secret negotiation, he should have been lett to see, that we were not at all surprised at his denying it, because he must have been under ye strongest previous obligations imaginable not to own it, & perhaps to deny it, & was prepared to doe so; (and indeed I am not at all surprised at that denyall) and after proper intimations to him of our not being at all in ye dark I would wthout sollicitation, or appearance of uneasyness, to gett to ye bottom of ye negotiation [have] left it to ye french ministers to explain themselves; if they are desirous, as well as ye Emperour, to make a Peace they will, as things have fortunately turn'd out, want our Concurrence and assistance as well as he; ye Impll Court will want money; and ye Cardinall some countenance from Us in opposition to Spain, and it seems our business to wait & hear them explain themselves and make a meritt of what we are to doe; but yr Lrdp will pardon these hasty, & I believe injudicious reflections.

1735. Dec. 30th. George Tilson to Edward Weston. From Whitehall. . . . . Fitzgeralds answer is put off to Thursday. We write separately about the Debt ye King claims from ye Dutch as Elector, and there are two letters upon the King's pretensions to Oort Frise, which the Cardinal's telling Lord Waldegrave that it was proper to prevent that Principality falling into the King of Prussia's hands gave rise to. Mr Finch & Mr Titley have only their heads filled as well as their letters wth ye Proclamation about the East India Trade. Mr Robinson had pleased the Imp. Ministers much wth the Kings Sentiments upon their preliminarys. He is sceptical yet upon what has been done & has writ you an account of his doubts which is in my Lords bundle. There is nothing worth writing from anyone else. Mr Robn says a Courier was passed from Rome wth ye Popes recognition of K. Augustus, & that it was pretty sure ye D. of Lorrain would be marryed ye 12 Feb. P. Charles of Lorrain was come to Vienna, but no appearance of his being soon to marry ye 2. A. Dutchess. . . .

(P.S.) My Lord has got ye King to agree to signing Mr Trevors Comn for Secry of ye Embassy.

1735. Dec. 31st, N.S. Thomas Robinson to the same. From Vienna. . . . . I am glad for my good old friend Hamel's sake that his *affair* has taken a good turn in Holland, at least the Greffier has softened it for him. You will guess by my letter to my Lord that this Court cannot but be under a good deal of pain, and I am verily persuaded they are so. Setting aside conjectures, there are certain facts which show that I have not been quite mistaken in the opinion I had at first sight of this phantom L'Estaing, and am happy that I would never let him enter into a confidence; scarce into any conversation with me He has outshot himself, like a Meteor of a moment, and he did not know whither His Court blew him with his Vanity. . . .

1736. Jan. 25th, N.S. The same to the same. From Vienna. . . . . Robson I hear was arrived at the Hague, & C[oun]t

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Kinski, I see by the newspapers at London. Du Buis was never here, and it is not from hence that you are to expect news about Spain.

[The next paragraph of this letter is in cipher numbers, over which has been written the following interlinear translation]:—

As to France Observe only ye several Epoques of her addressing to this Court always at times when she had the most [anxiety] *to alienate the Emperor from them (the Dutch). At Christmas was a Twelve Month when in consequence of her own earnest acquiescence in their good offices the Pensionary was forming his Plan, & she knew the Emperor was alarmed at it, the Cardinal makes the first advance to this Court, when the Plan was offered, and the Dutch instead of taking fire at the haughty manner* [in] *which the French rejected it, only made a second Tentative by way of good offices. France sends Neuwit to tell the Emp*[ero]*r that he sees he has nothing to hope for from those offices, and lastly just when France do*[es] *not demand the concurrence of the Dutch in the Effectuation and consequently give*[s] *the latter a Pretence to declare that they do not* [intend] *by their approbation of the preliminary articles to give any Guaranty for the Effectuation of them, it is at that very moment, and not till then that France guarantys herself that very Effectuation in general, after which I leave you to consider, whether, when the separate Convention for the specifical and actual Effectuation shall be eventual France shall think she will have more to gain or lose by your guarantying of her Possession of Lorraine. In this Conjuncture you disarm in England, M*[or] *Chavigny wrote by the last Post three words to Dutheil to let him know with a malicious Pleasure that things were as quiet in England as in the profoundest Peace of Europe.*

I do not know whether these thoughts carry any confirmation of what has rowled in my mind and in some of my late Letters but such as they are thrown out to you in confidence which is no less than the truth.

1736. March 26th. Rev[d] John Thomas to Edward Weston. From Hamburg. . . . . I do not hear anything farther from M[r] Eyres, which makes me think he is not fond of coming hither after I have acquainted him with the Circumstances of my Chaplainship. M[r] Laurentz who is more sollicitous for me than I desire of him advises me that he hears as if there were hopes of my being made Clerk of the Closet to H. R. High[s]. It is sure that y[e] Prince has given me formerly a positive Promise of that Post but since our Discourse at Hanover I have dropt that pursuit. However if I were first presented to the Living, and you think the other addition would be for my advantage, you will be so kind [as] to talk to my Lord of Salisbury upon that Subject. . . . .

1736. March 29th. Robert Wightman to the same. From Edinburgh . . . . I have good reasons to think the Rebells have no intention to remain at Inverness longer than till they have train'd His R: Highness the Duke thither. They mean no more by the Shew they now make of giving him Battle at Spey or Inverness, than to place him & his Army at a Great distance when they make a Second attempt upon England, by marching under favour of French & Spanish assistance, from Brest or Ferrol, or Both, thro' Argyllshire into the Shire of Ayr, & thence thro' Nithsdale to Carlile. . . . . .

1736. July 13th. Rev[d] John Thomas to the same. From Hamburg.

Your kind letter of the 22 June has brought me the agreeable news of my obtaining the Living of S[t] Vesdast. I hope to have now soon an Opportunity of embracing you and returning my hearty Thanks for the

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extream attention You have shewn in advancing my Fortune. . . . I brought with me from Hanover a violent Rheum in my Teeth, which I have not been able to remove by Blistering, Fomentation, Fumigation, Purgation, drawing of Teeth &c. &c. I have had no Sleep or Rest in fourteen Days till I was advised Riding which dislodged the Humor. This has been the only Cause of my long Silence and not acquainting you with my Return to this Place. I had the Happiness to be very well recommended to Mr Walpole, from whom I have received the kindest letter imaginable since my Arrival here. He tells me that he has spoke again to his Majesty in my behalf, and that he finds the King entirely disposed to give me the first vacant Preferment, and that he wrote to Sr Rt Walpole, to acquaint him with his Majesty's Gracious Intentions and Goodness to me, and added, as he says, what is justly due to my long Expectations.

1737. May 20th. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall. . . . . The Mail came in from Holland this morning. Mr Trevor made half the packet, with Resolutions &c. about Berg and Juliers, upon the Plan he mentioned before, but he has doubts & scruples in his head whether it will turn out right; tho' a pele-mele is likely to be settled with Fenelon & Ulefeldt, & a sort of a Congress of the four Powers meet to modell their Schemes. Mr Durrant goes on to speake of nothing but Warr, Monr du Theil had taken his leave, & was going home with ye Plan of Pacification. Mr Titley does little more than send us the Edict for a Quarantain. Finch talks as usual of Gedda & Cesteja, & is uncertain as to both. Dayrolle, Wich & Boate, are Names only—The Answer was sent to Hop as you saw it. And Monr Börcke had a few Lines, short & dry to tell him that the King was of the same Opinion, as in ye former letter, not to acknowledge him as a publick Minister, and therefore would not give him ye Audience desired. What Message Guy-Dickens may have after this one may pretty easily guess, unless Stomacks should come down for we have yet no answer from Berlin to the last.

1737. May 24th. The same to the same. From Whitehall. . . . What passes in the Office, & what comes from abroad is not worth repeating, tho' my Lord par maniere d'acquit has writ to Trevor, Titley, Durrant, Finch, & Guy-Dickens. The latter had copys of Mor Borcke's letter & the Answer; & the Story in Mr Finch's about Mr Silva's being sent out of Sweden with a Guard is surprising, he had proposed to ye King to get P. Wm's Son appointed Successor by the Assistance of France & the French Faction; wch being reported to the Senate, his fate was to be strip'd of all he had in Sweden, & to be turned headlong out of the Kingdome. I don't see that duTheil will load this great while. I made your Compliments to my Lord who received them kindly.

1737. May 27th. The same to the same. From Whitehall. . . . I understand that under great Secrecy the Cardinal gave the hearing of the Treaty of Pacification to Ld Waldegrave. . . . .

1737. May 28th. Colonel Cope to the same. From Petersham. . . . . Mr Horace Walpole is expected in London from Norfolk this night. The Parliament, tis thought, will sett about a fortnight after the Holydays, in which time The Scotch Bill may be passed in case the North Brittains are not strong enough to throw it out before, for as they divided 99 against 140 odd, on the early or late day for the consideration of the Bill, 'tis imagined they will come pretty near in the progress of

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the Bill, by many of the Majority going out of Town & such, as the Master, Mr Pulteny & others, I am told, not designing to attend it, they were accidentally in the division for the Comitment of the Only Bill by waiting to flame & exclaim about the Playhouse Bill, I mean Mr Pulteney, for the Master was strong for the suppression of Playhouses &c. and said that thô it was a thin house, yet he thought if those Gentlemen who were absent, as had been urged, should differ in opinion with him & be against the Bill, he thought they were better employed in looking after their own private Affairs, upon which Pulteney did roast him most violently, & said a man who made so great a figure in his Profession in another place, might better keep to that place then fell upon Winnington without mercy, & spared not Sr Robt nor Sr Wm Yonge urging that this restraint upon the Writers for the Stage, was a certain preamble to the taking away the Liberty of the Press in general, told a story, that Charles ye 2d seeing a man in the Pillory, asked the crime, 'Twas libelling Lord Clarendon, odds fish! crys the King, why did not the Fool go on libelling of mee, he must now certainly suffer for libelling this great man, ye Bill will pass & no playhouse be allowed but in the Libertys of Westminster, & those to be licens'd & under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain. I believe I have tired you, but I have just this minute, since I had written so farr, heard a piece of News, I know will please you extremely, as it does mee. My Lord has just told mee that by Letters come in this morning, the Comissarys will certainly sett out very soon, that he expects to give me orders to write for my Son by next Tuesdays Post, & I think he does not much doubt getting my Son to be on the said Foot in all respects as the Commission to Spain is on, if so, to be sure it is a lucky setting out in the World, in few words dear Weston lett me assure you I feel myself most extremely obliged to you, for I know you have done me good offices relating to it, tho' upon my Word & honour my obligations are not at all the more for ye Success of your endeavours to serve mee; the intention in my way of thinking is the obligation. . . . . I can assure you, I believe my Lord is as well at Court as ever, and very well with every branch of it, which I much rejoyce att, he told me, with pleasure, that he heard the Waters agreed with you. I shall now pester you with letters very often. . . . .

1737. May 31st, N.S. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague. . . . . I continue perfectly well, & if I am not sick of the affair of Bergues, & Juliers, I think, I hardly ever shall [be].—Genl de Debrose on the contrary was desirous to have a finger in our future Mock-Congress, as I can be to wash my Hands of it. He now desires, the Maritime Powers would at least do his Master the Honour to think him capable of raising Troubles in Those Parts, as well as other Folk, & that we would accordingly address Ourselves to Him to be a good Boy, & not make a Noise; But I believe, the States find too much to do with the Parties, they have already to deal with, to multiply them without Necessity. What do you think of Count Zinzendorft's Confidence to Mr Durrant? It has however procured Us the knowledge of a few small Razures in that Piece, as published at the Hague by Fenelon, & Compe. I am apt to believe that Wasner's pecuniary Negociations at London may constitute the *primum mobile* of the present Courrier. If the inclosed Piece can be imagined to come from any Informed Hand, the Conqueror seems to have a fine Carriere before Him; however it is reported here today, that the Turks will not be found so destitute, & helpless, and was expected, having received the

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main part of their Troops from Asia, which had been employed against Kouli-chan.

1737. June 2nd. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall. . . . . Guy-Dickens says y^e^ K of Prussia is extremely out of humour about y^e^ joint Answ^r^, he has nothing on y^r^ letter of 26 Apr : & says w^n^ y^e^ Ministers spoke of Barbut, he bid them not trouble him any more about their Agent. So he fancys all that story is false. . . . .

1737. June 14th. The same to the same. From Whitehall.—Wasner has got a loan of 320,000^li^ instead of 250,000^li^ but he has been spoke to, & M^r^ Durrant writ to about C[ount] Harrack's giving a passport from Rome to the Pretenders Son, a prince Lobkowits at Parma treating him with distinction, & the Family of the Stampa's exerting themselves with zeal at Milan. It is hoped the Emperor will openly discountenance such practices in his Officers. . . . .

1737. June 17th. The same to the same. From Whitehall. . . . . We have nothing in the Office worth mentioning, tho' we had a Mail on Wednesday. Boate says Munich has besieged Oczakow, & Lacy is in the Crimea ; & so we shall have another uti possidentis. As y^e^ Session will end on tuesday, we hear of many preferments soon to break forth. M^r^ Walpole goes away next wednesday & by y^e^ way of Paris as we tell M^r^ Trevor. . . . .

1737. June 17th. John Wace to the same.—The King intends to go to the House of Peers next Tuesday to give his assent to several Acts, & to prorogue the Parliament. Giles Earl Esq^r^ is constituted one of y^e^ Co^mrs^ of y^e^ Treasury in the room of S^r^ George Oxenden. M^r^ Arundel Master of the Mint, vacant by Mr. Conduit's Death. M^r^ Fox to succeed him as Surveyor of the Works, & M^r^ Ripley as Surveyor of the Kings private Roads L^d^ De la War Gov^r^ of New York, & S^r^ Orlando Bridgman Gov^r^ of Barbadoes. M^r^ Herbert, one of L^d^ Pembrokes Brothers, a Com^r^ of Trade in his Room. Mr. Jennison Master of the Buckhounds. No Notification yet for any military Commissions.

1737. June 28th. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall. . . . . Mon^r^ Busenelle the Venetian Resident was ordered to go away in 48 hours, because the Republick had paid such Honours to the Pretenders Son, as are only used towards Princes; he was I think admitted into the Senate at a peculiar Door, & sat upon a peculiar Seat. The D[uke] of Newcastle wrote him a letter on thursday last, which I did not hear of till yesterday. . . . . M^r^ Walpole went away this morning.

1737. June 28th, N.S. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague.—Hearing by some of our Common Friends at London, that the Tunbridge Waters continue to have the desired effect upon you, I imagine you may begin to come again to your appetite for Politicks ; which happens so much the more luckily for you, as this Scene is in all probability going to grow proportionally more important, as the Actors who appear upon it, are more considerable. I expect his Ex^cy^ here before the End of next Month; before which time Du Theils, & Bartenstein's Bratt will be brought hither to be Christened, or Circumcised. Possibly His Ex^cy's^ visitts at Inn may sett the wheels of the Palatin Business (which at present is in great measure disjointed) a going again, & bring our prematurated Round Table into Use

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The Turks on the 28th of May last would not hear of giving up Azoph. They appeared as much out of Humour with the French, as if they knew the Cardinal had given the Emperor leave *de s'aller delasser de ses dernieres Fatigues par une petite Promenade en Bosnie.* Fawkener & Calhoun instead of mediating between Others, want a Mediator between themselves.

Marshal Biron has the good Luck to be chosen unanimously, & without Hesitation Duke of Curland. His Father, when He used to light old Ketler's Fire in a Morning, little thought of such an Event. You see the Truth of Horace's Observation: *Quo Patria natus Omnes Mortales curare, ac queerere coget.*

I am very glad to hear that Dr Thomas has gott some Hold of the Temple Pulpit; for I fancy, His own Meritts, & the Bishop's kindness for Him, will soon make way for his whole Body. His Flock at Hamburg have done Him the honour to choose Him for another year, & he will stay amongst them, as I hear, till Michaelmass.

I forget the names of our three Antwerp Commissaries, unless they are Bladen, Tuffnell, and Drummond: Pray is the Cope, I see mentioned for Secretary to that Congress, the Colonel's son? . . . .

(P.S.)—Borck has passed thro' here for Berlin; & I should not be surprised to see Degenfeldt pass thro' here for London.

1737. July 1st. George Tilson to the same. From Whitehall. . . . Our mail came in today, & Count Uhlfeld had his bundle of Treatys by a Courrier, & I suppose Wasner has his too by this days Mail, whether he will have any doubt in producing them I can't tell, but there is a difference in the French and Imperial Copys at the Hague, which may make scrupulous Fenelon deferr. We expect soon to see the Imperial Manifesto against the Turks, for the Ruption seems determined tho' we don't hear of Munich's Exploits yet. Mr Walpole got to Dover on Wednesday, & sailed but we don't know when he got to Calais.

(P.S.)—Poor Spence you'll see is dead by J. Hedge's Chaise & Horses.

1737. July 12th, N.S. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague. . . . . As to Political Chit-chat, all I have material to entertain you with, is, that One & the same Courier has brought Us hither the Impl Manifesto against the poor Turks, & the definitive, or recapitulatory Treaty of Pacification in Europe. However, the French, and Impl Ministers here are so much out of Humour at our not setting our Horses with theirs at the Palatin Affair; & on the other hand the Dutch are so indifferent, & incurious on those Heads, that those two Gentlemen have not yet opened their Budgetts. Some think their Orders, nor their Papers, relating to the Treaty, are quite uniform,—others, that they wait for Mr Walpole's coming, before they will draw up the Curtain—should our Taste stand for acceeding, and guarantying, We are like to have but an unpromising Piece of work of it to bring *our Sister* into the like Disposition.

Our College of Nobles were safely brought to be bed this morning (almost before any Body suspected their being Pregnant) of two fine jolly Boys: vizt—the Conseiller Wassenaer, & Monsr Boekelaer, the Eldest son of the Deceased; who accordingly took their Seats in the Assembly of Holland. . . . . .

1731. July 24th. Stephen Poyntz to the same. From Tunbridge Wells. . . . . I was ordered to add the slimy tribe of Snails and Worms, but some people have such an aversion to them that they can't

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gett down any liquid into w^ch they are but strain'd. I shall only say that if M^rs Weston can devour animals of that kind, the Millypedes or Wood-lice have a sulphureous spirit in them w^ch I have known do wonders on weak constitutions. . . . . .

Since you left us the company is much increas'd ; L^d & Lady Litchfield, Lady Thanet and her daughters M^r & M^rs Pulteney, with their Children, M^r Carew of Sheane. Duke & D^s of Kent, Lady Lynn, Miss Edwin, M^rs Sherratt, M^rs Floyd, M^rs Norris, & hundreds of others are to come. . . . .

1737. Aug^t 6th, N.S. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague. . . . We have nothing to do, but *propria in pelle quiescere* for the present; & whenever it may become necessary, treat with the several Powers, concerned, or offended, *en detail*.—Should their fear of France, or the trifling *Desideria*, they have now at Stake at Paris in relation to the Renewal, & Amelioration of their Commercial Treaty with that Crown, make Holland at last ply, & adopt the Terms of the Emperor, & France with respect to the Palatin Negociation, M. Fenelon, from having been lower in spirits, & credit, than I ever knew him here, will grow insupportably flippant, & overbearing.—I see Bussy leads Wasner much such a Dance with you, as Fenelon does poor Ulfeld here.

1737. Aug. $\frac{16\text{th}}{27\text{th}}$. Horatio Walpole to the same. From the Hague.

I received at Amsterdam your favour of y^e 8^th Inst : O.S. inclosing y^e honnour of one from the Queen ; and I must beg your care for y^e safe delivery of y^e inclosed for her Majesty. Having not time to answer by this post M^r Tilsons letter of y^e 12 O.S. I desire you will make my compliments & excuses to him ; He mentions to me y^e probability of B^p Fleetwood's library being to be sold, by y^e death of your brother in Law ; I must own that I should be glad of purchasing a good collection of y^e ancient Classicks, & other valuable authors, and I had rather doe it at a lump than at an auction, and would give more for them on a reasonable valuation than a Bookseller would doe. . . . . I believe your observation upon y^e acts given by y^e King of Spain & Don Carlos beginning w^th y^e Spanish word *Por* is very just, My observations were made by a printed copy of that treaty, w^ch y^e States caused to be printed w^th y^e insertions for y^e particular use of y^e Provinces ; and to make y^e acts in Spanish more intelligible they caused a French translation to be added on y^e side ; where y^e expressions, & y^e stops, make y^e sense I took them in, quite different from that in y^e Originall Spanish in that place ; however I must confess make y^e best of it I never saw such a confused incomprehensible Work in my life. . . . . .

1737. Aug^t 31st. Robert Trevor to the same. . . . Sir Charles has settled all as well essentials, as ceremonials with the Court of Spain, & the Introduction now seems to be *immanquable*.—I do not know how to fill this letter, unless it be with two curious extracts in confirmation of the Event at Parma : the first is from his Highness's own Physician, who attended at this juncture, or rather rupture : viz^t 12^mo d'Agosto arrivò all' Altezza sua un naturale copioso Corso di Sange accompagnato di materie saniose, es di viziosa qualità, con sommo incommodo del' Altezza sua in seguito di cotesta evacuazione, s'abassò affatiò il di Lei ventre rendutosi molle, restituitosi quasi al naturale suo stato. The other is the Cæsarean translation of this passage by Count Borromei—abundans sanguinis et morbosa aliee materiei copia ex utero Ducis

Henricettee adeo exient, ut nunc ventre ipso ad priorem naturalem formame reducto, concepta Graviditaris spes omnino evanuerit.

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1737. Oct. 7th, N.S. Monsr Alt to the same. . . . . Au bout de la Campagne les Turcs aurons selon toutes les apparances la Victoire. Comme ces nouvelles ne sont gueres avantageuses pour la C. Imp., S. Excelle fera en sorte, que ce que Mr le Gl Diemar en marque, soit caché á Mr. Wasner. . . . .

(P.S.)—Si je savois, que ma petite psonne ne seroit point desagreable a myl[or] je viendrois un jour expressement pour y passer la nuit jouer auec vous autres Whist et vous gagner l'argent.

1738. Novr 17th. Lord Harrington to the same. From Houghton. I receiv'd yesterday the favour of your letter of ye 13th inst and return you by the same Messenger the three mails you sent me by him. I propose to be in London upon Sunday next, which will be so soon after this letter gets to your hands, that I need not trouble you with anything more at present, than only to return you thanks for your several letters, and to assure you that it is impossible to be more affectionately or more sincerely than I am Dear Weston.

Ever yours
HARRINGTON.

ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS, Vol. II. 1739–1747.

1739. April 5th. Stephen Poyntz to Edward Weston. From Midgham near Reading.—Many thanks for your last though it spread thick clouds over England from every quarter of the Compass. I despise Sweden, for unless France will bear the whole expence of their Fleet and transports as well as the Extry of their Land-Forces, they cannot stirr a step out of their Rocks. The nobles who hope for Commissions may bluster; but the owners of mines and the merchs who are intent on recovering and enlarging their Trade, and who must bear the greatest share in the new Taxes as well as in the losses of a War, will not will not easily be brought to submitt to one; the Burghers may like to joyn in the cry of hunting down the Chancellists and Senators; but when they are call'd upon for Field Money I am mistaken if they dont stop short, except France & Spn will supply them wch will be a very round about way of hurting us, when the Pretendr may be for the same money be lett loose upon us. . . . .

1739. June 16th, N.S. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague. . . . . Possibly the Debates of yesterday may have matured Mr Walpole's Resolutions & Motions. For my own part, I pity His Excy; who from a Meridian, where one has much ado to hold People in, will immediately pass into one where He will have as much to do to make them stirr.—When I first mentioned Lui . . . [?], tho' His Misfortune was indeed pretty publickly known, People seemed inclined to prevent, if possible, its becoming *Juris Publici;* as the poor Devil was like to come again into the World; And as to the Phrase of *cutting his Throat,* I own it stuck in my Pen, as something too harsh. At present you'll find Him attended by a Physician of His Prussian Maty's

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providing; but how He will treat Him, whether with Lenitives or searching Medicines, I cannot yet say.

I do not wonder at Finch's joy at his Deliverance from a sett of *French Free-Men & Protestant Jacobites;* nor should I wonder, if He thinks of offering you his service *farther Northward.*

The account Preis gives of His Land Motions seems to tally perfectly well with that, France gives of Her Maritime ones. One would think to see Her Declaration to Lichtenstein, that their Fleet had been only fitted out by the *Academie des Sciences* at Paris, & was to make the same Experiments upon the Sea, as Mon^r^ Maupertuis, & his fellow Traveller had done by Land.

Count Ulfeld begins to threaten us with an Elopement to Vienna; & I expect within a few weeks to see young Baron Duben return here, to be a little out of the present storm, from Stockholm. We have no News yet of the Duke of Holstein's Death, that deserve any Credit.

I hope my old friends & Fellow Labourers in Scotland Yard will think I have made them amends this Post for my Negligence the last with respect to Mr. Robinson's Cypher; However they must often expect to find Me relapse into the same Fault on a Friday. You'll find a Passage, or Two in the present performance that wants to be re-touched by you before it goes to Kensington.

1739. Augt. 28th. D^r^ Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, to the same. From Salisbury.—You may well be surprised at your letter—you will not be less so when you read the enclosed to my wife from Betty Montgomery . . . . for my own part I thought him and B.M both out of their senses. This letter to my wife was enclosed to me, directed by M^r^ P. & sealed with his seal. The other letter to me is a direct notification of the marriage. I shou'd answer it to day but I cannot devise what to say to him. If this marriage will cool his head it will be a great bargain . . . .

1739. Sept. 3rd. The same to the same. From Salisbury. [About the same "M^r^ P."] . . . . I am very sorry he is coming . . . . I take it for granted he will be going to S^r^ R[obert] & Lord J[erse]y as soon as he comes, and be making speeches to y^m^, and it will be a great escape if they doe not think, that they have an Officer unfit for the business & trust reposed in him—I wish you could prevail on him to defer his compliments till he is fit to make them. You may tell him I shall be soon in town, and glad to goe with him—but if he is, as I fear he is, he is gott beyond advice . . . .

1739. Sept. 15th, N.S. Horatio Walpole to the same. From the Hague:—

Notwithstanding that I have been in greatest agitation both of Body and Mind these ten days last past to discover y^e^ dangerous insinuations of y^e^ French Ambassadour & to obviate y^e^ pernicious consequences of them in this weak & dishartnd Government, yett I have employed some leisure hours in scratching out an answer to y^e^ reasons that have been dispersed here by y^e^ Spanish Ambassadour, w^ch^ however weak & groundless they appear to us, who are acquainted with y^e^ falseness of y^e^ facts have not been altogether received here on y^e^ same foot, & they are thoughtt by many to be wrote w^th^ dexterity and art, and altho that part wherein the Preeminence of Spain over y^e^ American seas is imported or at least insinuated, and in consequence a power to interrupt y^e^ free navigation is inferr'd, give great offense, yett what is sayd about y^e^ orders not being sent to Carolina, and y^e^ Declaration relating to y^e^ 68000 has some weight amongst those that are not fully apprised of y^e^

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state of those Questions, and are well intentioned & sensible men too. If upon y^e perusal of this answer, w^ch I send you enclosed translated by my secretary, it meets approbation I think it should be immediately printed off in England and a hundred or two sent me over . . . . I have thought of adding something more relating to y^e smart remark upon our appropriating to ourselves a power over y^e Channell, and a proper conclusion in answer to what is contained in y^e same paper by way of menace and I hope to have done it by next post . . . .

1739. Sept. 18. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Salisbury. . . . I saw a private letter which blames Lord Chan[cello]rs conduct, & ascribes the war &c. to him. If any truth in this, I suppose matters are bad between S^r R[obert Walpole], and my friend the D[uke of Newcastle].

1739. Oct. $\frac{2}{13}$. Horatio Walpole to the same. From the Hague.

I have received your favour of y^e 25 past OS. I am almost peevish with my friend Trevor, whose fear of being tossed by y^e sea in a packet boat makes him stay, I am afraid till y^e wind is come fair for him & consequently contrary to me; however I have taken my leave of y^e States and you will [learn] the reason for my doing it [in] my dispatch to Lord Harrington; and I hope that if I have done right his L^rdp (altho' it may be possible that I may be gone before I hear from him) will lett me have his Maj^tys approbation w^ch if I am gone may be sent to me again to London; for in my criticall situation, altho I do not seek commendation, I desire y^e usuall fare w^th my brother ministers abroad of having my conduct approved; and as I can assure you that what I am going to say does not proceed from being humoursome or capricious; I was a little concerned to find that my Lord was pleased to acknowledge my letter of the 18^th past I think it was inclosing a copy of y^e paper that I gave y^e Pensionary to be translated by him into Dutch, & read to y^e States of Holland to prevent their leading us into a negociation under y^e good offices of France; but he never sayd one word of my having done right, altho' I am sure whatever judgement was made of it at home, it had y^e greatest effect, & I think prevented the greatest mischief that could happen at this Juncture. If I have done in that or any other respect wrong, tis time for me to come away, if not, some generall clause in approbation of my conduct during this negotiation, I may call it a most painfull one indeed, is not I hope an extravagant demand or expectation; but I will say no more for fear of being thought to be, what I can assure you as I did in y^e beginning that I am not. But I am ever with the greatest regard and affection, Yours &c., H.W.

1739. Dec. 22nd. Robert Wightman to the same. From Newbiggin.

Sir By the letters I have lately Received from my friend M^r Douglas I evidently see M^r S[olenthal]l trifles w^t him in the same maner he did with me, in the view of forcing me to accept of 1500*l.* or perhaps 1000*l.* whensoever the Lawsuit terminates, to his Mind as he is assured by his Agents & Lawyers here, it certainly will.

I think little of his trifling with us, But I wonder at his takeing the Liberty to triffle w^t L^d H[arrington]n as I think he does in a notorious maner. This I resent more than anything he can do to me; and Therefore I Begg his Lords^p will be so good as to allow, or approve of my retracting my offer of accepting 2500*l.*, unless it is immediately Agreed to on his part, Without waiting the Lords of Sessions Decision of the Point now before them.

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I think Mr S[olenthal]l's Retracting what he said in his first conversation with Mr Douglas, not only Warrants but requires my breaking up with him, till he applys to My Ld H[arringto]n to lay his commands on me to Compound Matters.

I know of a Method to Bring Mr S[olenthal]l to this pass, if My Ld H[arringto]n is so good as to Give me assistance at the Court of Danemark, and to allow me to make the proper use of Mr Titleys Letters in carrying on the Lawsuit. As to which I Begg to know from you His Lordps sentiments. Excuse my giveing you the trouble of forwarding the inclosed to Mr Douglas, and Beleeve me to be Your Most obedt faithful humble servt ROBERT WIGHTMAN. *N.B.*—I dont mean by what I have said to break up all treaty with Mr So[lenthal]l, But to bring to him a resolution speedily of treating wt me in good earnest.

1739. Dec. 25. The same to the same. From Newbiggin.—Sir, The foregoing letter having Misst the post I am now to acknowledge the favour of yours of the 28th instant. I thank you for putting my Ld H[arringto]n so opportunely in mind, to Mention my affair to Mr So[lentha]ll; youl see how he trifles with his Lordsp when I tell you what he said to Mr Douglas, on the 4th instant. He resumed his old thread bare story about my dropping the Lawsuit and at parting told him he did not know When he Might have any Letters about my affair. Hence judge if I ought not to Digg up the Mole and throw it into broad day light. I easyly see throw all his litle Wyles; and am quite easy about them. He makes himself contemptible to me. My friend Mr Douglas is very angry with him he says, he is an Arrant Shuffler, and no more dependence is to be had upon him. I Begg the favour of your communicating this & the other letter, at a proper time to my Ld Harrington & letting me know his Lordsps sentiment What I ought to do. You see my own Opinion is, that nothing but constraint will procure me Justice and if My Lord H[arringto]n Continews to give me countenance Ile quickly bring Mr Solenthall to think & act in another manner. I once more presume to Begg the favour of your forwarding the letter to Mr Douglas herewith sent you by Your Much obliged & Most obdt faithful humble Servtt, ROBERT WIGHTMAN.

1739/40. March 22nd. Colonel Bladen to the same. From Hanover Square.—I found this morning the Packet you was pleased to send me last night, upon my Table. I shall consider the *Preavis* of the States of Holland and West Frize, and the Extract of Mr Trevors Letter, (upon the subject of the Russian Passports) enclosed in it, and be ready to give my Lord Harrington my opinion concerning them, at his return from the Country. I have seldom seen a Paper less digested than the *Preavis*. But for anything that at present occurs to me, I do not apprehend there will be occasion for My Lord to give himself the trouble of a fresh Reference to the Board of Trade upon that Subject. It will however be impossible to form a perfect Judgement upon this Affair, without seeing the List said to have been sent to the States by their Resident Monsieur Swartz, in his Letter of the 5th of September 1739. If therefore you have any such Paper by you, be pleased to let me have a Copy of it, I presume it must relate to ye Dutys payable at the Sund.

1740. June $\frac{14\text{th}}{25\text{th}}$. Lord Harrington to the King. From Hanover. [Copy.]—Sir, The Confusion I should be in upon mentioning to Your Majesty anything relating to myself from the apprehension of seeing

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You offended by my using such a Freedom, has made me venture to take this way of laying my most humble Request before Your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to bestow upon me the Place of Teller of the Exchequer now vacant by the death of the Lord Onslow. The extreme Streightness of my Family Circumstances is the only Consideration that could have imboldened me to make an Application of this kind, in any Shape to Your Majesty. If Your Majesty shall be pleased to receive it favourably, I shall be the Happyest Man in the world, tho' I beg leave at the same time to assure Your Majesty that tho' You should not think fit to grant my Request, I shall still look upon it as a very particular Mark of your Indulgence to me, if I may hope not to have incurred Y^r Mat^ys Displeasure in presuming to trouble you with it and ever remain with y^e utmost Humility & Devotion. Y^r Mat^ys most Dutifull Subject & Ser^vt, HARRINGTON.

1740. July 1st, N.S. Lord Harrington to Sir Robert Walpole. From Hanover. [Draft.]—Sir. Upon the receipt here of the news of my L^d Onslow's Death, I took the liberty to make an humble Request to His Mat^y that He would be pleased to conferr upon me the Place of Teller of the Exchequer that becomes vacant thereby. You are so well acquainted already with the Motives that induce me to hope for such a Favour from the King, having often troubled you with an account of my particular Situation & Circumstances that I need not now enter at large into Them. The Principal is that His Mat^ys having taken me from a Post of a much better Tenure, when he was pleased to make me Secretary of State, and the very indiferent Prospect I have, whenever the Income I enjoy thereby shall cease, of being able to support myself and Family in any tolerable manner. My Lord Townshend with a very great Family Estate, obtained, whilst he was Secretary, the very same Post for one of his younger Sons for life, and the Ushership of the Exchequer for another. I hope therefore that I shall not be thought unreasonable in preferring this Petition to the King, & if I may have the happiness of your assistance in it, I shall not despair of success. The Reason of my troubling you with this Letter is to desire it of you, which I do most earnestly, & to assure you that the Friendship you will please to show me upon this occasion, which is of so great importance to me & so essential to my future Happiness, will be received & always remembered by me as the highest Obligation. I have y^e honour to be with greatest respect Y^rs, HARRINGTON.

1740. $\frac{\text{Sept. } 28}{\text{Oct. } 9}$. Edward Weston to the same. From Hanover. [Copy] My Lord Harrington, having as you desired in your letter to me, taken an opportunity of speaking to the King concerning His Royal Highness's Request of going with the Fleet to the West Indies, His Mat^y ordered him to bid me (as His Lord^p directs me to acquaint you) write you word in answer, that tho' he could by no means consent to risk His Royal Highness's Person in that very unhealthy and dangerous Climate, yet the Zeal & Spirit the Duke had shown in desiring the Kings leave to expose it even there, was very far from being disagreable to His Majesty, with which my Lord Harrington desires you will make His Royal Highness acquainted. As to the gentleman recommended by you for a Lieutenancy, the King was graciously pleased to promise to confer one upon him, tho his Mat^y observed that such circumstances might occur perhaps in relation to a particular Regiment, as He might not be able to provide for Him the very first vacancy. My Lord Harrington bids me tell you that He is persuaded the King will do it as

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soon as possible, and desires you will let him know whenever you have information of a proper occasion offering, that he may remind His Maty of his Promise. My Lord Harrington begs you will do him the honour to make his Compliments in the most respectful manner to His Royal Highness. Having nothing else but to present his Lordps particular service to yourself, I beg leave to add to it the assurances of that most perfect Truth Affection and Respect with which I am always &c. E. WESTON.

(P.S.) The King sets out from hence Tuesday Sennight to embark at Helvoetsluys the Friday following.

1741. March 28th. D. Van Heck to Edward Weston. From Leyden. A letter of compliments in French.

1741. April 21st. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague. ..... I wish you may think the lumping Pennyworth, Her Hungarian Maty bought on the 11th inst at Dresden, makes up for the Loss she seems to have sustained the day before at Niep. People indeed would flatter themselves here, that when the Accounts of this Action can reach us from Vienna, the Odds will not be found so great as our Berlin Correspondents represent Them; but I am afraid supposing the Loss to be equal the Consequences will be far from being so; nor do I see how Neuperg can stay where He is; nor see where He can retreat to. I need not I find have been so apprehensive of broaching this bad Piece of News; it having in its first Effects raised more commiseration here than Fears; but what it may do upon second Thoughts, I'll not answer for.

Lord Hyndford I imagine has Orders to concurr with Ginkel in executing the joint Instructions from hence. Their Tenour will be indeed terribly out of season; & I think it much more likely that Those Gentlemen will evacuate Silesia than His Prussian Maty. However something was to be done hear & we can only do what we can.

According to the Confession, His Eminence has lately made of His Treaty-Faith; He is likely to be more embarrassed than pleased, by the Compliment some of His humble Servants in this Country would needs make Him of what is passing here; founding it upon his His being under the like engagements with Themselves in favour of Her Hungarian Maty.

The Advices from Paris quote even His Eminency's own Mouth for Dantins Return; *Sed non Ego credulus illis:* at least I would act, as not believing Them.

If you would have me make any Use of what has passed at Dresden; you must tell me so; for otherwise I shall not dare to do it. I sometimes apprehend Wratislaw's being disfavoured upon His Arrival at Vienna, & meeting Neuperg's Courier there. Money's Passage thro' Dresden seems to have proved a Shoeing-Horn to this Affair.

Luckily for you the Post-boy is come to my Door to relieve you; so Adieu.

Ever yours R.T.

1742. May 26th. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke to Edward Weston. From Powis House.—I am so extremely obliged to You for the trouble You were pleased to take in procuring letters for my Son from Mor Wasner that I cannot any longer delay returning You my particular Thanks for so great a favour. I ask pardon for not applying directly to You at first, but as I had very little pretence to it and my Friend

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Mr Stone came in my way, I thought it would be more easy to You to desire him to speak to You. If I might presume to add one trouble more to this, it should be to begg that You would take some opportunity to return my humble Thanks to Mor Wasner for the great Honour he has done me, & for his uncommon goodness & politeness on this occasion; and to let him know how much I am ashamed of the unreasonable Trouble I have given him. As soon as I can find a moment at liberty I will not fail to do myself the honour to call at his door.

1742. June 26th. Anthony Corbiere to the same.—Few words but substantial ones you will like best I suppose. The Saxons will be contented with some small matter in Lorrain or Alsatia, when either of them shall be recovered from France. The States of Holland were to determine on Friday last whether they should put in motion 50 Batalions, & as many Squadrons; and it was thought the proposal would be unanimously carried for putting them in motion. Maillebois in all appearance will soon retire. Great discouragement on one side, & high Spirits in proportion on the other. The whole works to heart's content. [Signed T.A.C.]

1742. Aug. 31st. Stephen Poyntz to the same. From Midgham. —I beg you would present my warmest thanks to my Lord Carteret for his kind promise of writing to the Primate. The Duke of Devonshire has been applied to by Coll Mordaunt and has promised to provide for Mr Bradey as soon as he has it in his power, but owns himself under some prior engagements. In the mean time one Dr Pocock of the Diocese of Waterford has offered Ld Mountjoy to resign 280*l.* a year to Mr Bradey in exchange for Silchester, and as we cannot reasonably desire the latter to take up with distant hopes instead of a certainty, this unlucky incident obliges us to sett the price so high as abt 300*l.* a year, and leaves us no hope of success if we cannot obtain something of that value in the three or four months left for Ld Mountjoy to present, for I don't believe he will like to lett it lapse to the Bishop of Winchester. From these circumstances my Ld Carteret will see, that it was not any proneness to abuse his goodness but meer necessity that obliged me to have recourse to his kind interposition from wch I promise myself the best effects.

1742. Sept. 5th. The same to the same. From Midgham.—This only serves to lett you know that the Primate of Ireland has been in London some time. I wonder he should not have been to pay his respects to my Ld Carteret, who possibly on this notice may be so kind as to gett him to him. I am at this distance quite confounded with the Kings having thoughts of going to Flanders so late in the year, and wish when it does not interfere with the Secrecy so necessary to be observed in affairs of moment, you would clear up to me the motives of so extry a resolution, wch I hope if it takes place will terminate in something more than a Review.

1743. June 26th. The same to same. From Midgham. [Written ten days after the victory at Dettingen.]—I heartily congratulate you on the opening of the Campn and hope the blow will be pursued; *jacta est alea* and we have nothing for it but to weaken France as much as possible. The D[uke of Cumberland] charged in the Front of the Canter; his horse recd four shot and it was with difficulty he was prevailed on to quitt the field to have his wound dressd. All this sounds well; yet I cant help thinking of old Evander and Achates.....

I hope to kiss your hands in Town about Wed. next.

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1743. June 26th. Dr. John Thomas [Dean of Peterborough: afterwards Bishop of Lincoln and Bishop of London] to the same. From Peterborough.—Dear Brother I give you joy of the Success of our Arms. even all the Malcontents in these Parts are rejoiced at it, and the more so as they expected nothing less. Every one of them now begins to be ashamed of being dissatisfied. This Victory cannot but put the Conqueror in great good Honour and I hope among the Rest to feel the good Effects of it. The Bishop of Norwich whom I saw at Cambridge on my way to this Place, told me that the D. of Newc[ast]le had commissioned him to let Dr Newcomb know that he could not succeed me in my Deanery without promissing a firm attachment to Lord Fitzwilliam's Interest, wch the Dr has accordingly promised. The Bishop told me too that there were two Lists sent to his Majesty, one of the present Deans Chaplains, and another of Deans that had been removed from being Chaplains, to wch was added the Archbishops Son in Law, and Dr Lisle the Prolocutor. I must stand the Event, but I am surprised the Archbp should so warmly oppose the Ministry in this point. I am very much concerned at the Report in the Papers of the Death of Lady Carteret, but I hope there is no truth in it.

1743. Oct. 8th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Salisbury. —Before I recd yours this morning, I had great forebodings of a bad Session this winter. The Kings personal behaviour at Dettingen had such an effect on the people, that a little prudent managemt would have given his friends a great superiority. But the inactivity of the army since, the reports from the army, and the great expences, will I am afraid overbear the good disposition that was arising. The late pamphlet *Faction detected* has beyond measure exasperated the Opposition, and their resentment will be shown with more violence than ever. There has been a meeting of some of the heads at Mr Dod. . . .ns and I hear the pamphlet will be answered by the best hands. And you see already that the distinction for this winter is to be *Hannoverians & Englishmen.* If occasion has been given for this distinction, the Hannoverians will be hard set in an English parliamt. To what lengths this may be carried no body can say. I cannot think or write upon this subject without great apprehensions.

The report of my illness came I suppose from a letter of mine to Dr Hulse. I wrote to him for advice, but my complaint was what ought to have been the gout, and I have once or twice had it in my feet, but for a little time only. I am at present very well.

I am told the waters agree with the Abp, but the jaundice at 69 is a bad distemper. I do not think it unlikely that London in the present circumstances may be willing to goe to Lambeth. Sr Robert is out, Argyle is dead, and he has always been well with the Pelhams. All my concern is to have no share in any scheme formed upon this foot. When I came to Sarum I promised the king to remove to London, but that was upon the prospect of the removals being made upon the former vacancy at Canterbury. The case is now altered.

I have been for some time undetermined about the time of leaving this place; if I thought the parlmt wd not meet till the end of Novbr I should be inclined to spend a month at Wallington; But if it meets soon I shall come the latter end of this month to town. . . . . .

P.S. Sunday morning. I have now again the gout in one foot and cannot goe out.

[1743 ?] Dated Wed. evens. Stephen Poyntz to the same.—I return you many thanks for the perusal of the answer to the letter of

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the Roman Catholic Ministers (of the Austrian Clan) which I have read over several times with the greatest satisfaction, as it appears to me to contain the most solid refutations of every one of their Arguments and Pleas; but I am humbly of opinion that it should not be printed till you see whether they make any reply, and whether the Portuguese and Venetian Ministers receive any orders to join in the complaint. The former I suppose is not returned from Vienna, and the latter, I imagine, might have his scruples about joyning in *The Protest*, which in the Eye of the Civil Law, or *Jus Publicum*, is an act of a very High Nature, and in the present case a great Indignity offered to the Crown. These Ministers cannot but know that the Proclamations of our Kings only Declare and Enforce Laws already Established; so that their Protest must be construed either as a Tribunitial Intercession and Negative putt on the execution of our Laws (to which nevertheless their Immunities must ultimately resort) or else as a taxing the king with having exceeded the Powers vested in him by Law; either of which intentions is injurious and criminal. This may safely be passed over if they stop here on receiving their answer; but should any of the Catholic Courts at the instigation of their Ecclesiastics try to avail themselves of this Protest in any shape, I think their Ministers will have laid themselves open to a severer animadversion than there may be occasion for at present.

1743. Nov. 30th. Horatio Walpole to the same.—Sir, If y^e^ Bishop of Salisbury has mett with you he will have acquainted you that L^rd^ O[rfo]rd has agreed to Mr. Sleech succeeding D^r^ Bland, not doubting but that care will be taken to fill his fellowship with a Whig, and desiring that M^r^ Thomas Ashton Fellow of Kings and who was private tutor to my Nephew Horace a man of learning & merit may succeed in that Fellowship; if whenever you think it necessary or seasonable that I should write a line to Mr. Goldwyn for that purpose I am ready to doe it; if my good offices have at all contributed to serve M^r^ Sleech: It is a great satisfaction to me in having had an opportunity to oblige so many good friends and among y^e^ rest yourselfe who will allways find me your most sincere & Sir, your most obedient humble servant, H. WALPOLE.

1744. May 31st. Stephen Poyntz to the same.—I am greatly obliged to you for the enclosed which afford me exactly the degree of light w^ch^ fitts the *Pupill* of my eye. I am sorry not to find my Ship news ab^t^ the D. of Monteleone confirmed; tho' some of our most substantial Italian merch^ts^ had first and second lett^rs^ of it. Y^t^ Gazette to w^ch^ you refer me did not come; the lateness of its publicat^n^ must be a great damp to its sale. I buoy myself up with the hopes of Pr. Ch^s^ crossing the Rhine and our army's at least challenging the Fr. to a Battle. They appear to me a little off their High Ropes, but not low enough for Peace; the Prizes we take at sea certainly pinch them to the quick. What has become of Hardy? When will Davers sett out, and the Dutch squadron be here?

1744. June 11th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Wallington. —The enclosed bill was sent to me by M^r^ Fountayne, directed to the Temple, & followed me to this place. I desire M^r^ Whaile will carry it to M^r^ Childs, & place it to M^r^ Fountayne's acct, and take M^r^ Child's note for it, & send the note to Mr. Fountayne. My Hall at Sarum is not yet done, and it will be 27^th^ or 28^th^ before I get to town: I must be at Sarum the first week in next month, & will contrive to see you

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and Nancy as I goe by. I thank you for the accts you sent me. If the French take a town or two more the Government in Holland, and the Ministry in England will have a fine time of it. Mr Poyntz, I hear, has returned the papers I should be glad to find them at the Temple.

1744. June 21st. Stephen Poyntz to the same.—I am glad to find by yr last favr that our army intends to do something when joynd. I wish they may not be obliged to it in order to obtain the junction. My Mastr who was here for two days assures me that the Ks baggage &c. frō Mentz was only wt was left there last year, and might be thought in jeopardy frō the Fr. but that there has been no symptom of going abroad. Our fleets remaining inactive at Spithead, while the Brest Squadron is supposd to be in the Chops of the Channel, and the Spanish Registr Ships are stealing into the Ports of Biscay, occasions heavier clamours in the City than perhaps our ministrs are aware of. It is not charged on the Admty but on a Panick about an invasion wch is supposed to lurk in some of our *grosses têtes*.

(P.S.) If the Fr. can cutt off our communicn by land wth Ostende I own I think we shall soon hear of them again frō Dukk [Dunkirk].

1744. June 26th. The same to the same. From Midgham.—I return you Ts lettr wth many thanks; if Ostende falls next the outworks of Engld are gone, and except Pr. Charles mends his pace and operates a strong revulsion, I expect by Augt the Campn will be translated to Middlesex. If at the same time the Toulon and Brest Squadrons gett the better of ours, we may fairly sing the ditty of Fuimus—forus omnia Jupiter argos Transtulit, but sometimes affairs when fallen very low catch a rebound. I am glad to hear we are likely to engage Cologn, but beg to know for what, and on what footing, and whether all hopes of the Electr of Mentz are over. Yr Gazette did not reach me Sunds Post, tho' you referrd me to it. I hear not a syllable of the Ds going with the Kg. I hope to call at Turnhā Green abt Mond. next in my way to Town.

1744. July 1st. Dr Richard Trevor [Bishop of St Davids: afterwards Bishop of Durham] to the same. From Christ Church Oxford, to say that he has entered the name of Mr Westons eldest son Charles (who was afterwards Archdeacon of Wilts) on the roll of Ch. Ch. for a Studentship.

1744. Aug. 7th. Stephen Poyntz to the same. From Midgham.—I return you the last from T. and rejoyce to see so sanguine a lettr from Wade, wch, if Marl Saxe does not some way outwitt us, promises some good news very soon. I long to hear that the Russian Troops are landed from Swedn and posted in such a manner as to keep the K. of Prussia in some awe, who otherwise seems ready to give a loop to his Machiavelln Policy. 160m Enemys, and almost as many friends, in arms chiefly on Fr. Ground, meeting with a total obstruction of Trade by Sea, must pinch the Fr. Kg if he has any feeling. I am sorry Lobkowitz and the K. of Sarda make no better a hand of it; a Romn Catholick family in this neighbourhood has lettrs frō Madrid intimating that the latter is going to throw himself on the protectn of France & Spain. If Mal Saxe will not unburrow I have advised our sending strong partys of horse on short excursions as far as Amiens and Abbeville for there is nothing to stop them till they come to the Somme I languish for news from Flanders which may make an easy Sessn. Now or never is my word.

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1744. Aug. 19th. Henry Pelham to the same. From Bishopstowe.—Dear Sir, I must trouble you with the inclosed letter for Marshal Wade, which I desire you will send by the next packet, he has been so good as to entertain me w^th^ numbers of onerous and unreasonable Memorials Representations &c. to which I can give no answer as yet, and perhaps never a very satisfactory one. The poor old man does the best he can, but a hungry Ally and a rapacious Army is too much for one of his years and constitution to deal with. I did imagine you would think of my correspondent no better than I found, it was my own judgment also, however, I thought it would not give you much trouble to read his nonsense over, and I should be better arm'd to give him my answer when I see him in London. I have read over your dispatches, there is nothing very edifying in any. I wish Trevors friends in Holland make out as well as he expects, for my part I despair of anything being done material in Flanders this year. I wish Prince Charles is not call'd over the Rhine again to defend, what they call, the Queen's Hereditary Countrys, if so, what will said to our Treaty, and how shall we be able to carry on the War next year; You see I am full of black atoms, to you I trust'em, tho' I know it is dangerous to be too communicative of such sort of Ideas in your quarter. I ask pardon for the trouble I give you, and beg leave to assure you that no one can be more than I am

S^r^ your most affectionate and faithful serv^t^

H. PELHAM

[1744 ?] Dated Tuesd. 6 in y^e^ morn^g^ *in procinctu.* Stephen Poyntz to the same.—Give me leave in few words to return you a thous^d^ thanks for all y^r^ fav^rs^ w^ch^ make the pleasure of my life. I always intended to return to the country as soon as possible and to stay there till tow^ds^ Christm^s^. I have seen T[revor]'s last dispatch and mourn for the disunion w^ch^ seems taking root between us and the Dutch; *dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur* ought to be a maxim more present to their minds. I wish the K. of Pr. were either drubbed or starved, that the Fr. may be discouraged from marching their Fryburg army to Westphalia, and that we may have some good news in hand to sett ags^t^ the bad w^ch^ I think may be expected from Rowley; for I wish the . . [?] of [Sir John] Balchen may not descend with a larger attendance than the Grampus Sloop.

1744. Sept. 6th. The same to the same.—The D. being with me I have only a moments time to thank you for y^r^ fav^r^ of the 1^st^ and to return the enclosed. Col^l^. Bladen who has been in this neighbourhood, shewd me the Puss^n^ Pamphlet, w^ch^ spare L^d^ Orf^d^ in order to belabour L^d^ C[artere]t & the Court. I see no shadow of proof all the way, but *Ipse dixit.* The Q. of Hungarys former Rescripts ag^st^ France answer it in part. I hear her last direct answer is no extr^ry^ performance. As to what past at Hanau I think I saw it and that it was by no means a foundat^n^ for making matt^rs^ up with the Emp^r^. It is still in the power of our Fland^rs^ army to mend matt^rs^ by some bold stroke, but I expect nothing frō them, and am in utter despair for what this winter must produce.

1744. Sept. 5th, 17th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Christ Church Oxford.—Dear Weston I am much obliged to you for y^e^ favour of yours to Abergwilly, & particularly for y^e^ good advice you gave me in it, which arrived very seasonably, while I was engaged in examining the candidates for Orders; I will not be so partial to my own sagacity, as to attempt assuring you, that no unworthy persons have passed thro'

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my hands into the ministry; I can only answer for my doing my utmost to prevent it, as far as the miserable circumstances of my poor diocese wou'd allow me. I came hither last Saturday, after a tedious, wet journey of six days from my house in Wales; I propose to stay here till towards the end of next month, unless y^e^ meeting of parliament shou'd call me sooner to town. I shall be very glad to have a line from you on that subject, that I may settle my affairs accordingly, & may know, whether there is any likelyhood of a fifth of November sermon before the house of Lords, as it will probably fall to my share. I beg you'll present my compliments to M^rs^ Weston, & forward the enclosed to y^e^ Hague from Dear sir, Your most affectionate friend,

R. S^t^ DAVID'S.

1744. Sept. 20th. Stephen Poyntz to the same.—I return y^e^ last enclosures and agree w^th^ M^r^ Porter that the taking of Prague will weaken the K. of Pr^a's^ army in the Field. Rowley's being at Leghorn, while the Brest, Toulon, and Carthagena squadrons are at liberty to [attack Sir John] Balchen, gives me great pain; and it is another mortificat^n^ to see that Davers is not saild, who might have a chance to fall in with Torres, if he has not already reached Gallicia.

1744. Nov^r^ 1st. The same to the same.—I am puzzled to find what is become of Pr. Charles and the Saxons, that the small *detour* of the Sasawa sh^d^ have brought the K. of Pr^a^ unmolested to Prague; I hope at least that they are destroying his magazines at Leitmeroitz and Taschin in order to make his retreat thro' Saxony impracticable, else we shall see the War transferred to Dresden and Leipsig. I am as much at a loss to find what Bathiani is doing while Zeckend[orf]t and his master are revelling at Munich. I hope the K. of Sard^a^ will harrass the Fr. & Sp^ds^ in their transalpine march and that Friburg will for some time longer keep the French in play; What pres^t^ force have we to oppose them in their march to Westph^a^? The 16^m^ Hanov^ns^ are still ab^t^ Antwerp, the rest at home and the Cologn Troops I take for granted in no condition to take the field. I rejoyce to hear that the publick is to have the same pleasure I had in reading Schmettau; I hope you will not castrate him, but send him entire to Noailles & Zeckendorf.

1744. Nov. 11th, N.S. George Townshend to Stephen Poyntz. From the Hague. This letter, of four closely written pages, is sufficiently described in the next letter which enclosed it.

1744. Dec^r^ 10th. Stephen Poyntz to Edward Weston. From Midgham.—Dear Sir, Your long attachment to my Lord Townshends family, encourages me to trouble you (in the utmost confidence) with a most ext^ry^ lett^r^ which I have rec^d^ from his eldest Son at the Hague, containing a proposal for his obtaining the K^gs^ leave to raise a Regm^t^ of Irish (without distinction of Religion) for the Service of the States, of w^ch^ he hopes to obtain the command at his age and with no other experience than that of having served as Volunteer the single Campaign of Dettingen; where it must be owned he behaved extremely well, and if the K. had thought fitt to take the least notice of him, he might have made a usefull officer by a rise in our own army suited to his Birth. You will find his scheme supported by labourd specious argum^ts^ but chiefly from the countenance which he pretends it has mett with from some of the leading members of the States (to whom I suppose the memory of his Grandfather may have procured him some access) and particularly from Count Maurice.

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If the lett^{r} had come from any one else, I might justly have declined answering it, as an application very improperly obtruded on my Age Infirmity and Retirem^{t}, but as I am determined to preserve measures with him as long as I can for the sake of his family and in hopes of being of some little use to him one time or other, I design to write him some of the objections which crowd in upon me agst *his undertaking* such a scheme.

As first, supposing the thing practicable in itself, what an odd introduction it must be into the world and the opinion of his Countrymen to see an Engl. nobleman of his age and fortune entring into Foreign precarious service as the head of a Regim^{t} composed chiefly of sworn Enemies to the Protest^{t} Success^{n}, incapable on any occasion of being sent to the defence of either England or the Electorate, and liable to be seduced by their Countrymen in the French Service on the first attempt in favour of the Pretend^{r}.

2^{ly}. Supposing the late act agst enlisting the K^{gs} Subjects into foreign service to have left a latitude with the Crown for particular occasions (w^{ch} I am not sure of any farther than for the Scottish Regim^{ts} in the service of the States) yet Ireland itself will not care to spare the men, being in want of hands for Tillage, Navigat^{n} and the Linnen Manufacture as appears by their being obliged to restrain by new Laws the Inhabit^{ts} of their Northern Counties who some years ago were attempting to transport themselves to America.

3^{dly}. If they c^{d} be raised in Ireland yet the transporting them by Sea directly to Holl^{d} w^{d} require a vast expence in Transports Convoy &c. and the marching them through England or Scotland at a time when we have rumors of an Invasion, might only prove the raising a body of Recruits for the immediate service of the Pretend^{r}. But if he proposes to raise them in Lond^{n} (where their numb^{rs} are doubtless too considerable) he will pick up such a sett of Banditti and Ruffians as no one w^{d}, I think, care to hire, much less to command.

These are my own hasty thoughts on the proposal, but as I dont care to engage in controversy with him, and as he appears to build much on Count Maurices approbation, I beg the fav^{r} of you to watch a leisure moment for laying the aff^{r} before my L^{d} Harrington with my best complim^{ts} desiring the fav^{r} of him just to sound the Count upon it and to fav^{r} me with his own opinion (w^{ch} shall be kept secret) for my governm^{t}.

You will be so kind as to return me the lett^{r} as soon as you can, that I may sett down in sad civility to answer it.

1744. Dec. 13th. The same to the same.—Since my last I have rec^{d} the enclosed apostill from Trev^{r} in relat^{n} to M^{r} T$^{d's}$ scheme w^{ch} I own gives me little bett^{r} opinion of it than while I considerd it only as the suggestion of a warm and Juvenile head. You will be pleasd to return it to me, as I shall want [it] in time to communicate it to L^{d} T. I thought C^{t} Maurice had been in Engl^{d} when I wrote you last, but hear he is not yet arrived.

The Duke has been so kind as to call here for two or three days; I find H. R^{l} H^{s} in the greatest good hum^{r} with my L^{d} Harrington, to whom He owns particular obligat^{ns} and is desirous to cultivate his acquaintance and friendship, which I make no doubt will meet with mutual returns. I beg my best respects to his L^{dp} and am . . . .

(P.S.) The winds we have had here make me surprised at the detention of the Dutch mails.

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1745. Jan^{y} 3rd. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke to Lord Harrington. From Powis-House.—My Lord, I have persu'd the inclosed Draught of an Answer to be given to the Ministers of the Roman Catholic Powers on the Subject of their Priests. It is drawn with great Judgment & Spirit, & states the matter in a very clear & strong light. I would beg leave to offer to Your Lordship's consideration only the addition of two or three words in the last page of the second sheet at this mark (*). The point there treated of may possibly be thought to be rested too much on the Act of y^{e} 11 & 12 of K: W^{m} 3^{d}, whereas there are several precedent Acts of Parliam^{t} to the same purpose, tho' not containing the Exception of Chaplains to foreign Ministers, not being natural born Subjects or naturaliz'd. In order therefore to avail ourselves of those former Laws, I would propose to add after the words —*des Prêtres nationnaux*, the following words—*Of this kind there are Several Acts of Parliament now in full force, which have been made repeated & enforc'd in the strongest manner, at different times, since the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign.*

When these words are put into french, they will connect very well with the Sentences precedent and subsequent.

1745. Jan^{y} 3rd [N.S. ?] Count Braun to *Lord Harrington?* From Gluckstadt. In French. Unaddressed. The writer states that he has been detained two months at Gluckstadt by the frozen state of the Elbe, and fears that the change of ministry in England may render useless the passport obtained for him from Lord Carteret by Mr. Weston. He begs for a fresh passport to enable him and his suite to enter France in safety by sea, and concludes thus:—"Son Excellence le Comte de Lowendal, mon General aura l'honneur de vous en marquer son obligation, Monseigneur."

1745, Jan. 12th. Lord Townshend to Edward Weston. From Rainham.—I hope you will excuse the trouble I give you of the inclosed letter, and do beg that you will be so good as to forward it with your next dispatch to M^{r} Trevor. The reason which obliges me to trouble you with this letter is that I am not certain whether my son may not be set out for England before this letter can get to the Hague, if that should happen to be the case my letter would be lossed if sent by the common way of the Post, and therefore I have taken this liberty to desire you will send it in your dispatchs to M^{r} Trevor because the letter will then be safe, my son will receive it if he be at the Hague, and if he should be set out for England the letter will be returned. My son is so extremely anxious for the success of his intended scheme of entring into the Service of the States that he fears as I am not in Town that he may fail, for want of sollicitations in obtaining leave to make a Levy in Ireland, or that it may come too late, and therefore tells me in his last letter to me that he believes he shall set out for England directly. He says time presses very much, all things go on to his wishes in Holland, and he greatly apprehends that if leave be obtained here for the Irish Levy it will come too late as the States are very much pressed to raise the last augmentation they made, as fast as they can. I am not certain therefore whether he be now set out for England. I have explain'd this a little more minutely than I should have done to any one I had not formerly been intimately acquainted with and with whom friendship would not excuse the liberty of it. I am with Truth Sir,

Your most obed^{t} humble serv^{t}

TOWNSHEND.

1745. March 8th. Stephen Poyntz to the same. Thursday evens.—I am extremely obliged to you for the enclosed, which appears to me a garbled extract of Mr de Cours relation, concealing every circumstance to his own disadvantage, and trying to pay the Spands with good words for the want of hearty assistance. I have seen a letter from Marseilles of the 4th N.S. wch mentions Mathewes being off Cape Palamos to the North of Barcelona, so that I am not without hopes of his calling in at Alicant, wch is an open road, and of our having the first news of him frō the Streights. When you have anything new frō Dunkirk or the Downs be so kind as to favr me with it in order to satisfy the Duke's eagerness; I shall not be so troublesome when the Calm is restored. It vexes me to see yr Gazettes come out too late for the Post, and yet early enough for the next days paprs to purloin yr news. I hope you will publish an Extry when you have any news frō Matthews.

1745. May 6th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Wallington.—I am very much obliged to you for the account you sent me. I was not able to write to you by yesterdays post, the news had so affected me. I am impatient to hear, but afraid to hear the consequences of this affair. It can hardly be conceived that the loss of the Enemy shd be equal to ours—attacking intrenchments, & defending intrenchmts are very different services; but why should I trouble you with my speculations.

I am glad the Duke is safe, and that his behaviour has been so much to his credit.

1745. May 15. Dr Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the same. From Rowe-Green near Hatfield. After Congratulations on the birth of a daughter, goes on, "As my affairs will probably not permit me to be in town before you leave it, I am obliged to take this method of wishing you all Happiness upon your Journey, and at Hanover, and as speedy a Return to us as may be."

1745, June 12. Stephen Poyntz to the same.—My blood boils with indignation at reading the enclosed. I beg to know what ἀποκρισις has been made or what justice may be hoped for Democracy agst such a Deacon. These are but the first fruits of the *Sic volo sic Jubeo* preparing for our necks. If there were occasion to animate the Nation agst France, the publication of these pieces would do it most effectually; for what you and I feel Thousands wd feel. I hope you will soon have some more lights from Holld and Scotld, by the latter of which my motions will be regulated.

(P.S.) V. Hoey cd have no ordrs from his constitts to transmit such a piece, much less to declaim and preach in favr of it. I never yet heard of a ministrs taking so much on himself, in so nice and Capital a point; But he knows the anarchy of his own Country; and appears even vain and proud of this office.

1745. June 17th. The same to the same.—I don't understand that part of Fortissimus's Lucubratns where he intimates that his valleys are in labour but that the Placeman is no longer to Father the offspring; neither can I reconcile the near approach of the dichostacy with the motions of the Peripateticks, since the Town where στυαρτ lives will probably shut its πορτς agst them. I conclude that ἁγιοσκλαιρος [Sinclair ?] is proceeding to κεφ. αγγ. tho' I wish he had been to stop shorter. I beg you wd give me the earliest acct of the Duke's return, tho' I think of calling at Eton on the 24th in my way to Londn whether He be coming

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or not. I fear the Dutch are already so much subjected to France that we shall obtain no satisfaction for Van Hoeys impudence. If Ma[l] Saxe has really detached 40[m] men under Löwendáál, I sh[d] think Balthiani's army grown very near a match for the remainder. Στυαρτς second l[r] seems to contradict his first; on the whole I have no great opinion of his Explorators.

(P.S.) I have returnd Aristius Tuscus what he sent me.

174$\frac{5}{6}$. [Undated.] Robert Wightman to the same. From Edinburgh.—Sir I duly Received yours of the 17[th] January and in consequence of it now communicate the News of the day other than is contained in his Highness[s] letter of this date. The Rebells having been no more than 6000 at the Battle of Falkirk, and having left 1000 dead on the field of Battle, and these of their best men, together with several of their best officers, of which M[r] Sullivan is said to be one, are now no more than 5000 in number. They felt on that occasion What it is to attack Regular troops, When they are fully formed, and do their duety and thence I concluded they would not be forward to fight a second time, And now I see I am not mistaken.

The Battle of Falkirk was doubtless misconducted, and would have been a total Defeat on our part, if G[ll] Huske had not acted like himself and retrieved matters. It is true the severity of the weather was a great prejudice to our soldiers, and was the best reason for abandoning the Camp; But it was by no means the Cause of the Disorder of the Left Wing, the true Reason of that matter, was the Cowardice of the Irish Dragoons, who fled outright, as soon as they were fired upon, in place of treading the Rebells down after their fire was sustained.

Lochiels Brother was brought in Prisoner hither, this afternoon, and a Number of others are pickt up to day. It is the common Opinion here, that the Rebells will now Disperse and every man shift for himself; But I am not of that opinion. I think they will keep themselves in a Body to the number of about 4000, till they receive French Succours, which I[m] affrad theyle get sooner than's imagined. When I consider, how easy it is for a few Transports to sail out of Dunkirk, in a Winter night, without being perceived by our Cruisers, when they have a Leading Wind.

I heartily wish his Highness Success in this Expedition; But I[m] humbly of opinion the Rebells will not disband so long as they have any hopes of french Succours, and it is not easy for Regular Troops to Hurt Highlanders among their own Hills. Meanwhile the Argyleshire Men can do it, and can effectually Destroy them by burning their Hutts.

The Hessians do not as yet appear, its to be hoped their is little uce for them in this part of the Island. I only add that I do not expect any Directions to you from My L[d] H[arrington], on the subjects of my letters. Its sufficient, that they are read to him, if they are of any uce to him I have my aim.

This from, Sir, Your Most Obed[t] Humble Serv[tt] ROBERT WIGHTMAN.

[1745 ?] July 1st. Andrew Stone to the same.—I was sending you the Letters from M[l] Wade before I rec[d] your Message; but must intreat the favour of you, as soon as you shall [have] made use of them, that you w[d] be so good as to send them to My Lord Chancellor's House, in my Lord Duke's name; His L[p] expecting them. The Express you mention from Chester brought Depuitren's agents two men, who carried a letter from the pretender to L[d] Barrymore's house in Cheshire; but [without] any superscription like that w[ch] Hutison was charged with. They delivered it to L[d] Buttevant His L[ps] Son, who burnt it, and dismissed

the Men; but afterwrs being better advised went & took them at their Inn: This is the whole of Ld Cholmlys Letter.

[1745?] Dated Friday ½ past one. From Stephen Poyntz to the same.—I hear that one Woodward has the greatest reputation at present for curing Stammering; but as he has several under his care, his terms will probably be very high. I take it for granted that he is not a Master of Foreign Languages, so that a sensible interpreter may be wanted. Whenever you want further enquiry to be made I shall be ready to do it; but the less the affair is talked of the better. Be so good as to lett me know whether you give the Duke any hopes of more Battaillons from hence. I shall trouble you with a Packet for Flandrs this evenge.

1745. Nov. 28th. J. Bell to the Postmaster General. From Newcastle.—The inclosed Pacquet was brought here by Capt. Pittman Commander of his Majesty's Sloop ye Saltash from Inverness. Capt. Pittman says he saw a large ship off Buccaness on Tuesday last upon coming up to her he fired a Broad Side at her & drove her among the Rocks at Peterhead but could not follow her, the Wind blowing very hard. He saw a Fishing Boat next Morning with 4 Fishermen who told him the Ship he drove a Shore had 4 Companys of Lord John Drummonds Regiment all dress'd in Red and Spoke English that there was Nine Sail More all from France with Soldiers landed at Stonehive or Montrose.

1745. Nov. 28th. Extract from a letter of Genl Ligonier. From Litchfield; unaddressed.—I think ye Rebels have missed their opportunity of passing the Mersey, & attacking the Head of our Troops, whilst the Rear was at so great a Distance. This is Thursday night, & by all our accounts They have amused themselves at Preston, these two or three days, & if they please to give us till next Sunday, our Turn comes to look for them. Ml Wade is, by a Lr I have from M: G: Oglethorpe this night at Pierce Bridge with the Foot, & Mr Ogleth. with ye Horse & Dragoons at Richmond. I compute Mr Wade has about six marches to Manchester, & if the Rebels remain in Lancashire, They must infallibly be destroyed. Our situation, in regard to our forbidding Them Wales, & Derbyshire, is very difficult, because from Stockport to 8 or 10 Miles on this side of Macclesfield, is a Ridge of impracticable Hills called Bow Hills, which part this country from Derbyshire. On the other side of the mountain is the great Road from Lancashire by Buxton to Derby. If We move up to the Mersey, They may, behind that Mountain, march into Derbyshire; If we remain here in order to prevent That, I fear They may get into Wales. If the Duke of Devonshire could make that road thro' the Peak, by *Coupures, Abbatis* or other Ways difficult or impracticable, then his R. H. would be at liberty, & might march right up to Them, & the business would be soon over. But in the present Case it is hard for H.R.H. to determine, not so much on account of the Danger, as of the Ravages which those Banditti would make, if they should slip by us, & get into the Heart of the Kingdom. If Mr Wade marches quick, I hope we shall give such an account of the Gentlemen, if they will let either of the Armys come at Them as will satisfy you all. My Fever has not yet left me, I am weak & dispirited, However after H.R.H. had settled the Routes towards both Derby & Wales, in case of ye Rebels marching towds Either, I had the honour to attend him in order to pitch upon a Field of Battle for their Reception if they shd come towards us, & I was 5 or 6 Hours on horseback without suffering by it.

Advise all your Friends to buy Stocks.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD WESTON UNDERWOOD, ESQ.

Friday Morning
Nothing more from the Rebels but that Eight or Ten of them came into Wigan on Wednesday and as many into Leigh.

1745. Nov. 29th. Memorandum in the handwriting of Edward Weston, dated at Knutsford, Cheshire.—A person this morning from Menchester says that some few of the Rebels entered y^t^ Town yesterday ab^t^ 2 aft^n^—when y^e^ mob rose, huzza'd & beat up for Volunteers, & y^t^ morn. inlisted ab^t^ 50 besides 2 parsons—They had white cockades immed^ly^ given them, & went ab^t^ Town to inlist others—The P[retender]'s few were expected y^e^ 29^th^ afternoon with y^e^ main Body—& it is much feared numbers will go with Them—They were yesterday got to Wigan & Leigh—Some Transports were arrived this morning between Gravesend.

1745. Dec. 1. Andrew Stone to Edward Weston.—We have a Letter from M. Wade, this morning, dated the 28th at Newbridge. He proposes to be at Boroughbridge tomorrow, & on Tuesday at Wetherby.—He has an account (& so had we last night) from the Saltash Sloop, arrived at Newcastle from Inverness, that She chased (& ran on shore near Peterhead or Stonehive I forget which) a French Transport, which however I don't find receivd any Damage. He took a boat which had been on board; & the men told him, that Nine such Ships had landed there, & at Montross, on the 22nd which (in the full Number) I cannot believe to be true. There is a Dutch Ship arrived in the River from Flushing. The Master declares, He was at Dunkirk when Drumonds Reg^t^ &c were embarking. He also saw there the *Soleil*, & was well acquainted with the Master. The Dutch Man went from Dunkirk to Flushing on the 18. On the 19^th^ he met the Soleil at Sea. His friend the Master of Her, came on board him, & told him, *He had the Young Prince on board who passed for the Pretender's Cousin:* which (you know) M^r^ Ratcliffe is. If the thing is not impossible to be true; this evidence would almost make one give Credit to it. You have now all our News, as well as I can tell it. I did not come home till two this morning; and find I cannot bear that sort of work as I have done. Dabit Deus his quoque finem.

1746. Jan^y^ 23rd. Stephen Poyntz to Edward Weston.—The Duke called on me last night and promis'd to desire M^r^ Fox to minute down M^r^ Weston your Brothers name, for the first Company of Marines that shall become vacant, and it is His R^l^. H^s's^. advice that he should by no means throw up his Lieutenants Commission, till he is in possession of the other. The Captains of Marines are (as the Duke belives) to be employed at Sea, as formerly. I shall try to get M^l^ Wade to continue his leave of absence. I believe it will be proper to apprise M^r^ Fox of the Duke's promise, that if His R^l^. H^s^ through multiplicity of business should forgett to give the recommendation (which I think He will not) He may be putt in mind of it, before He setts out, which will probably be towards the end of next week. You will oblige me in calling here as soon as your leisure permitts.

1746. April 22nd. Robert Wightman to Edward Weston. From Edinburgh.—I shall be sorry if the Whisper proves true of L^d^ H[arrington]n^s^ giving place to L^d^ G[ranvil]le, pray! be so good as to Let me know how that matter stands. This imparts my sentiments of the State of the Rebells and their Designs once more at a Juncture of time more Criticall than at any time past, and the more so, that the Rebells have been lately routed, By his R. H[ighnes]s, the D. of Cumberland. I fear the Victory will have very bad consequences, if it render the M[inist]ry

uppish & secure, and thereby lead into Wrong Measures. I[m] amazed to find that the 4 Reg[tts] now in Leith Road are ordered to Inverness, as not being able to find out a good reason for it. I perceive the Common Sentiment is here & in the Army also, that Nothing remains but to Hunt the Rebells among their Hills, and Root them out. Whereas indeed they have lost few more men than they did at Falkirk, and are more formidable than ever to my apprehension, because they have provided themselves of Meal & lodged it in the Highlands, Sufficient for their Expedition into Argyleshire. If they overrun it, and having penetrated into Kintire as far as Campbeltown, and be thence transported into the shire of Air, by the Brest Squadron, after they have landed the 6,000 Men, they Escort They Will Thence March Directly into England By Cumnock Saneqhar Drumlangrig & Dumfreis, and Without touching Carlisle go over Staunmoor to Borrowbridge, or By Brampton & Hexham & Corbridge to Newcastle & thence With all Speed to London, in a much better State & a better maner than formerly and can neither be overtaken by the Duke, nor mett By the Army now about London, if the French Resume their prospect of Landing an Army nigh to London. I assure you the Camrons under Lochiel & Keppoch went home in no other View But to rebuild their Hutts, and prepare for the Invasion of Argyleshire. It may be thought that the Rebells are now so Dispersed, that they cannot Gather again together into a Body; But the contrary Will soon appear, for they will Rendevouz in Broad Albin, and thence march into Argyleshire, Whither our Army cannot follow them.

I was lately told of a Line to be formed from Stirling to Glasgow, consisting of the Hessians, the 4 Reg[tts] now in Leith Road & 8000 Hanoverians, in order to Hemm in the Rebells & Confine them to the Highlands Where they must starve if proper measures are taken to Harrass them, by Partiesans, and prevent Their getting provisions; But I[m] affraid that Wise Measure is Dropt, and a Much Worse one substituted in its place, which I cannot but Lament, as easily foreseeing its consequences. I Wish the French may have gott other Fish to fry, than to think of invading Brittain; But I am much mistaken if their defeats in Italy, & other disapointments Will not fordward an attempt upon us, rather than obstruct or prevent it. God forbid I ever see a French Army landed anywhere in Brittain, for I dread its consequences on too good grounds. In thus imparting my thoughts I mean only to give hints & to Do my Duety leaving Events to the Sovereign disposer of all things. And mean also to shew that I truely am a faithful subject, and Esteemed Sir, Your Most Obed[t] Humbl. Serv[tt],

ROBERT WIGHTMAN.

1746. May 21st. Major General John Campbell to Lord Harrington. From Appin Camp.—I am ashamed it should appear in Publick that I have been so much in the wrong as never once to have wrote to the best and dearest friend I have upon Earth since I left England so chuse to make this private submission and pray forgiveness. All I plead is that is that since I arrived in this curs't Rebellious Country thers not one Clerk in your Office that has wrote so much, (this you'le tell me is no excuse) and no man in His Majesty's Service His Royal Highness excepted that has undergone so much fatigue both in body and minde: If His Majesty did but know my zeal and attention to His and the Public Service I am persuaded he would approve of most that I have undertaken which is all I expect or disire from having done my Duty. Permitt me in this private familiar way to offer my Compl[ts] to the

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Petersham tribes not forgetting my good friend M^rs Carey and her beloved, I really am worne out and want a Nurse can't she recommend me? Your Lordships telling me that I am still in favour with you will give me fresh Spirits, It's what I want. I am with the utmost sincerity gratitude and esteem, My dear Lord, Your Lordships most affectionate & faithful Humble Servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

1746. May 25. Bishop Sherlock to Edward Weston. From Wallington.—I have but just got the gout out of my right hand, so as to be able to set pen to paper. The few hot days followed by East & N.E. winds, have used me hardly. I see the Duke of Saxe Weisenfell is dead. The Garter, &c. are by the Statutes of the Order to be returned, and I have the King's warrant to receive y^m. That Sovereign Knights do return their ornaments is a clear case. The present Bp. of Win-[chester] was paid for the Duke of Yorks; and there are many instances of like kind in the books, particularly I remember an acc^t of an Embassy from Sweden to return the Insignia of Gustavus Adolphus. But how shall I apply for them? I hope will let you write to the Minister at Dresden, to make a demand for me of the Dukes Executor; if not I must submit to the loss, for there is no dealing with Princes. I hear nothing of w^t business is to be in the house when they meet. Two things I am sure ought to be well considered this Session. The State of Popery; and the State of the Highlands. There were good laws in the last case in the year 15— but never executed,—and perhaps, the main thing to be provided for, is to secure an Execution of the *Kings* laws in y^t country; w^ch is at present under the absolute *will* of the Lairds. My hand is weak and I can only add love to Nanny, & y^t I am very affectionately yours

T. S.

1746. June 5th. Stephen Poyntz to Edward Weston. From Midgham.—My last to Mr. Browne will have shown you how welcome y^r fav^r of the 3^d must have been. The juncture is so critical to Engl^d and all Europe as well as to the Duke, that I earnestly beg to hear from you again when any thing new arises relating to the negot^n. I am surpris'd after what had passd to find the Minist^rs unanimous on anything relating to it; yet you seem to intimate they are so on the point of C. B. I desire you w^d lett me know whether the Duke has obtain'd leave to return, or under what restrictions. I own it seems to me unsafe while the young Pret^r is δερκομενος upon Scottish ground. M^r Pordage (my old School Fellow and Fellow-Boarder) calld on me the other day to lett me know that he had applied to D^r Sleech, and by his encouragem^t to the Society at Eton, for the vacant Fellowship. I have heard him well spoken of by the late D^r Clark while he was his Reader at S^t James's, and his close connexion with the Lewis family made L^d Orford zealous for him. I hear from others that M^r Cook and D^r Somnet are Candidates. Be so kind as to lett me know how this aff^r stands. I congratulate you on Dr. Sleech's promot^n w^ch has much reconciled me to Eton.

1746. June 10th. The same to the same. From Midgham.—I am much obliged to you for your Ελληνιστικα and value myself for being able at sight to construe ἀγρανθιος. I sh^d have thought that κλινοπορος* would have drawn Στραδοπεδαγρος† after him. S^t Basil will blow up Νεακροπολις‡

* The Duke of Bedford. † Lord Chesterfield.
‡ The Duke of Newcastle.

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ad μανιαν. I beg the continuance of the translation which is very interesting and puts me in mind of πολλα δ'ἀναντα, καταντα, παραντατε, δογμια τ'ἠλθον. I shall be very happy in Dr Sleechs acquaintance, which some Eton journey may enable me to begin. I shall now defer carrying my Sons thither, till the Dukes return calls me to Town, which I wish you could by Dr Sleech lett Mr. Plumptre know, for I find my letters must go round by London and are long in getting to him. I have fixd them at Mrs Sumners, as a house more particularly under Mr Plumptre's inspection. I beg the favr of you to recommend the enclosed to somebody in Holland, without which *Entrepôt* our Post Office lett us know it will not go. Mrs P. joyns with me in serv. to Mrs Weston and ye family. Mrs Shipley has a little Boy which rivals yours and is not unlike it.

1746. June 10th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Wallington.—I have met with some old Divines, who, complaining of the ignorance of their times, have told us there was a *great famine* of the Word: such a Famine we have here with regard to wt is doing in your world. Don't wonder then that I call for help, thô I know how busy you are. What is to be done in parliamt? Is anything to be done with regard to the Highlands? if so, in wch house is the bill to begin? There can be nothing of greater moment to the King & the publick than this consideration; and if the present opportunity is lost, the nation must goe thrô another rebellion to retrieve it. The Acts made upon the rebellion in 1715 were in many respects deficient, & in others never executed; the Vassals dare not take the advantage even of an Act of parliamt agst their superiors, nor if they dared have they any disposition to do it. And the forfeited estates having been granted away, the Crown has no more power there than it had before. This puts me in mind to tell you a circumstance, wch, if I am rightly informed, is a very material one in the present case. The Country of the Rebellious Clans, is a vast tract of country, now forfeited to the Crown, & lying contiguous in the heart of the Highlands, it divides the well affected Clans some of them lying to the North and some to the South: The forfeited country being put under a proper Governmt, supported by a sufficient military force, w'd not only be kept quiet itself, and in time civilized; but it w'd be a barrier agst the *now* well affected Clans, should they ever alter their mind; to wch there wants nothing but an alteration in the affection of the Chief; wch may happen when the present Chiefs dye, & make way for new ones. Nothing can be done at present with the well-affected Clans, their rights must remain as they are—but a proper use made of the forfeited country, will be in effect, for the reason before mentioned, a regulation of the *whole* Highlands. It will require time, perhaps more than can be spared this Session to settle a Civil and Military Governmt, (I mean a military governmt only so far as to enable the Civil power to execute the law) but then I should hope the King would consent to a clause agst making any Grants of these forfeitures to any person whatever: without such a clause he will be teized out of them: and the next election for a new parliamt in Scotland, would probably sweep them all [up]. And if they are parted with, there is an end of all hope of seeing any good use made of this great opportunity. As long as this country lies in the hands of the Crown it will be subject to such regulations as the Crown, or the Crown and parliamt think fit: if granted out it becomes private property and nothing more is to be said to it. This thing in the present case seems to me to be the *unum necessarium:* If the King is not secured by some clause from being teized out of these

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forfeitures, I think whatever else may be done, how specious so ever, will have little or no effect.

When you read this, I know you'll say, why doe you not come to parliam^{t}? My answer is, That if I was in the Highland I w'd come, if I cou'd do any service in this cause in w^{ch} the King and my County are so much concerned. But I will tell you my Suspicion: I am afraid the bill for the Highlands will be little more than Articles between the Ministry, and the Scotch members of parliam^{t}; if so, what reason have I to be a party to them? I shall expect nothing from them that will be of real Service: The North Britains are so attached to the usages of their country, so fond of the superiorities, so jealous of all attempts to introduce regular govern^{mt} even into those parts, where sometimes they will complain, that there is none, that I am afraid their national prejudices will not let them, and their great Influence will not suffer others to do what is right.

1746. June 12th. The same to the same. From Wallington.—I rec^{d} yours last night at eight o' the clock—too late for me to think of being at the house this day. If the debates shou'd be adjourned so, that I may have notice soon enough to get to town the day before, I will come to that day, tho' I must return again to bring off my family. I know not how to understand the intention of those who moved for the day—If it is upon the old foot of having nothing to do with the continent, we have heard I believe all that is to be said: If it is from an apprehension that the Rebellion, upon sending away our troops, may get to an head again, there will be weight in the argument, unless a very good acc^{t} can be given of affairs in Scotland.

1746. June 13th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Christ Church Oxford.—I am obliged to you for y^{e} pleasure of yours & for the notice you gave me of the summons to the house of Lords for yesterday, however your letter did not come to my hands time enough for my attendance . . . . I am impatient to hear, what was done there in this important crisis, tho' I tell you plainly I have no great hopes of anything, truly great and publick spirited, coming out of that quarter. By what appears to me at this distance I cannot say I am much edifyed with y^{e} rejection of the Peace, & fear our State Physicians are going on with their former prescriptions for their own sakes chiefly, that they may have y^{e} credit of letting us die *by rule* . . . . Is the affair of the trial yet settled, or do we want courage ever to bring a couquer'd enemy to justice? . . .

1746. June 19th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Wallington. —I am very much obliged to you for the good news of the last post: if followed by success, it may incline France to be more willing to get out of a war, that may come to be an heavy one. I pity the Ministers; C.B.—Will one way or the other undoe them . . . . You know how little Bp^{s} have to doe in tryals of Peers in capital causes, so little that my attendance on y^{e} acc^{t} may very well be dispensed with: But the Scotch affair I shou'd be glad to attend; supposing it to be a case *sub judice*, and not already agreed. I cannot imagine, why any Grants are to be made to Glasgow, or to the Kirk—their zeal may be easily accounted for: one is grown rich by the Union, the others depend on it entirely for their establishment^{t}. They fought their own battle; and if they are rewarded, it will be for pursuing their own Interest: I mean not this as a Reflection on them: The case has been the same elsewhere. But if the Scotch are to be compensated for their losses, or for their zeal, must not England too: If Glasgow is to be paid—must not

Carlisle, Derby and all the other towns be satisfied in like manner. Or must the English who take Scotland to be *Caput rerum et causa malorum*, set down by their losses, and see the Scotch caressed & rewarded. I apprehend this will bring great demands for reparation of damages from many places; and create perhaps very inconvenient complications . . . . . For my own part I am not for parting with an acre of the forfeited lands: Retaining the property in the Crown, is the only thing that can give the King & parliament the power they want, to make a perfect Settlem[t] of the Highlands. In the year 1715 the forfeitures in Scotland were very great, but little or nothing came to the publick—the chief reason was that the Rebells had made voluntary Settlem[ts] & Incumbrances, many of them to the full value of their lands. The same thing has been, I question not, done now. The Commissioners in 1715 had full powers to enquire into these Settlem[ts]; but then the proof lay upon them—to shew the Fraud. There is no way to prevent this, but to put the proof upon the Incumbrancers, to prove their rights to have accrued by *bonâ fide* contracts.

1746. June 22nd. Stephen Poyntz to the same . . . . . I am a little puzzled to determine who is mean by the *Court-catcher*, but I suppose it may be *Antimac.* I fear it will be long before our Ausonian friends can turn their thoughts towards προβενκει; such an event might mend matters mightily. I dread the δικεια σχισματα which the Spondee now on foot may produce. It is true that Stratopedagros [Lord Chesterfield] will revisit Ἀγεταιρων [the Hague].

1746. July 23rd. Andrew Stone to the same. From Kensington.—Mr. Murray late Secretary to the Pretender's Son and now a Prisoner in the Tower of London, having desired that some person might be immediately sent to him on the part of the Government: I am ordered to acquaint you, That his Majesty has been pleased to direct, that you & I should immediately repair to the Tower, and hear what He has to say. You are therefore desired to come to Town, as soon as you have dined, for that purpose. I will be ready when you send me to call upon you at your own House, & carry you to the place appointed. It is hoped (as the King will be very impatient) you will be in Town, so that we may be able to go before Six o'clock this Evening. You will be so good as to send me word by the Bearer, when I may expect you. I shall be at home till I hear from you.

1746. July 24th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Salisbury.—I think as you doe, That according to the Order of the house of Lords, I shall have no Tickets; if it proves otherwise, They are very much at your service . . . . We live in hopes here of some alteration for the better in the affairs of Europe upon the death of the King of Spain. I am sorry the Duke is not to be at the decisive blow in Flanders.

1746. Augt. 6th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Abergwily.—In thanking you for y[e] favors I have allready received from you, like a true beggar, I am asking for more, which is, that you will send me down the Lord High Steward's Speach, which he made in Westminster Hall upon pronouncing Sentence upon the rebel Lords—let me know too something about the rising of parliament, & when the next Set of trials is likely to come on before the Peers, which will probably wait for more company; I see by the papers, if they can be trusted, that the Curtain is throwing open very wide, & a new set of Actors appearing, who thought themselves very safe & incog—Pray God, they may all come to light, & the nation be settled, & secured—is Lord Sandwich going

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in post haste to the Hague for farther proof, that nothing more can be done there, than has been? to tell you plainly my mind, I think our friend is not used well, if it is so, & shou'd be glad to see him in circumstances to let others know, he thinks so—My brother of Worcester, I hear, cannot long rest in quiet at Hartlebury, but is come up, notwithstanding his professions to the contrary, to show, he has no business at the trials; surely, the Primate's death is not the cause of this sudden change of counsil, & yet when I consider the man, I half perswade myself, it is; let me know, if you can, how that matter is likely to go; should a successor be taken from our bench in England, the bishop of Bangor is without doubt the fittest man, If he would take it—You see, I have given you many queries to answer, which I trust to your goodness to pardon.

1746. Oct. 30th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Bath.—The news your letter brought me this morning, is one thing, among others, that appears at present unaccountable to me. I can't help reflecting on Lord Townshend's case, and Lord Orfords—I heard the explanations of both. As to yourself I hope you will not be in haste to quit your office. It may be done at pleasure, but can't be resumed at pleasure. You will oblige no friends by it; but may perhaps give a secret pleasure to some who w'd like to see the Office *quite cleared*. I know how disagreeable it must be to enter into the affairs of the new world—but take time to think, you will have no occasion to repent of that.

1746. Nov. 3rd. The same to the same. From Bath. [A long letter advising M^r^ Weston not to resign his Undersecretaryship on account of Lord Harrington's resignation if, after consulting the latter, he is advised to stay on.] . . . . The alteration of measures to be expected on this change, is, as your case is circumstanced, a very disagreeable view: But this part I don't understand—a considerable Lord here said to me—what is this change for? the D[uke] and Lord Ch[ancello]r are for a vigorous war; Ld. H[arrington] was for peace on any terms; so is Ld. Ch[esterfiel]d. In this I suppose he was mistaken, and I am quite ignorant . . . . From my Lord Ch[esterfie]ld, I doubt not but you will find very good treatment, an agreeable situation, as far as the kind & multiplicity of business can be agreeable . . . .

1746. Nov. 8th. The same to the same. From Bath.—It is a great pleasure to me to find that you are delivered up from all difficulties in a way so much to your satisfaction; and I hope to Mrs. Westons too. I wish this post in Ireland, may produce something for life, that may enable you to retire, when you see proper, ad otium cum dignitate. I hear M^r^ Trevor is recalled, & is to be provided for in Ireland also: This is a great change of hands for conducting the affairs of the continent, w^ch^ is to me very mysterious; But my appetite is not very strong for politicks, and I can wait till time explains all these motives. Is it part of the contract that Stone is to be Primate [of Ireland]?

1746. Nov^r^ 22nd. The same to the same. From Bath.—I am very much obliged to you for your application to Lord H[arrington] in D^r^ B[arnard]'s case; but I cannot but wish for your success for M^r^ Cook; knowing what comfort it will be to you & M^rs^ Weston to find an old friend in a new country. D^r^ Knights death is been so much expected, that his Office has been considered as Vacant; and I am too far engaged to be at liberty to come to a new resolution. I am sure there are not two, whom I should oblige with greater pleasure than Mr. Poyntz & youself.

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1746. Dec^r 4th. Stephen Poyntz to the same.—I fear Mach^s precipitate flight will end at last in his carrying the War into Sax^y and therefore I can't but wish that alliance were in greater forwardness. We have now reports of L^d Chest^ds being intended for Holl^d. How far has Maillebois gott and what force has he w^th him? Is not Passau in imminent danger? have we any ships cruising northw^d to hinder the French from recruiting their loss of Naval Stores at Brest by our Spoils? Your Hellenisticks tho' wrapt up in the obscurity of Ænigmas, have afforded me much light. I send you an αντωγμα, w^ch has nothing in it, but will hold you lugg, particularly if you chance not to hitt off the Syllable marked as French, viz. The City w^ch gave birth to Polybius the Historian, experienced the same Σκυθρωπασλος on the defeat of French χρυσο-πορος [Orford] but it wore off as the activity of the former became necessary.

1746. Dec^r 7th.—N.S. J. Burnaby to the same. From Berne in Switzerland.—It is not long ago since the same Post, brought us the News of my Lord Harrington's having resigned the Seals, one day, and retaken Possession of them the next. This time there has been a longer interval, for we have been informed by two different Mails, of his Excellency's having resigned the Secretary's office, for the Honours of the Irish Throne and that from being Deputy in England, you are become Principal Secretary of State in Ireland. . . . . All the foreign News Papers are fitted with Encomiums upon my Lord Chesterfield; and since it was declared that the Seals were to change hands I am heartily glad they have been delivered to his Lordship; but where to find your equal to fill up the Vacancy or rather the present Void in his Office? Without such a one I greatly apprehend that the Weakness of his Lordships Body will not be able to keep pace with the Vivacity of his conceptions, nor permit him to apply to Business in such a manner as is known to be most agreeable to his Inclination. I am this moment informed from undoubted Authority, that the Austrian and Sardinian Troops under General Brown passed the Var on the 30^th Nov^r, with the Loss of only forty or fifty men, either killed or wounded. The Allied Army is now encamped near S^t Laurence, when General Brown proposes to make no longer Stay than till his whole Artillery comes up with him. It is not yet determined whether the Spaniards will oppose his further Progress or not, but it is sure that they have had Orders to halt, and nobody knows why. Very luckily for Us, ev'rything was settled for this Expedition before the King of Sardinia fell ill of the Small Pox. His Majesty has a favourable Sort and is now in a promising Way, so that His Accident will not retard Our operations. I do not mention these particulars to my Lord Duke of Newcastle, as to be sure he will receive an ample detail of the Passage of the Var from M^r Vilettas, before my Letter reaches your hands.

1746. Dec. 8th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Bury St. Edmunds. . . . . I thought the Primacy had been settled, and never had any Hint before from any Person to the Contrary. But on receiving your Letter I writ to a particular Friend at Court to let me know how that Affair stood at present and to insinuate that I should not refuse the Primacy, if it were offered to me, and that if he found a Disposition in the Court towards me I would see to improve it. When I wrote to Lord Harrington to congratulate him on being appointed Lord Lieutenant I said that if the Primacy had not been disposed of I should have been very ready to have attended his Excellency to Ireland, and you will be so good to talk with his Lord^p on that Subject. I

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would not willingly commit my Credit but if I was sure of succeeding to the Primacy I would thankfully accept of it, I have not yet received an Answer from Friend at Court, but as soon as I do you shall hear further from me. I thank you for being so good to give a private lift to M[r] Beaufort if it should fall in your Way, w[ch] is all the Favour I had to ask of you with regard to him for I had no thoughts of your being his Introductor.

1746. Dec[r] 20th.—N.S. Robert Trevor to the same. From the Hague.—As M[r] Wallace will inform you of the *Quid agitur* of This Place; I have only to trouble you by This Post with my Thanks for your favours of the 2[nd] & 5[th] ins[t] O.S.—My poor mothers Decease will rather shorten my stay here, than not; & I at present propose to lay down my Ministerial Buskins the end of This Week, & pull on my travelling ones the First week of January your style.—Be persuaded, dear Weston, there are few Phizzes on your side the water, that I & my Wife shall be more impatient to see, than yours.—My Compliments, pray, to our Vice-Roy; who, I hope, has by this time gott the better of His Gout.—Adieu.

Ever Yours,
R. T.

1747. Jan. 12th. Bishop Sherlock to Edward Weston. From the latter's house at Turnham Green. . . . . I have been so long confined that I know little of the world, I am not in very high spirits, and I hope things appear worse to me than they are, but to me they appear very bad. They talk Lord Ch[esterfield] out, but he says (as the report has it) that he can't be out, for he was never In. Lord Sandwich is mentioned for a Success[r]. By the last expresses, the Fr. seem to be preparing to do something with an Eclat very soon—their Forces are near, and I am afraid ours, w[ch] are coming from the Northern pole will not be [in] time to save the provinces.

1747. April 1st. Lord Percival to Lord Harrington. From Pall Mall. Soliciting the latters support to his petition for a grant in reversion of the office of Customer of Dublin then held by his uncle M[r] Percival.

1747. May 7th. Bishop Sherlock to Edward Weston. From Wallington. . . . . We see no fruit of the Change in Holland. The Prince comes into a shattered & half ruined governm[t], & may perhaps soon finds that he wants a peace, as much as those before him did. . . . .

1747. Jan. 1st. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Bugden. . . . Lord Sandwich is come down to secure his Interest in the Country. He is pretty bold in his Undertakings, for upon some quarrel he has with his Brother Capt[n] Montague he determined to drop him tho the gentlemen had agreed to choose him for the County, and to bring in M[r] Wortley a Relation of his, who has not a foot of Land in the County nor any Relations to it, how this proposition will go down at the Meeting next Saturday at Huntingdon I know not but I have no other concern in it, I am only to support Lord Sandwich's Interest in any private Way without appearing on these Occasions . . .

1747. July 4th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Glynd.—I guess I am obliged to you for the Gazette extraordinary of Thursday, for which I return you my thanks, &, tho we have no success to boast of at land, am glad I can congratulate you upon our country-

men's good behaviour; at sea we seem to have more cause of rejoicing, but, unless Peace is the consequence of success, I am not certain how far it will deserve the denomination. Elections seem to go everywhere, beyond hope, well; those in this country are almost over without difficulty, except from a ridiculous opposition to Lord Gage's at Seaford, that he might have something to talk about at Leicester house. . . . .

1747. July 15th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Bugden. . . . . I rec[d] a Letter from Sir Robert Wilmot by your Order acquainting me with the Reason of M[r] Murray's Pension not being continued to Him w[ch] he believed to be this, that no application has been made to the L[d] Lieutenant in his Behalf since the Lord Primate Bolter's Death, and that he has been told that M[r] Murray has not of late been in Ireland. As this is the case I can only advise M[r] Murray to return to Ireland, and make his application there to my Lord Harrington for the Continuance of his Pension. . . . .

1747. July 16th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Glynd. . . . For God's sake when shall we have done fighting for a desperate game, with Flanders gone, Zealand going, and the K. of Sardinia retired to defend his frontier? and yet we are amusing ourselves with, I know not what, Imaginary advantages. Pray, is our old friend Horace gone, as some news papers have informed us? if he is I think him a loss, not only to myself, but the publick, which might better have spared many, another man who has taken the liberty to laugh at him. . . . .

1747. July 19th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Salisbury. I am very much obliged to you for the favour of yours. I have great hopes that M[r] Fountayne will have success in the *affair* depending, I wish there were but as good hopes as to our affairs abroad, w[ch] Seem almost desperate: Some of the Fr. officers here on paroll, say the Dutch have been neither good friends to France nor good Allies to England. And, indeed, if they won't fight for their own last Stake, nothing is to be expected from them. . . . .

1747. July 20th. Andrew Stone to the same. From Whitehall.—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that M[r] Fountain is nominated to the Deanery of York in the room of Dr. Osbaldiston, now Bishop of Carlisle. My L[d] Duke of Newcastle will send an Account of it this Evening to the Bishop of Salisbury. . . . .

1747. July 27th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Abergwily. . . . . I shall be glad to hear that Lord H[arrington] carries with him to Ireland so proper a mark of his Majesty's favour, as a Garter; but doubt whether the King will be as complaisant, as his Ministers have been to him in that particular there seems to be a demurr in disposing of the D. of M[ontagu]'s dep. . . . [*illeg.*]

1747. Aug. 2nd. The same to the same. . . . . Thomas is, I find, talked of for the See of Peterborough; something was said to me on that score before I left town, but I think I shall not stand in his way in that easy & convenient bishopricke. . . . .

1747. Aug. 27th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Newbury. . . . . We suffer by the great heat, but as the visitation work is divided between me & the Bp. of L. we have got thrô it with great ease.

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The general distemper that we and our servts are subject to, is a Great Thirst, wch wou'd be more tolerable, had not the hot weather spoiled all the drink of the country.

1747. Sept. 6th.—N.S. Sir Thomas Robinson to the same. From Vienna. . . . . We want three mails from England. They are in as much fear in Holland of loosing Bergenopzoom as they are in the French Camp of not taking it, and as to any operation on the Italian side of France, I cannot refer you to anything better than to Don Rodorigue of Cologne, who is well informed immediately from the Army.

1747. Dec. 4th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Salisbury. . . . . The taking of Bergen was a shock to everybody and has left a sad impression of the Dutch upon every mind. The only hope remaining is that the new Stadtholder may agst another year get a new Administration If yt won't doe, we are surely at an end of military operations. But these are Sarum politicks, hatched in the walk by the Canal side. The papers (as you see) tells us of Lord Granvill's going to Berlin. I give no credit to it, but wether the Ministers call for help, or wether the people think they want it, and call for help for them, in some respect it is the same thing. . . . .

1747. Oct. 29th. The same to the same. From Salisbury.—Dear Sr, Doe not blame me. You cannot feel what I felt upon the occasion. I had upon me a return of the illness wch I had last winter, and have it still. Cou'd I at 70 years of age, & under these circumstances think of entring upon a new and active scene of life ?

I have no pleasure in the vanity of declining a great Station. Quite otherwise; I could have been glad for the sake of some friends to have been in a Station, in wch I might have served them. Besides it hurts me in regard to the King, who shewed an uncommon regard to me.

I wrote a letter to the King last week, and had, by the King's direction, a letter from the Duke of N. this morning, in wch his Matys goodness to me appears strongly.

When this was offered to me, the D[uke of Newcastle] sent me word that, if I declined, York would be moved, and Bristol sent to York—but you see Hutton goes to York. I remember that about 2 years ago the D. told me, that the Bp. of London speaking of Canterbury said, He was too old, and Salisbury too old, but yt. . . . . [illegible] might move & Hutton go to York—Wether what is done, be the effect of this scheme, or wether the Yorkshire Interest has prevailed for Hutton, or wether Bristol is sure of Durham, and desires to wait for it, I know not. With respect to myself, the Bp. of London was desirous that I should have it, and I have nothing to complain of.

If I live to see you I shall have many things to say. In my present state it will be an happy compensation If I can enjoy Salisbury a little longer.

Love & service to Dear Nanny, and all with you—I am most affectionately & sincerely

Yours, T. S.

1747. Nov. 19th. From the same to the same. . . . If we live to meet I will shew you my letter and Answer from the Duke, wch was expressive of great graciousness on the King's part. If I had been in a State of health, I think I should not have wanted confidence in myself to trust myself among the great ones: But tis now more than a year

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that I have suffered under a complaint, that I find manifestly impairs my strength, and leaves me without spirit for great affairs . . . . . I hear nothing from London of any moment, except the great Subscription for raising money next year: But how they will raise men I know not. Here is a regiment that suffered in Flanders, Mountague is Lieutenant Colonel, he tells me after all they have been doing for months past they want 300, they have 13 officers out recruiting with very little success. We may tax to the last farthing, but if we want men, the money will do us little good, and our enemies little harm.

1747. Dec. 11th. The same to the same. From the Temple . . . As busy as we are at Westminster in preparing for war, yet there seems to be a Stagnation in politicks. The Opposition (if such there be) is Silent, & waits for Events. By this means we have little noise, but perhaps not better pleased upon the whole. I hear Mr P[elham] opened the state & expence of the war in a very masterly way, and what he said was much commended; but I have been told by some good Observers, that there was a manifest dejection in many faces, when eleven millions (now considered as an annual charge during the War) was proposed to be raised. By what I can observe the Military Sp[irit] abates very fast, among the higher ranks especially, and I shou'd not wonder to see the people in a little time as eager for a peace, as they were some years ago for a war. The next piece of ill success will probably bring us into this state. I pity the Ministers, they cannot have a good peace *now*; if they make a bad one they may be called to answer, when the Necessity by which they were driven is forgotten. You know that H[oratio] W[alpole]'s scheme is to make up with the King of Prussia, and by securing Silesia to him by a strong alliance with the Maretime powers, to induce him to interest himself in procuring such a peace, as may leave Europe in quiet for some years. I should not mention this but for the sake of telling you that this notion prevails very much as well with some considerable ones in the Ministry as with many out of it. I will tell you one passage and leave you to reflect on it.—One talking of the necessity of calling in the aid of P[russia] had a very obvious objection to the practicability of the scheme thrown in the way.—The answer was,—Why is not as much done to bring in the K[ing] of P[russia] as was done to throw out Granville?

It is very probable that the Dutch fears have helped to fill the loan. I have asked what share they had but have recd no clear answer.

The army for next year, as it is now proposed is to be 180,000 in Flanders

English -	70,000 or 60—
Dutch -	70,000 or 60—
Austrians -	60,000

of these 30,000 are in Russia, 16,000 in Switzerland, where the Austrians are I know not, But I suppose the French have not a great way to march to the field, when the time for it comes; a circumstance that makes a great difference between their preparations and ours.

There has been a negociation for a separate peace with Spain, but I apprehend it is over, and I suppose Fr[ance] will enter into strong engagement to procure Spain the terms they want; and as things are Spain may think it the most likely way of succeeding.

You have here a little light into the sentiments y^t^ seem to be growing, thô at present they are rather the subject of private conversation than of publick talk.

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As to my self I am at this time under a bad cold, and cough much with it; otherwise I am better of my old complaint, and ascribe a great deal to the morning pipe.

I have had an audience of the King, who was very gracious; so that I have gone through the Ceremony of refusing [the Archbishoprick of Canterbury].

ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS. Vol. III. 1748–1759.

1748. March 28th. James Porter to Edward Weston. From Constantinople. . . . . Our Persian news is stagnated and our views have been on Babylon which was a bone that the Porte had to pick for that province has been for some years past in propriety to the Pascha's. Achmet the last Pascha who died about three months ago was Sovereign, and despotick, govern'd of himself, and when he receiv'd the ports commands, despis'd and threw them aside. One Solyman Cheaia or his Second, assum'd the same power on his decease, and the people joind with him so that they sent a check [Sheikh ?] or principal of the Dervizes, as a deputy here to solicite his being confirm'd, the porte sent away the Deputy without a hearing and appointed the most able and determined man in this Government, Chur Achmet Pascha, who was Vizir on the conclusion of the last peace and since Pascha of Aleppo and of Vaun to be Pascha of Babylon. The party of Solyman Cheaia opposed him, which made us expect that the fate of that Province was to be determined by arms, but Chur Achmet practis'd by several Instruments, before his arrival, so efficaciously with the people, that he has enter'd the town, and is in quiet possession, we may on these, and many other singular and difficult events which has happen'd to this Sultan during his reign justly say that he has the fortune of Cæsar.

Adel Schaik by all accounts is fix'd on the Persian throne the horrors and miseries of that Kingdom during Nadir Scach's [Shah's] reign have been great and inexpressible, they want a long peace to recover, they had plague war & famine at the same time, more especially just before the massacre of the usurper. They send hither an Emissary with the character of Envoy who is daily expected, it is thought this mission will be followed by great Embassy's. We have neither memoirs nor particulars worthy of notice relating to the King's reign, all we can pick up is oral tradition from some and very few observing Turks, & some imperfect and uncertain letters from franks establish'd in that Kingdom slip on us.

As accounts may come to me of any weight or authority I shall collect them and communicate them to you, and as my leisure increases, if I can hope for any, I shall more seriously think of medals busts & inscriptions of all which I hope to make you partake. I have already wrote on the Coast of Syria and to Ægypt, we may perhaps find something in Greece but our Consuls there are Greeks and the very dreggs of Ignorance.

I had some serious talk with a learned and very intelligent Turk concerning the situation of the Grand Seignor's library, he gave me some lights which as he is well known, and very circumspect in his information I am inclined to believe. He assures me that all the MSS which were in possession of the Greek Emperors are yet in the Serraglio,

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that the room is adjoyning the Harem or the Womens appartment that it lies in absolute Confusion, and is never enter'd into, that the Condition they are in is very bad, no turk knows what to make of them, and it is impossible to admit a frank into that interior receptacle of the Serraglio. I have devis'd every method possible to have some nearer information, but in the desperate state of suspicion and Ignorance among the Eunuchs and the body of this people the difficultys seem insuperable.

. . . . . We have received advice by a letter I have of the 4th of March from Babylon that Chur Achmet was drove out of that town by the revolt of the Janizarys which was done by the intrigues of Kesterby Pascha the Porte's Ambassador to the late Schaik Nadir, who waited there, Chur Achmet sav'd himself with difficulty and the Janizarys chose Kesterby for Pascha who is confirm'd by the Porte, and Chur Achmet degraded from three tails to two.

1748. May 25th. From the same to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . I left my medals with a collection of Hungarian numerals in a scrutore in my closet, secured in a bagg, but my brother writes me he cannot find them, with Search surely they must be recovered, their greatest value is that of being a compleat series of the Middle Age and there is a good one of the notoriously virtuous and religious St Helena . . . . .

I am continuing my researches for something really valuable among the Arabs, instead of which if they bring a MSS of Conic Sections, it is a translation from Apollonius, if of any other branches a transcript by a very bad comentator from some of the Greeks. So that I am afraid I am looking for a knob on a bulrush . . . . .

(P.S.) There are fresh letters arrived from Erzerum to the Merchants of the Country which say that the new Shah of Persia maintains his Government with the general approbation of the People, that the several Pretenders are reduced or dispers'd, and that he has invited the Merchants of Erzerum to come and Traffick in his Kingdom as before, promising them the utmost security and Encouragement, and they are preparing to sett Out. This is a great good piece of News for the Trade of Aleppo which has been drooping for several years past.

1748. June 10th. Lord Kingsborough to the same. From Boyle. A letter of Compliments from which the following may be extracted:—Was I to give a loose to the Glow of my Heart & the Sentiments with which your Kindness has filled me, I believe this would appear more like a letter wrote to a beloved Mistress than to a friend. But I assure you infinitely more Sincere; and yet I have sometimes wrote when my Heart dictated.

1748. June 26th. N.S. Sir Thomas Robinson to the same. From Vienna. . . . . I desire you to make my most humble compliments to Lord Harrington. You will judge of my pleasure in seeing his Lordships name among the Regents. He at least will know my style, and turns, and hints, and meanings. You are near getting out of *one* scrape; take care you do not negociate yourselves into another. Do not do with your Æquilibre as the King of Sardinia has done with his Ponente. Out of too much care to keep it, he has lost it. But what is this to the Secretary of Ireland? why faith about as much, as I hope, it will be to myself a few months hence. Mitte senescentem—Adieu, dear sir, more than senescens, Ever and Ever yrs, T.R.

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1748. Sept. 9th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Wallington. . . . . The business of the diocese, and of the plantations (w^ch^ last article is immense, and to be carryed on by foreign correspondence) sits heavy upon me; and I forsee great difficulties to arise with the late Bp^s^ Executors, upon the perplexed affair of the London house. . . .

(P.S.) If I quit the Temple & hire a house it will be a further loss to me.

1748. Sept. 13th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Melton. About securing the reversion to the Deanery of S^t^ Pauls. It concludes:—I shall not be uneasy at any Disposal of Preferments, till I see a junior put over my Head, w^ch^ I own wou'd give me some Emotion.

1748. Sept. 25th. The same to the same. From Buckden. . . . The Archbishop of Canterbury has wrote to Mr Baron Clarke that it has been settled by the Ministry that Bristol goes to London. . . . .

1741. Oct. 1st. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Salisbury.—I have determined at last not to tyre out the King's regard to me by perpetual refusals of his kind offers—I write this post to accept [the see of London.] . . . .

1748. Oct. 13th. From the same to the same. From Wallington.—As to the Deanery of the Chapel (worth 200^l^ per ann) it will not replace the difference in the sees, and I write to the Duke that it may be continued to me as it was to the two last Bps of London, only Robinson I think was removed when affairs changed—as to the Almonry I know little what the practice has been—its value is a trifle—I have about 80^l^ or (reconing my perquisites) about 100^l^ to dispose of; and have so many pensioners depending on me for it, that I know not how to provide for them, unless I continue the pensions at my own expense. When I see you we will consider this affair together—I will not willingly stand in anybody's way, and least of all the Bp of S^t^ Davids. . . .

(P.S.) . . . . I shall be glad to hear of a house, having no thoughts of continuing at the Temple.

1749. Jan. 4th. John Porter to the same. From London. . . . as to the Reduction of y^e^ 4 p ct anns, tho' the Act of Parliam^t^ is passed, I fear It will be of no Effect by the Contrary, or opposing Spirit of y^e^ people, Even y^e^ Publick Comp^ys^, y^e^ only one y^e^ East India Comp^y^, had a Baleot yesterday y^e^ substance of which you see In y^e^ Daily Papers, It was Carry'd against y^e^ question, this I think determines Pretty much against y^e^ Generall Scheme, as it would have fixed it, if y^e^ question had been Carry^d^, many of our Cits blame Mr. P[elha]m for comeing yesterday to Pole [poll], it is now whisperd that this scheme will be droped, & nothing new attempted this year for a Reduction. . . . .

(P.S.) I voted yesterd^y^ for y^e^ question, & have actually subscribed my Am^t^, People Rekon me an *ame Damné* of y^e^ minis^y^ on no other Reason than that I am for y^e^ good of y^e^ whole against myself, without seeking fee or Reward. I recollect you mention^d^ to me sometime agoe that you was Inclined to sell y^r^ place In y^e^ Gazette, there is a young fellow of good family with whose Brother I am in great friendship that Desier^d^ me to Inquire if a place was to be Purchased, I can answ^r^ that y^e^ person is a perfect good Subject & of a good Caract^r^, he has been brought up at Christ Church Oxford a little beyond his fortune which I reckon about sufficient, to Purchase y^e^ place. If you are inclined to

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Sell & that you mention y^e^ Income & price, I am of oppinion he will bee a Purchaser, I shall not mention anything about it till I hear from you.

1749. Aug. 12th. D^r^ Thomas Gooch, Bishop of Ely, to the same. From Ely. The writer says that he had done his best, at the instance of M^r^ Weston, to procure the remission of the punishment of some Cambridge undergraduates.

1749. Aug. 25th. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . I have received from Cairo the Egyptian figures one of which in their Way I do not think bad, there is a mother with her son and a sister with her brother, the latter tolerable good, hyeroglyphycks on the pedestals, where [can one] find any one vers'd in that kind of learning? It gives me great pleasure to hear Sir Thomas Robinson is happy I wish his revenue extended, his Lady is as worthy a woman as lives. . . . . I suppose he finds his account in buying the house, houses in England are bad Estates, abroad exceeding good. . . .

1749. Oct. 3rd. John Porter to the same. From London.—I am very much to seek what to answer you In regard to your 4 p.ct ann^s^, as their is not yet any plan talk^d^ off, for y^e^ Reduction. . . . . the 3 p ct. are at 101$\frac{3}{4}$ including what Interest is due on them, & the ann^s^ 1747 are at 107, that is 105, deducting y^e^ 2 p ct. Due the 29^th^ of Last month. . . . . I am told by people that pretend to understand matters that all publick affairs In Ireland will go on Smooth and to wishes, it gives me Great Pleasure, In regard to y^e^ Great & Worthy Lord Lieu^t^ & you, as sometimes mankind are apt to Ride Rusty. . . . .

1749. Oct. 24th. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . If I remember right I advised you of Solyman Pascha of Bassora having rebell'd and attackd Babylon with a considerable force, he form'd the blockade and starv'd the town the citizens all for him and the Janizarys Dispos'd, only as they were paid, however not to perpetuate this rebellion the Grand Seignor has reinstated Solyman Pascha as to all his honours, and Confer'd on him the Paschalyck of the Province and town of Babylon His second Imrehor or Master of the horse is set out with the Caftan and other marks of honour. Thus a rebellion is no sooner comenc'd than finish'd. Shawrooke Schach is peaceable possessor of the Throne of Persia, Ibrahim Mirza Khann is either fled or destroy'd no other competitor appears in that Kingdom, the Schach was expected at Tauris by the last advices from thence. . . . . The Porte considers the Algerines &^ca^ as independent republicks, and assume little as to their affairs, the utmost interest they would take in them, would be as common friends, except against the Spaniards, who are the ports declar'd enemys. In any other case they would wish as good Musselmen to prevent their destruction, but would not engage in a War for them. Nay in complaints made formerly here by the Germans, and daily the Venetians and Neopolitans, they have told and do tell these ministers to curb them with a superior force. They have sent from Algiers & Tripoly this year the usual present or tribute of 100 Slaves, and of a Lyon and Tyger, the Grand Seignor has in return given them some Canon and amunition, and permitted them to buy more. . . . .

I had here for about a month an Irish young Nobleman, Lord Charlemont the worthiest youth I ever knew, as full of good sense as of virtue, abounding with amiable qualitys, he has since been recomended to me by my brother in the name of D^r^ Delancy and several others. If I

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could have kept him consistent with his plan and his friends intention I should really never have parted with him. He was at Alexandria well going for Cairo on the 25th of August.

1749. Nov. 7th. Henry Pelham to Lord Harrington. From London.—I had the honour of your Lordships letter of the 21st of Octr, yesterday morning upon my return to London, and immediately laid it before his Majesty, who was exceedingly rejoiced, to find the condition of the Revenue in Ireland so good; that, after paying the whole Charge of the Establishment both Civil & Military, and all other Expences during the last two years, there was still a Ballance in the Exchequer, which together with the growing produce of the Revenue, for the two ensuing years, would not only be sufficient to carry on the current Expences, but also that a Considerable part of the said ballance might be applyed, towards the discharge of part of the publick Debt. . . . .

1749. Nov. 7th. The same to the same. Private. . . . . I should have obey'd your commands as to Sr John Cope, but it was over before I receiv'd your Lordships letter. I can assure your Lordship with truth that everybody here speaks of your conduct in Ireland with the same approbation that your best friends do, and the condition that your publick revenue is in, must be a great consolation to you, as I, by experience know, that when you have that weapon to fight with advantageously, other squibs vanish in air.

1750. Jan. 6th. Charles Delafaye to Edward Weston. From Wichbury.

1750. Jan. 26th. The same to the same. From Wichbury.

1750. Feb. 12th. The same to the same. From Bath.

The above are three long letters complaining of the dilatoriness and mismanagement of the writer's lawyer in prosecuting his suit for the recovery of the patent office of Ulnager in Dublin.

1750, Feb. 6th. Sir Thomas Robinson to the same. From London.—I promised to inform you of what might happen in the house about the treaty of Aix. Yesterday Lord Egmont attacked the 17th article concerning Dunkirk. . . . . The debate lasted above six hours, and was managed with the full force of each side. He was told that the right of demanding the entire demolition of Dunkirk was preserved by the Specific renewal of the treaties of 1713 & of 1717 in the third article, to which and to which alone the words *anciens traités* were relative, but whether the insisting upon the literal sense of those treaties at this time and in our present circumstances was expedient or not was left to the house, and was carried in the negative by a majority of 120. Mr. Dodington was moderate. He desired to be informed whether innovations had been made during th War, and as to those innovations, if any, he thought we might insist upon their being rectifyed, tho' it might not be so adviseable to insist upon the most literal and most minute execution of our treaties. I had the honour to answer him, by way of informing him what I knew of the late and present state of the place which consisted of no more, as I apprehended, than of erecting of batteries towards the Sea, which I supposed were by this time levelled. The intention of the opposition was to work up the house into a flame upon this Subject as was done in the time of Sr Wm Windham & Mr Pulteney, and indeed one would think that for the bare sake of distressing the ministry they would not care if they involved us in a new war.

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We were threatened with the coming of the great day of judgement sooner or later upon the whole infamous inglorious and scandalous treaty of Aix la Chapelle, but it is thought that this will be the last attack of this kind this Sessions.

. . . . I have been venturing the experiment of inoculation upon my whole little flock at once. My two boys and three of the Girls took it and are now as well as ever they were in their lives. It did not take place with the eldest daughter upon the first tryal, but she has been re-inoculated, and there are already all the favourable symptoms one can desire of its having its effect. . . .

1750. July 23rd. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Abergwily. . . . . I want to receive your report from Lincolnshire after you have had a little longer experience of it. If you give a good one, however out of my road to S[t] David's, I shall hope some time to find you there. Let me hear how poor Lord Harrington goes on, whose case I have often recollected with a sincere concern. . . . .

1750. Sept. 1st. Charles Delafaye to the same. From Wichbury.

1751. Feb. 11th. The same to the same. From Bath.

These two letters relate to the writers lawsuit.

1751. May 4th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Downing Street. . . . . The bill for the regency is to be brought into our house on Tuesday; many alterations have been supposed to be made in it, since the first digestion; but what I know not; I fear these delays will give time for parties to be formed not very advantageous to it, no removes have yet taken place, but, I think must by the end of the session, which, by the by, is not talked of, till the middle of next month at soonest. . . . .

1751. May 18th. Bishop Thomas to the same.—I suppose you have heard that the Speaker of the House of Commons has opposed the Regency Bill with great vehemence? perhaps because he was not one of the Ten, but notwithstanding the Opposition It is said will be carried by a great Majority. As this comes to you safely and not by Post, I may venture to write Politicks with the greater Freedom. There are many who are displeased that the Princess Dowager of Wales is not invested with the whole Power during the Minority of her Son, as a Council of Regency will be for the Time introducing a new form of Government, and People think that if the Contrivers of this Scheme were not pretty sure of being Members of that Council, they would have acquiesced in the common sense of the Nation, that the Princess might have been trusted with that Power using only the assistance of the Privy Council. But the Scheme is so approved of in the Closet, and the Ten appointed are so powerfull as to meet with little opposition, but One Thing both Houses are unanimous in, namely in their Wishes and Prayers, that the King may live to render all their Pains and provisions useless. It is impossible to imagine a Greater Dissention than there is between the two Secretaries, one is indisposed of the Rheumatism, does not appear, is not consulted in any Measure, and as I hear woud have opposed the Bill if he had been in the House, which woud have compleated his Disgrace, but he is saved by staying at Home. And I am assured, as he will not resign, that there is not Power in the other to get him removed. In that Point he has ever sett him at Defiance. I have had this from the Admiralty and Arlington Street,

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and it is now generally believed that Aid will be called in, and then my friend will preside in the Privy Council, he says, he has no assurances of it, but all the World sees it by his being caressed by the Ministers, and speaking so strongly as he did in favour of the Bill with regard to the prolonging of the Parliament for Three Years, which he said was the only Thing that could give Stability to their Proceedings, and that unless they did that, they did Nothing. I think he has now the only opportunity he can expect for getting in again, having the Favour of One Secretary and no opposition from the Other, who woud not be Sorry at present to see him in Port, and I should think that if he was in, it would not be his policy to help to remove the Other, as it would be to his advantage to have them both court him. . . . .

1751. May 21st. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Downing Street. . . . . I have sent you the heads of the Bill as far as I can recollect them. In our house it met with a trifling opposition, the Minority being but twelve upon the two questions of the Council, and the continuation of Parliament. In the other house twas more considerable, not by their numbers, the Minority never exceeding Ninety; but by the Speaker's flaming out against the Bill in a long, and as, tis said, a good Speech; and by M^r^ F——x^s^ doing all he could to shew his dislike of it, while he gave his vote for it; the latter of these was of the most consequence & shews, that Factions are forming. Tomorrow the King comes to pass it. Tis not expected we shall be up till midsummer, then possibly something material will be done; if not, twill be a troublesome intriguing summer. Lord G[ranvi]lle is thought to stand fairer than ever for President, a Post grown more consequential by being now one of the Council to the Regent. . . . .

(P.S.) The Duchess of Montagu is said to have left her daughter Cardigan about £200,000.

1751. June 5th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Buckden. Promising to visit Mr. Weston at Somerby in August. . . . Sister Patrick is gone to Bury. . . . .

1751. Aug. 3rd. Andrew Stone to the same. From Whitehall.

1751. Aug. 29th. Lord George Sackville to the same. From Whitehall.

1751. Sept 14th. Bishop Sherlock to the same. From Fullham.

The last three letters refer to a petition that M^r^ Weston had presented to the King, but they do not explain its contents.

1751. Dec. 12. D^r^ Thomas Secker, Bishop of Oxford, to the same. From London. Asking Mr Weston to make some enquiries for him about the Rev^d^ Roger Gillingham.

1751. Dec. 24th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Downing Street. . . . . The high prices you may have observed on lottery tickets during the course of its drawing, will give you some Idea of the general spirit of Gaming, arising from what D^r^ Young calls, the luxurious poverty of the age. His Majesty has no sooner recover'd one of his family from death, than he is struck with the unexpected loss of another; whose case is the more affecting, as it resembles that of the Q[uee]n, and as it gave her time to write a very moving letter to her sisters & him before death; I hear, he bears it however with a proper patience. Parliament matters have been very quiet; the houses

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scarcely attended, & the Commons as disengaged, as the Lords. I saw Lord Harrington the other day, who looks most sadly, but was then in better health than he had been; he has given his summer-house up to the Princess, which is taken extremely well.

1752. Jan^{y} 30th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From London. . . . The Dead Calm in Parliament has been a little interrupted by Debates in both Houses in Relation to the Saxon Treaty. M^{r} Horace Walpole censured that Measure in a long Speech but did not vote against it. The [Duke] of Bedford on Tuesday made a Motion in our House to have it Censured, and was answered by the Duke of Newcastle. Then Lord Sandwich spoke in Vindication of the Measure, but in other Respects joyned with his Friend the Duke of Bedford in disaproving of the Conduct of the Ministry in being profuse where Œconomy was necessary, and over frugal where they should be liberal, and spoke against employing such exorbitant Sums in the Affair of Nova Scotia, and was answered by Lord Halifax. The Duke of Bedford replied, and upon the whole spoke with so much Dignity, and Force as shews he will be no contemptible Opponent; and it looks as if an Opposition was forming against the next Session, but the Duke was here Sole in the opposition without a single Second. Lord Granville concluded the Debate w^{ch} lasted about four Hours with so much Life and Spirit as entertained the House, and the Question being put whether the Duke's Motion for censuring the Treaty be read a Second Time it passed in the Negative without a Division. The House was filled with Foreign Ministers and Strangers, who heard their Masters treated with Respect, but at the same time with great Freedom. . . .

1752. Feb. 6th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Downing Street. . . . . Tis said the King will set out in Easter Week, & the parliament be up the week before. There are two poor's bills in the house of Commons, one from Sir R. Floyd, & the other from L^{d} Hilsborough, which the house will go thro with, & leave to be consider'd for another Session; there is also another bill to put down the houses of diversion, & another for the alteration of the punishment of Felons; but what will be their end I cannot say. The evill is so great, that people seem generally to be agreed, that something must be done, & yet, I fear, nothing will be done to cut up the root of it.

1752. May 23rd. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . There is a town in Thessalia on the confines of Epirus called Jannina, inhabited by a set of rich Greek Merchants, these have made a law, divided themselves into three classes 1st 2^{d} & 3^{d} order, the 1st give but 1000 dollars in marriage to a daughter about 150*l.* the 2^{d} 750 the 3^{d} 500. The reason of that Law is that those of the 2^{d} order exhausted All their substance alienated it from the rest of their family to marry them in the first order, and that same vein ran from the 3^{d} to 2^{d}. By this regulation, it is prevented and their daughters go off with 1000 as well as with 100 free, but this is not the case in Christendom, weigh & pay, so that we must conform to custom.

1752. June 18th. Lieut. John Waite to the same. From Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia. . . . . I am now very easy in my situation, I have learnt more by this trip here, than I should have done in all my Life Time in England. I must say that it has been the best school that ever co^{d} be for Young Gent^{n}. I never thought it possible to go thro' the Hardships and Fatgiues that We have done since We came here, but that I hope is

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now all over and that Dame Fortune will begin to smile upon us. . . . . If I had a Company I sho[d] not Care where they sent me to. But as a Lieut I am as Well here as any Place else. . . . . I was in great Hopes of a step or two by our Expedition here either by Death or Actions. . . . . We are at present Comanded by a Lieut who was a Serg[t] in the Guards, & learnt the Duke his Exercise. . . . . The Men now begin to think that we shall not be relieved at all, & being besides almost Eat alive with the innumerable Quantity of Musquitoes, it drives them into despair, and away they desert to the French Fort, w[ch] is not above Two Miles from us, & Commands us. We have let them build a Very large Strong Fort, in which at this Time they say they have forty pieces of Canon, & two thirteen Inch Mortars, any day they please they may drive us out of this Fort, its only pitching two or three of their Bombs amongst us and it will be impossible to stay in our Wooden Houses. . . . . .

1752. Oct. 2nd. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . You will have heard by the publick Papers that after near six years complete Tyranny, four to its height, the Grand Seignor has rid his country of the Tyrant. The people groand so grievously under the load, that the only resource was burning the whole town of Constantinople, reducing it to a Capital of ashes, from the 5[th] of June to the 13[th] we were not scarce one day free. Change of Vizir Janizary Aga did not help, it was his Chief of the Black Eunuchs, his slave a young fellow of 29, and an Arminian who governed with unheard of Despotism, they wanted a sacrifice. They were all three put to death, with three others, and thus publick tranquility has been restor'd, but indeed not without apprehensions of a greater change a deposition of the P[rince] himself, tho' his prudence has gotten the better of it, and he seems firm and stable. These blockheads without knowledge or common sense would reduce law and religion to mere power, and because an honest judge would not give sentence against his conscience, they destroyd him and a poor innocent girl his daughter, in their beds, the Prince was the executioner of the judgment of heaven, and made them victims to their own cruelty. They had amassed in their own coffers at least 8 or 9 millions sterl[g] to which the Grand Seignor is heir. . . . .

1752. Oct. 16th. Lieut John Waite to the same. From Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Since my writing to you last we have been relieved from Chignectou, by Col[l] Moncton, who is our Lieut Col[l], in the Room of Col[l] Guy Dickens. . . . The poor Germans who came out here are dying in the streets daily, there were 500 came over the other day, one hundred of w[ch] are deserted to the French, and desert daily, and its believed they will most of them go, as they are Catholicks. They have sent over a vast number of them, very old, Old women of 80 years old amongst them & very little children, what can those poor Miserable Creatures do, they can't Work, and without Work they must starve. . . . .

1752. Dec. 28th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Buckden. A detailed account of the reason of the resignation of the Governor & Preceptor of the Prince of Wales which agrees with the account given in Doddington's Diary.

1753. Nov. 24th. Bishop Thomas to the same.

1753. Dec. 3rd. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Hanover Square. Two letters of compliments about a MS on the Restoration of the Jews to Palestine that Mr Weston was proposing to print.

1753. Dec. 16th. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . My scheme did not take effect. The apprehension I was under that in gratifying self the publick might suffer prevented me, I had not a proper substitute. I am now exclusive of 5 weeks in 1742, near 15 I may add 17 years from home. I shall wait my fate content if I can beat my retreat honourably, and as easy as any man living about my future fortunes . . . . As to my return I fixed my self no particular time but such as I originally intended, if I reached it, to beat a retreat after Seven years five paid and two as a work of supererogation. I have nearly accomplish'd it, and have fully explained myself to my friends. . . . . .

1754. March 23rd. Sir Robert Wilmot to the same. From S^{t} James's Street.—I am extremely obliged to you for your Diaspora. . . . . Lord George is returned. The Saving of Public Credit in Ireland, an account of which you see in the Common News Papers, has restored to the Duke of Dorset no small share of his former Popularity. The Regency of that Kingdom is not yet settled. . . . .

1754. Aug^{t} 1st. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . *Proper representation!* how difficult to find anywhere, What knowledge of the Constitution of our own country? of others? what acuteness of judgment and discernment? what true self denial and fortitude? is not necessary to fill that office with honesty and virtue. . . . . The accounts of Prince Heraclius you send in Gazettes are all false, thrown in or rather composed at Berlin. The poor man lay up with his old father at Tefflis glad to preserve himself. It was thought by such little tricks to stirr up His Courts jealousy against that of Russia whose interest was represented as connected with the Georgian Princes. . . . .

1755. Jan^{y} 21st. Rev. William Cooke, Fellow of Eton, to the same. From Eton. A letter of thanks and compliments for Mr. Weston's present of his Διασπορα.

1755. Feb^{y} 16th. Bishop Trevor to the same. From Hanover Square. . . . Our news both from the East and West Indies have of late been favourable. As to your Northern Hero, I fear, he must perform as great wonders this year, as the last, to be able to keep his head above water . . . . . .

1755. March 19th. Rev. D^{r} Stebbing to the same. A complimentary letter written on receipt of M^{r} Westons book.

1755. April 15th. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . I would endeavour to satisfy you concerning the Persian affairs, could I do it with an appearance of truth, a Swede who with his brother was in the service of one of the contending Khans gave us a relation here two years ago, and but just liv'd to pen it, he died a few days after, emacerated by the journey & the hardships he underwent, it principally mentions the governing men of that time. I have only some advice from a person about Dazad Khan dated in Dec^{r} last which informs me that Dazad Khan is master of the greater part of the Kingdom, that he was then marching from Sina or Sineme, from whence the letter is dated, to dislodge one Mouhammed Khan who had taken possession of the Castle of Kirman Schack. Hence it seems that whole country is in the same confus'd state that it has been for some Years. Sina is near Hamadan. . . . We have had here

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a vast change the loss of good Sultan Mahmud, he died as quietly and inoffensively as he had liv'd. His brother has journed from a prison to a Throne at 58 or more ; he seems a good man, but more of the Monk about him than the Prince, he seems however to dilate himself and fall into some amusements, he has made one of the ablest men in the Empire his Vizir Aly Pascha Echim Agla who is now for the third time in that great post, with more power than any other has enjoy'd for these 25 years past, for Sultan Mahmud was his own Vizir, and left the whole government in such a situation, that we have [never] seen an example in history of the accession of a Sultan, with so much quiet & tranquility as that of Sultan Osman. A few days ago he went into the Vizirs Divan of Justice appear'd there as a Supplicant, was too soon known, and threw them all in such surprise that he stopt their motions for some time, he is curious to see everything, coming out into a new world, what we can say with truth is that now four months he reigns, there has not been a drop of blood shed, which is a good omen. Every circumstance from hence looks like peace . . . . .

1755. July 22nd. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott to the same. From Exeter College Oxford. A letter of compliments with answers to some Biblical questions.

1755. Sept. 13th. Sir John Cope to the same. From Bath. Describing the finding of Roman Baths and hot springs under the ruins of the old Abbey in Bath.

1755. Sept. 30th. Guy Johnston (Midshipman) to the same. From "The Prince" at Spithead. Describing a cruise and asking for advice.

1755. Oct^{r} 6th. Rev^{d} William Cooke, Fellow of Eton, to the same. From Denham. In reference to the living of Burnham.

1755. Oct^{r} 30th. Sir Thomas Robinson to the same. From Whitehall.—I am to acquaint you according to your desire, with the result of what has passed with regard to my office. M^{r} Fox is, I hear, inclined to make no other alteration than that of placing his nephew M^{r} Digby in the room of M^{r} Rivers, who is to be made easy some other way in the office, and M^{r} Amyand is desired to continue on the same footing as in my time; you may depend upon my taking care of M^{r} Fox.

1756. Feb^{y} 7th. Sir Robert Wilmot to the same. From St James's Street. With compliments and thanks for " The Country Gentleman's Advice to his Neighbours."
P.S. All the News I can learn for certain is that His Most Christian Majesty is angry.

1756. Feb^{y} 7th. D^{r} Samuel Nicolls to the same. From the Temple. Thanking Mr Weston, on the part of Bishop Sherlock and his family, for his acceptable present.

1756. Feb^{y} 7th. James Cope to the same. From St James's Place. . . . . I think the more general opinion is that an Invasion from France *will be* attempted . . . . . I hear that the Hessians and Dutch Auxiliarys are sent for, tho' having Hanoverian Troops to help us to defend ourselves is now become the more *popular* cry, as troops we might depend upon when they should come. That was Lord Ravensworth's Motion in the House of Lords; the D. of N. prevented by putting the previous question . . . . . On the other hand,

we have our Sanguine Reasoners (among w^ch L^d Feversham stands pretty foremost) that no Invasion will be attempted, that France only hangs this Threat over us, to procure better terms, and by drawing our more general Attentions to this Object, oblige us to keep our Fleets at home, and give them an Opportunity of pushing their Point in America . . . . I will finish, à propos de rien, with a plaisanterie, I was told yesterday of the present Pope; in the late War in Italy, upon some success the Empress-Queen's Troops had, the Spanish Embass^r told his Holiness, that it was not true but that the Empress-Queen being with Child, her Ministers gave out such Reports to amuse her; "Why then," said the Pope, "my Ministers think that I am with child too, for they send me the same accounts."

1756. Feb^y 21st. Bishop Thomas to the same. From London. . . . I have as you desired me asked Lord Granville's Opinion of your Performance, and it gave more Satisfaction on his own Account than yours to hear how much he approved of it, for I am glad to find the Nobility serious upon Subjects of this Nature . . . . .

1756. Feb^y 23rd. Lord Feversham to the same. From London. . . . . M^r Pitt makes no way with his small family, he is not well and is returning to Bath with Lady Hester. Madame Pompadour has ordered an Apartment to be built for her at y^e Capucines nere Paris after y^e example of Madame La Valliere. The Ministers wish she would put off that consideration a little longer, and hope with M^rs Quickly it is not come to that yet . . . . . .

1756. March 2nd. Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, to the same. From Dublin. With compliments and thanks for M^r Weston's book.

1756. May 1st. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . So much French is talked here that hitherto my wife's progress in the English language is but little. . . . . I have felt something of [the Earthquake of] Lisbon here, I hear the evil has not been so great as the first consternation represented it. . . . . .

1756. May 11th. Rev^d William Trevor to the same. From Barrow. Asking M^r Weston to make a payment for him at the First Fruits Office.

1756. June 2nd. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. Acknowledging news of the death of his brother Alderman Porter.

(P.S.) I have made my old friend Sir Joshua Van Werk who married my cousin and M^r Amyand my attorney[s].

1756. Sep^r 28th. The same to the same. From Vienna. . . . . I must now beg leave to know whether I shall receive recredentials for this Court not that I shall wait for them if I am ready before they arrive, but I reckon it impossible for me to depart from hence in less than a month, as I must acquaint Mr Aspinwall to prepare all things at the Porte for my reception on the frontier, and as I have vast Equipage to gett ready to appear with becoming dignity amongst the orientals; you may depend that I shall not neglect one moment. This Court is sometime ago informed of it but I have not notify'd it to them in form [and shall not do so] untill I receive my instructions. I shall like S^t Paul shake the dust off my shoes & bid them adieu.

My only pain will be quitting Sir Thomas & Lady Robinson. I leave the honestest man the most Zealous and able Minister, in his

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Majesty's service, full of true honour and true friendship, if I regret leaving him it is only in the hope I shall hear of his being in a proper time at quiet rewarded for his labours. His family increases and his œconomy in this extravagant Country cannot mend. I have been a dilligent evidence of that able man's service.

1757. Feb^{y} 26th. Edward Owen to the same. From Warwick Lane. —As the Affair of Admiral Byng has made so great a Noise throughout the Kingdom, it may not be disagreeable to you to hear what passed yesterday in the House of Commons relating thereto. About 2 o'clock Commodore Keppel desired Leave to acquaint the House of the great Uneasiness he [was] labouring under on Account of his being one of the Court Martial that found him Guilty; and after a long Speech in Favour of the Admiral, he desired Leave to read a Letter he had reseived from the President Admiral Smith, in which the Admiral declares he has not had one Moments Peace in his Mind Since the Pronouncing the Sentence, and that he is So Uneasy that he Scarce knows what he does, for tho' by the Letter of the Law, he was obliged to find him Guilty, yet in his Conscience he does not think he deserved to Suffer Death; and that, if he was Shot, he should always think in his Conscience his Death in a great Measure lay at his Door. The reading of this Letter was followed by a very moving Speech from M^{r} Fazakerley, which were Seconded by Lord George Sackville, M^{r} Pitt, Sir George Lee, and eight others of the most noted Speakers in the House; after which D^{r} Lee moved the House, that an humble Address be presented to the King, to pray him to Suspend the Execution till they had examined into the Affair. But this was objected to as being Unconstitutional, and as it might be looked on as a Breach of the Prerogative; and at 6 at Night it was agreed, that Commodore Keppel should go round to Such of the Court Martial who were in Town, to know if they could, consistently with the Oath they had taken, lay before the King their private Reasons for recommending the Admiral to Mercy, and to acquaint the House with their Answer to Day; and if they think they cannot in their Consciences do it, an Act is to pass immediately to enable them to do it. In the mean Time a Cabinet was Summoned to meet at the Duke of Devonshire's this morning, to consider of the Affair. So that most People now think he will not be Shot.

There was a very full House Yesterday, between 4 and 500 Members, and all in Favour of the Admiral, except one, who moved for the Order of the Day's being read, in order to get rid of Byng's Affair, but he was so hunted and roasted by the House, that he was glad to withdraw his motion.

P.S.—Part of the Oath taken by the Court Martial is, that they shall not now, or at any Time hereafter, upon any Account whatsoever, disclose or discover any Thing relating thereto, unless required by Act of Parliament.

1757. March 5th. The same to the same. From Warwick Lane. . . . . The affair of Byng is looked upon in the City as a Tryal of the Strength of the Old and New Ministry, in which the latter have greatly lost themselves, and exposed their Weakness. Old Velters Cornwall Said in the House of Commons, that, probably, that was the last Speech he should make in that House, for that he found himself breaking apace, but yet he thought he should hold out as long as the New Ministry; and looking M^{r} Pitt full in the Face, Said that M^{r} Byng had been the Means of Throwing out the Old Ministry, and

certain he was, that Mr. Byng would Shortly be the Means of turning out the New Ministry.

Admiral Smith who wrote a Letter full of Remorse of Conscience to Capt. Keppell, Seemed to be terrified before the Lords, and had nothing to say; and even Keppell himself was so alarmed that he Seemed to stand Motionless for a minute or two before he could Speak. They call him in the City Mr Pitt's Poppet.

Thus the whole City, that last Week were certain Byng would not be Shot, now unanimously agree that he is to Suffer, as we understand it, next Monday Seven Night.

P.S.—All the Court Martial seemed terrified at their being examined before the Lords, except old Admiral Holbourn, who curst and Swore at the Bar of that House, because Byng was not Shot out of the Way, without giving him the Trouble of coming from Portsmouth.

1757. April 9th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From London.—You have heard of the New Change. Pit is out, but who comes into his Room is not yet known, nothing is hitherto settled but the Admiralty Board with Lord Winchelsea at the Head, which gives a general satisfaction as he behaved well before in that Station. Lord G[ranvi]lle will remain as he is, but seems to direct the Alterations as several of his Friends are likely to be in. He is so taken up that I have not seen him but for a few Minutes since I received your Letter of 11 March, and indeed I have paid no Visits during the Contest about Ecclesiastical promotions, wherein Gilbert has succeeded beyond all Expectation, for as I was no Candidate I need not be suspected of being one. Lord G[ranvi]lle has carried his favourite Point of getting Dr Taylor my Chancellor to be Residentiary of St Pauls as soon as Terrick's removed to Peterborough, and if the New Ministry yet unformed, should subsist, his Lordship will have great power without becoming Responsible. But surely we are in a Sad Situation with a War and without an Administration. It is said that the French are in full March towards Hanover. The Duke sets out to day or as soon as possible to command the Electoral Troops . . . .

1757. July 9th. Revd Stephen Sleech, Provost of Eton, to the same. From Eton College.—I gott to Eton on Saturday last and found this town as well as Windsor in an Uproar. Mr Bowles had declared himself a Candidate against Mr Fox the day before and the Election to come on Tuesday . . . . Mr Fox carried his Election by 51 Majority & I cannot but rejoice at his Success tho' it cost him dear . . . . It is reputed the K—— should say on ye settling ye Ministry. He had three Persons he would imploy. Ld Anson, Mr Fox, Ld Barrington. They might settle the others as they pleas'd. Truly little enough for one to insist on, who ought to have the Naming of the whole . . . .

1757. July 25th. The same to the same. From Eton College. . . . You hear poor Hanover is under Contribution. The Duke is too weak to stop the French, and as some think, the King of Prussia too weak to stop the Austrians . . . . I saw Admiral Knowles on Friday, he goes second Admiral in the Expedition which is kept a secret. He takes my Nephew Hilbert Harris with him. I found only by him, that it was an Expedition he has not been consulted upon, & that if there should be Success in it, it would be of no great consequence. The London Coffee house Conjectures upon it are that it is to Corsica, that the Spaniards are to join us in it, & give us Possession of it & they are to have Gibraltar for their Trouble. . . . . I dont find but the Coalition holds very well, yet have heard that my Lord Granville shoud say, he believ'd

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it woud not be possible for him to hold his Place.—The Lord Keeper owes his Promotion to Mr Pratt. Mr Pitt insisted that he shoud be Attorney General. Pratt said he had been obliged to Mr Henly, & he would not take his Place unless he was provided for. So he had the Seals . . . . [The Windsor Election] cost Mr Fox 4000*l.* besides more anxiety than he ever had in his life.

1757. Nov^r 3rd. Mons^r Reiche to the same. From London. In French. To say that the writer is forwarding their affair at Kensington.

1757. Nov^r 14th. F[rancis] Godolphin, Fellow of Eton, to the same. From Baylies near Windsor.

1757. Nov^r 17th. Rev^d Stephen Sleech to the same. From Eton College.

1757. Nov^r 20th. The same to the same. From Eton College.

1757. Nov^r 30th. Rev^d William Cooke, Fellow of Eton, to the same. From Eton College.

1757. Dec^r 1st. Rev^d Thomas Ashton, Fellow of Eton, to the same. From Bishopsgate.

1757. Dec^r 9th. F[rancis] Godolphin to the same. From Baylies.

The above six letters relate to the living of Burnham, in the Gift of Eton College, for which Mr. Weston's son Charles was then a candidate.

1758. March 29th. S. Metcalfe to the same. From "the St. George at Sea." Describing a naval engagement off Cape de Gat in which the 'Foudroyant' was captured and the 'Oriflame' driven ashore . . . . Captain Gardiner of y^e Monmouth is unfortunately kill'd, & Captain Stor of the Revenge wounded in both Legs; the number of kill'd & wounded on board the Revenge and Monmouth together is about 160 . . . .

1758. May 17th. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. Advice to Mr Weston as to sending his son Edward to trade in Turkey.

1759. Jan^y 5th. Rev^d Charles Weston to the same [his father]. From Christ Church Oxford.

1759. March 5th. Rev^d Stephen Sleech to the same. From Eton College. With reference to the living of Burnham.

1759. March 16th. Rev^d William Cooke to the same. From Eton College. His views about the Jews.

1759. April 14th. Charles Delafaye to the same. From Wichbury. Thanking Mr Weston for his obliging present. He mentions that he is in his 82nd year.

1759. May 19th. Richard Cox to the same. From Albermarle Street.—Ever since you left us the melancholy Turn of our Metrapolis has indulged itself with the apprehension of an Invasion. I believe there is no foundation for it, but however all necessary Precautions are taking to keep Us Safe and Quiet. A considerable Encampm^t will be formed in the Isle of Wight, and Transports to attend it, in order to carry the Troops where the Service may require. The Militia is to guard our Prisoners. The Cavalry will be quarter'd or encamp'd near London.

The Guards not to move unless it is necessary. A very considerable Fleet of 25 Sail of the Line and Frigates will rendezvous at Torbay. Hawke sail'd yesterday for that destination.

Our Affairs in N: America wear a very excellent Aspect. A Mail arriv'd yesterday from G[en.] Amherst. His Plan of Operations, and the manner he proceeds in, gives our Ministers the highest Opinion of Him, and themselves the greatest satisfaction. Matters amongst Them are a little accomodated within these ten days, but cordiality cannot well exist.

No Regiments yett disposed of.

Our Advices from Guardaloupe paint in very strong terms the inactivity of Gen: Hopson whilst he was living; the command now succeeding upon ß[rigadier] G[eneral] Barrington, our hopes increase of something effectual being done by this time.

Our German Affairs wear a dubious Aspect. It must be Prince Ferdinand's Head and not the Number of our Forces pour nous tirer d'affaire this Campaign.

Nothing was ever so low as Public Credit. It falls hard upon les Agents. We hope for a change; but I fear it will not be soon. . . . . .

1759. June 7th. The same to the same. From Albemarle Street. . . . . The Political world seem's quiet, & Since Mr. P[itt] has again appeared, after a long illness, Animosity subsides, in outward appearance at least. We propose without apprehension for what the French would gladly put in execution; but I cannot conceive they mean to attempt anything here. Our News from Germany is good for nothing hitherto, and indeed I cannot think our Prospect is flattering on that Continent En Revenche M: Gen[l] Amherst gives Us the most flattering hopes of success in N: America, & should he be fortunate, the Peace, surely, cannot be far of. Whilst the War lasts M[r] P[itt] will in all human probability be au Timon des affaires, and bear the Burthen of Day and it's consequences.

Sad behaviour in three Captains of Men of War in the East Indies. Had they done their duty, everything must have been successfull there.

Lord Ligonier, I believe, at last, will have the Ordnance; I hope to confirm this to You next week. It opens a new Scene in my favour which may produce a permanent Advantage. The Powers vested in a Master General are first to be curtail'd, and then, I conclude, it will take place.

Mons[r] de Broglio is recall'd for disobeying orders by standing his ground at Bergen. Our Scheme was to dislodge them, and had Prince Ferdinand succeeded in his Attempt, by his Plan it appears that, He would have retarded their operations, at least, three months. He certainly suffers for doing well.

We hear much of late of the Militia, and those who were first the Wellwishers to It, now endeavour to promote it more earnestly. I am affraid the Scheme will not succeed; however it goes on, and should there be any alarm; they will be destin'd to guard our Prisoners, whilst the Regulars form an order of Battle. It is said that S[r] Ed[d] Hawke is recall'd. The motive I do not hear. On the whole, the Invasion is held in Contempt, and I hope with reason. Should we be mistaken, the Dutch Treaty will not be Forgott . . . .

1759. June 22nd. The same to the same. From Albermarle Street . . . . . This last week has produc'd some few things which I conclude you will not be displeas'd to hear. Imprimis. Lord Ligonier

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will have the Ordnance as soon as His Instructions & Patent are made out. The Duke of Newcastle wish'd his Lords[p] joy of it yesterday before M[r] Pitt and Lady Yarmouth. This promises well for me, as I am already nominated Secretary to the Master General, and hope soon to succeed to the Agency of the Reg[t] of Artillery, which lasts for life, and is very considerable.

I never knew less rejoicing for so important a Conquest as Guadaloupe; but whatever the Selfishness of some, and the Party feuds of others may suggest, The object is great, either to keep or resign as may seem best.

It is George Townshend Memb[r] for the County of Norfolk, and not Charles who has got a Regiment; George is now with Col: Wolfe on the Expedition to Quebec.

We are making all the Preparations necessary to receive our neighbours the French. The Dorsetshire and Wiltshire Militia march immediately. The first to Winchester, the latter to Exeter. The Devonshire and Norfolk Militia have their orders also to hold themselves in readiness, and will soon be in motion. The Encampments for His Majesty's regular Forces are at Chatham, Dartford, Sandheath in Surrey, and the Dragoons cantoon in the parts adjacent. The Affair at present looks serious. From the best intelligence we can gett they certainly mean to attempt something; but it appear'd to be attended with so much risque to the French that I shall not believe them in earnest till they sail.

Prince Ferdinands Army and Marsh[l] Contade's Army are not two miles from one another. A Battle is hourly expected, but I don't believe it will happen. P. Ferdinand is at Buren in so strong a Camp that it would be folly for the French to attack Him; and was he to attempt an action, the Defilés and many difficulties his army must undergo to produce it, makes the risque too great. Mars[l] Broglio is with a detach'd Corps pointing to Hannover; what this may oblige P: Ferdinand to do is the question. I wish him well out of the scrape. We have however most undoubted accounts which inform Us his Army is near 70,000 strong, and in excellent order.

Mons[r] d'Armentieres passes the Rhine and marches towards Munster. Notwithstanding it appears as if the French would in time surround them; the Letters from the Army are wrote with good Spirits and Confidence.

At home the circulation of Money moves very Slow: but whether from the injudicious method taken to raise the supplies of this year, or from the immense Expences the Nation is now at, or from other Causes which, put together, may have weight, y[t] this Grievance prevails more and more, I do not presume to say.

1759. July 10th. The same to the same. From Albemarle Street. . . . . Upon the whole, our affairs look favourable. North America certainly so. Germany is dubious: But Mons[r] de Coutades does not yett care to engage Prince Ferdinand, and my own Opinion from what I hear is, that He y[e] Prince will make no bad Campaign.

The World is strangely different in their Opinions concerning the present Invasion which France is supposed to meditate against Us. Some are convinc'd their Design is Here, whilst others laugh at the Project as chimerical. Many assert their Force at home to be chiefly consisting of Militia: so much has the present War drain'd them of their Veteran Troops. By the Report Admiral Rodney makes since his Return from Havre, Flat-bottom'd-Boats in that Harbour make no

Progress. There are but Six equip'd for Service, many only plank'd, and upwards of 100 which cannot be ready these three months. He threw 1900 Shels and some Carcasses during his stay there, set fire to a Magazine; but did no Injury to the Boats, and independent of the Report or the intelligence he gives Us, it does not appear to me that His Expedition has been of very great Utility. Indeed it may teach them to return it Us in kind, and set fire to our little Towns on the Coast, with little molestation.

We are very attentive to the Service by Land; and tho' the Mititia is held cheap, I confess I think there are some Battallions of them that will acquit themselves with honour; so much does a military Spirit prevail in those which are now on active Service.

We were alarm'd the other night with the French Fleet being off Deal. I was call'd up at one o'clock and staid with the Marshal till four, when a Second Express inform'd Us the first was a false alarm. We have now so good a Look out that, The French can hardly stir but we must be prepar'd for them both by Sea and Land. . . . . Most certainly the Ministry believes their intentions are to land here, and that they have the powers.

We are augmenting our Light Troops to 30 men each. The Guards to 10 men more p[r] Company. There are three Batt[ns] of Scotch Militia also to be rais'd.

Money is by no means current, and Credit at a very low Ebb. We are eagerly expecting Events. God grant! they may be favourable. and that the Credit, which I suppose one of the Bulwarks of this Kingdom, may soon be re-establish'd.

The Political World appear's quiet; and jealousy lies dormant. Changes are expected by some and wish'd for by others. It always was so I conclude, and no one knows this better than yourself; but now all are silent, waiting for critical Events.

1759. Sept[r] 13th. The same to the same. From Albemarle Street.— I thank you much for your last Letter, and congratulate You on our late success from all Parts. Lord G[eorge] S[ackville]'s crime is declining to execute the orders P[r] Ferdinand sent Him, alledging that they were contradictory. The first Aid de Camp inform'd His Lord[p] that the whole right Wing of the Cavalry was to march and charge. The second a few minutes after, brought Him word that the British Cavalry *only* was to march, & charge. As This created a doubt in His Lordship, he chose to receive the Order from the Prince Himself and went to His Highness for that purpose. How far this was Military I leave you to judge: but certain it is that the opportunity was lost, and that the Cavalry did not charge.

I presume you know the Punishment inflicted on Lord G[eorge]. The King has given away his Regiment to L[t] Gen[l] Waldegrave, and the L[t] Gen[l] of the Ordnance is now Lord Granby.

So finishes the Career of a Man who was within ten minutes of being the first Man in his Profession in this Kingdom, whenever it had pleas'd God to take Lord Ligonier from this World.

All is quiet hitherto relative to Spain; but I own I have my suspicions. I confess myself that either the War must finish this Campaign, or Spain will have a share in a future one. As France is a losing Gamester hitherto, perhaps She may try what Change of Climate may do for Her, and assist Spain in her wishes to place her second Son on the Throne of Naples. The King of Sardinia is on the Watch, and the Queen of Hungary has her wishes also. A few weeks will inform us of these Matters.

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Lord Ligonier is perfectly recover'd and we are going a Tour in a day or two round the Coasts of Kent & Sussex, which I hope will be of service to him.

Our affairs wear a most favourable Aspect in Germany. The Campaign in all probability will finish there most *wonderfully* glorious.

We had yesterday a Promotion of Major Generals which has taken in Col. Bradenel. L^t^ Col. Oughton, a most worthy and valuable man, has got a Regiment after many Disappointments. . .

I am inform'd there will not be the difficulty which was once apprehended in raising the Supplies for the next Year in which the War continues.

1759. Oct^r^ 11th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Buckden. . . . . I condole you on the Death of our Friend the late Bishop of Worcester, who always expressed a great Regard for You. He had many good Qualities, and the worst he had, that of Ambition which was always active is now at Rest. The Duke of Newcastle soon provided a Successor, as His Grace can use Dispatch, when he has a Mind to do it, and be as dilatory as he pleases, when he is not in Great Haste. . . . . The Invasion is much talked of. I hope you will not [feel] alarm in your Parts, as Mr Hewit says that Mon^sr^ Silouette has formerly been sounding your Coasts. In that case, which I hope will not happen as I would not have you Surprized I offer you my Castle for Your Head Quarters. We are impatient to hear from North America. Success then will in all probability secure us a Peace. Boscawens Victory was very fortunate for us, and his meeting with Mon^s^ de la Clue a signale Act of Providence, for that Fleet had been fifteen Days from Toulon without our having the least Intelligence of it at Gibraltar, where there was so little suspicion of it, that Boscawen was that Afternoon and Evening riding out into Spain when Intelligence was given by a Frigate, that was accidentally surrounded by the French Fleet, and fell astern undiscovered to give the Signal.

1759. Oct^r^ 20th. Richard Cox to the same. From Albemarle Street. . . . . I congratulate you on the joyfull news of Quebec being taken, which does so much honour to His Majesty's Arms. If we are but as successfull in Germany, at the close of this Campaign, I suppose nothing in History will parallel the amazing rapidity and good fortune which have attended Us.

I believe the Troops now at Quebec will not come home this Winter, and it looks as if they were to remain there to the End of the War; and perhaps till the Government of N : America is put on another Establishm^t^. If we fight another Campaign it must be in Germany, and then all our force will, in all probability, be pointed. We are now so much us'd to the word Invasion that, notwithstanding Mons^r^ Thurot is sail'd w^th^ five Frigates and two Cutters to the Northward, no one seem's alarm'd about Him. The last we heard of Him was from Nieuport and Ostend.

We daily expect something decisive will happen between Count Daun & Prince Henry of Prussia; but I can form no Opinion of the King of Prussia and His Enemy the Russians.

The Guards being augmented to 90 men p^r^ Comp : & a new Regiment of Scotch under Cap^t^ Morris, husband to the Dutchess of Gordon, being now to be rais'd, add to this Militia Batt^ns^ continually order'd to be embodied, &c. makes me conclude a Peace is not so near as we in general may either hope or believe. What our great Man meditates, God only knows; but I feel in myself a Confidence I think Him entitl'd to, for so

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greatly daring and effecting a Plan which, few Ministers would ever have ventur'd at, and which has no other Censure to be thrown upon it, than the Expence w^ch^ attends it; and that difficulty also, I think, will be conquer'd, if able men undertake it. I am more disposed to think it is owing to the deficiency of Head, than the real want of Money that This has of late appear'd a grievance.

1759. Oct. 29th. G. Black to the same. From Hampton Court. . . . . I hope the reduction of Quebeck & probably of all Canada before this time, which does so much honour to the bravery of our troops, & the uncommon Spirit and Conduct of their Commanders, will at last incline our enemies to a reasonable peace. . . . . Yesterday I was told by L^y^ H[olderne]sse that M^r^ D'Affry published everywhere in Holland that orders were sent by his Court to Mr. Conflans on the 18 current to put to Sea as soon as possible & and to engage the English fleet where-ever he could find them. This I think was the very day that Ad^l^ Hawke sailed from Plymouth, & I hope our whole Squadron will be collected to give them a proper reception. I was told at the same time That Thurot finding that he was too closely watched to pursue his enterprise successfully, was got back into Dunkirk. I hear that the French Papers seized after the battle of Minden open up many things of a very curious & interesting nature, particularly with regard to the French Army, their views according to the various events of War, and their German connections & alliances. They have been transcribed for the K., & he employed 36 hours the first three days in reading them. M^r^ Wood has been busy in ranging & digesting them, but the labour is so great that he finds it necessary to employ assistants. It is said that 7 or 8 more letters are to be published in the Gazette, chiefly with a view to expose their cruel plans in case of success, & to open the Eyes of some of the German Princes who are treated with contempt, & merely as tools for carrying on their designs without regard to treaties, or difference of Religion. Many persons I find are of opinion that a treaty is on the Anvil betwixt G. Britain & Russia, w^ch^ conjecture is strengthened by the late moderation & inactivity of the R[ussian] Army. I write everything I hear without reserve, tho' it is probable that what is true of my intelligence will be sent you from better hands. The discovery of the Longitude is brought so near to perfection, That I hope the Ingenious Discoverers will be entitled to National rewards. Harrison has almost finished 3 of his Watches, w^ch^ it is thought will give a more exact measure of time at Sea than the best pendulums do now at Land. And another Person has just at the same time discovered a Longitudinal chair, in w^ch^ the O[b]server can sit with a 2 foot reflecting Telescope to observe Jupiter's Satellites at Sea, every clear night, without being disturbed by the ships motion.

1759. Nov. 3rd. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. About Mr Weston's son Edward going to India or to trade in the Levant.

1759. Nov. 23rd. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Buckden. . . The Court was very gay and joyous, and the Parliament unanimous. Mr Pitt expatiated on the unselfishness of the Militia as it would enable him to land a fresh Body of our Troops next Spring into Germany. . .

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ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS, Vol. IV. 1760–1762.

1760. June 23rd. Dr E. Barnard to Edward Weston. From Eton College. Complimentary.

1760. Aug. 24th. Hon. Thomas Townshend, Teller of the Exchequer, to the same. From Frognal. Asking the assistance of Mr Weston in composing a Latin epitaph on his brother Roger who was buried at Chislehurst.

1760. Oct. 25th. George Brown to the same. From Whitehall. 10 o'clock.—I think you once authorized me to send you an Express upon any very Extraordinary Event, which the present melancholly Occasion affords me an Opportunity of now doing, which is the sudden Demise of the King. His Majesty plaid at Cards, eat a hearty Supper, & went to bed in good health last Night, drank his Cholate this Morning, & died between 7 & 8 o'clock.

1761. Jan. $\frac{4}{14}$. Robert Keith to the same. From St Petersburgh. . . . . Things continue in a fair Way at Court, and the Emperor has dispatched one of his Aides-de-Camp to Königsberg to conduct his Cousin Pce George of Holstein to this Place. Veldt Marechal Count Peter Shouvalow dyed this Afternoon.—They say the French Minister has got an Account of the King of Spain's having come to a Rupture with his Majesty; if this Intelligence is true, I hope his Catholic Majesty will live to repent this Step.

1761. (Feb.) Cecil Jenkinson, afterwards Lord Liverpool, to the same. Dated "St. James's, 7 o'clock."

The Determinations of this days Council have been to accept the last proposals of France, except in what relates to the passage of Mr Stanley to Calais before the arrival of Mr Le Bussy here; & the Proposals in this respect have been that the Ministers of each Power should cross the Sea in a Ship belonging to each Power respectively, & that the one should be at Dover & the other at Calais on the same day, that is on the 22nd of this month.

1761. March 26th. Lord Bute to the same. Instructions for a despatch to Mr Mitchell, our Minister at Berlin.

1761. March 27th. The same to the same. Instructions for a despatch to Prince Ferdinand.

1761. April 1st. The same to the same. Instructions for a despatch to Mr Mitchell.

1761. April 9th. The same to the same.—I inclose the sketch of the letter, with Mr Pitt's observations, that I desire you would follow punctually, & preserve his letter; it will not be difficult for you, to penetrate my meaning in this, when you consider, that this measure was originally proposed by Him.

1761. April 9th. William Pitt to Lord Bute.—Mr Pitt presents his compliments to Lord Bute and in obedience to his Lordship's Commands submits an alteration in the Drt, partly in point of form and partly not to dwell more than necessary on vexations and sufferings in Hesse; it is as follows in the Parts Markt: et apres m'etre aussi fait rapporter les considerations de mes ministres sur ce sujet, ce qui S'est uniquement trouvé possible dans le moment present c'est, par un effort de mon

Amitié, de vous faire remettre, outre le secours deja accordé par mon parlement, la somme ulterieure de soixante mille Livre sterling, afin de vous mettre à meme, vû la position actuelle du Païs de Hesse, de recruter et completter incessament Vos Troupes, pour qu'elles puissent entrer en campagne d'aussi bonne heure que le bien de la Cause Commune l'exige indispensablement. Mr Pitt further submits that it might be better if, throughout the Dr^t^, the sufferings of Hesse, though fully admitted, were somewhat less amplifyed.

1761. April 21st. General Cornwallis to the same.—General Cornwallis presents his compliments to M^r^ Weston & begs the favor of him to acquaint Lord Bute that my Lord Cornwallis having had the misfortune to lose his second son Henry, whose patent was passed as Gentleman porter of the Tower. Lord Cornwallis hopes Lord Bute will obtain a fresh patent in the name of his son James for that office. . . . The Constable of the Tower has always recommended to that office.

1761. May 18th. Lord Bute to the same.—I find His Majesty inclines to permit the french Merchant to come over; so that a letter must be writ to M^r^ Delavall, commending him for demurring till He had orders from Hence; but at the same time signifying that His Majesty will not suffer D'Affrys answer to Col. Vernon to affect this french gentlemans Petition, and that he may have a Passeport accordingly. I enclose a note from M^r^ Alt, & desire you would take the trouble of appointing Him to morrow at the office about eleven.

1761. June 11th. From the same to the same.—Thursday night past ten. I forgot to mention this Morning the letter that must be prepar'd for the Kings signing to morrow, to the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, it should be short consisting in thanks, the high esteem the King holds Him in, & the great relyance H.M. has on His Superior Courage and Military Talents; that join'd to the Bravery of His Troops, make the superior numbers of the Enemy less formidable.

1761. June 25th. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Buckden. . . . . I am in no Haste to hear, nor very Sollicitous about the Evens of Lord G[ranville]'s Interview with L^d^ B[ute]. I think more of my being Seventy years compleat on Saturday Sennight, when I set out for Cambridge to attend the Duke of Newcastle at the Commencement. . . . .

1761. July 14th. The same to the same. From Buckden. . . . I wrote a Letter by last Thursday's Post directed to you in Park Place S^t^ James's, and as you make no mention of receiving it I am afraid it has miscarried, which I should be sorry for. The D[uke] of N[ewcastle] desired me to write to the Arch B[ishop] of C[anterbury], and his Grace returned me a most Friendly Answer. The Affair must now take its course, I can do no more in it, and shall be very resigned to the Event. The dread of [the Bishop of] N[orwi]ch will work for me, and our good Friends state of Health will give us Time. Barring fresh accidents he may last long, and God grant it may be without Pain and uneaseness to Himself and Friends. . . .

1761. July 16th. Charles Lloyd to the same. Instructions from M^r^ Grenville to draw up despatches to Keith & Titley with reference to the Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz.

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1761. July 23rd. Bishop Thomas to the same. From Buckden.—Tho' I could not wish the Prolongation of our Friends Life in his Circumstances, yet I could not refrain from Tears on hearing of his Dissolution. M^rs Sherlock has too much good Sense and Piety not to bear the Loss as she ought. . . . I have received a most affectionate Letter from the D[uke] of N[ewcastle], together with a copy of his letter to L^d B[ute] in my Favour, and L^d B's answer which does not give any Hopes but the contrary. . . . It woud have been hard to have set me aside without the least Notice being taken of me, But my Friends appearing for me has saved me from Disgrace, and I am perfectly easy about the Event. I do not envy the Successor of Gibson and Sherlock. To you my dear Brother I am infinitely obliged for having done all in your Power. . . .

1761. Sept. 6th. Lord Bute to the same.—You are to despatch a Messenger with this letter directly & I wish you would pitch on one the most likely to make dispatch, & acquaint me with the exact time he sets out; You will also enquire carefully into the meaning of the Cannon being fired without orders & inform me of it, that I may report it to the King.

1761. Sept. 8th. Lord Hardwicke to the same. From Grosvenor Square.—Yesterday I found an opportunity of speaking to my Lord Bute on the Subject of my Friend, General Parslow. . . . . He concluded that He thought the Government of Gibraltar would remain as it is for a twelvemonth, &, in the meantime, possibly things might take such a Turn, as might be agreeable to my Wishes & his own.

1761. Sept^r 10th. Lord Bute to the same. . . . . I am uncertain whether I ought not to write with my own hand to the Landgravine; if not all I wish to say at present is, that I have lay'd the contents of H. S. H. letter before the King, & shall take the first opportunity of acquainting Her with His Majesty's Ideas on the subject of it. . . . .

1761. —— 17th. Lord Granville to the same. From Hawnes.—I wish you may not be mistaken concerning my influence, however I have done as our friend has desired. I send you my letter to Lord Bute open y^t you may take a Copy of it to shew y^e Bp & then seal mine & deliver it from me to L^d Bute.

½ past 10 sent by one of my servants to be delivered to you in 6 hours from hence in case no accident happens.

1761. Oct^r 26th. Lord Bute to the same. . . . There must be a letter wrote to Lord Stormont; conveying H.M. orders for him to return as soon as He pleases to England; to receive fresh Instructions, on L^d Egremonts being preferr'd to the Seals, not caring to suppose the Congress at an end, the Route he is to take is left to his own discretion.

1761. Oct^r 26th. From Lord Bute to Prince Ferdinand. [Draft.] —As the Parl: now draws near, & that it will be necessary to lay before it the estimates for the ensuing year; the K[ing] is desirous to have a very exact state of His Army. . . .

1761. Nov^r 5th. Lord Bute to Edward Weston. Instructions for Despatches.

1761. Nov^r 9th. Lord Hyde to the same. From the Grove. With compliments on M^r Weston's Latin ode on the King's marriage.

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1761. Nov^{r} 23. Lord Bute to the same.—The King has gone to the opera, so that I can't take His Majesty's orders till to morrow; I myself incline not to put the Letter in the Gazette; but to offer a reward to anyone who shall give information of a threatening letter; sent to one of the Secretarys of State, relative to &c. & sign'd so & so, I have my reasons for preferring this method if it can be done, one of them is, that I am not without hopes of discovering the letter writer in another way, & the entire publication of it would prevent me, if this is not regular, I will take my final opinion on it to morrow.

1761. Dec. 14th. Edward Weston to Lord Bute.—I would humbly desire y^{r} L^{d}p to consider the draught to the E. I. Directors, as I have inserted something in it according to my own Notions, purely for your Consideration. 10 m. p^{t} 9.

1761. Dec^{r} 14th. Lord Bute to Edward Weston.—I have perused the draught to the E. Ind: Comp^{y} with attention, and think it extremely well drawn, & corresponding perfectly to my idea; but the latter part relating to Commissarys, Sullivan has already given me his opinion upon; viz: that it would rip up a thousand old Sores, & therefore should if possible be avoided.

Past ten.

1761. Dec. 24th. The same to the same.—The change about to be made of the Att^{y} General will make it necessary to delay a few days my letter; I am this minute inform'd of a most insolent answer given by Wall, & L^{d} Bristoll being on His return; & war in a manner declar'd on both sides.

$\frac{m}{15}$ past ten.

1761. Dec. 25th. The same to the same. . . . . Our Messenger affirm'd the Spaniards were in March towards the frontier of Portugal, that on the Portuguese requisition the King has determin'd to support them with as many Troops as he can spare, with some money; 20 or 30,000 stand of arms, & a large Train of Artillery; that the great difficulty consists in finding the men; that however as the Case presses and that the safety of Portugal is most essential to the Interest of this country, His Majesty has very decidedly consider'd the methods, that may be taken for supplying that country with a body of Troops; & amongst others, none appears so feasible, so fit for the Service as the Scotch Brigade in the pay of the States. The King knows the delicacy attending the Dutch giving Troops, but these have ever been consider'd as National ones, it is therefore the King's pleasure that M^{r} Yorke should sound P. Louis upon this, & use every argument that occurs to him upon it. All this must be in Private Separate letter & I wish to have a fair copy of it to carry with me between twelve and one tomorrow to the King.

$\frac{m}{5}$ past ten.

1762. Jan^{y} 1st. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . Lady Mary Wortley went down yesterday in her way to join the trader her Ladyship intended to take her passage in, but by the quantity of ice the ship was obliged to return hither. . . . . One man alone in this country is perhaps fitt to cultivate a good understanding between the two countries, but I do not know neither his nor his friends thoughts upon it, and the man is M^{r} Charles Bentinck.

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176½. Dec. 25th. / Jan^{y} 5th. Robert Keith to Lord Bute. From S^{t} Petersburgh.—After the good Account which I gave your Lordship on Friday last, of the Empress's Health, you cannot fail to be greatly surprised when I inform you; that this Day her Majesty dyed about two o'clock in the Afternoon; She was attacked on Saturday last in the Evening with a violent Homoragie . . . . and from that moment her Life was dispaired of, however weak as She was she kept all her Senses and finding herself going She sent for the Great Duke and Dutchess yesterday, and took her Leave of them with great Marks of Tenderness, and spoke several things with great Presence of Mind and with equal Resignation. Your Lordship may easily believe that a Princess of her goodness and Clemency must be greatly regretted by all her subjects, who had lived so happily under her mild and benign Government.

Immediately after the Empress had breathed her last, The Senate and the other Colledges of the Empire, who were assembled in the Palace for that Purpose, took the Oaths to the present Emperor Peter the 3^{d}, and then the Regiments of Guards who were drawn up before the Windows, had the Oath of Fidelity administered to them, and everything passed with the greatest order and Tranquility . . . . .

1762. Jan^{y} 5th. Walter Titley to Edward Weston. From Copenhagen. With thanks for, and compliments on, M^{r} Weston's Latin ode on the Royal Marriage.

1762. Jan^{y} 8th. Lord Bute to the same . . . . . I am by H.M[']s Orders to inform you; that far from taking P[rince] Lewis's answer amiss; His Majesty gives all due weight to the reasoning it contains; as however the critical minute seems approaching; in which the exact option must be made; of continuing the German War; tho' without hopes of success; and at an expence that will cripple every other service; or of withdrawing our troops & leaving the Kings Electoral Dominions, & the Princes His Allys, to make the best terms; possible with the enemy; an extremity to which His Majesty's generous nature would never yield; unless forced to it by absolute necessity; before therefore this most important business comes to be decided, I am directed by His Majesty; to Communicate to your Excellency; this very allarming situation; and you are, to insinuate (tho' in very guarded terms,) to P. Louis; the impossibility this country is under, of continuing so expensive a War; against which Mens minds seem more & more averse every day; that however this measure may be attended; by the most afflicting Circumstances; yet the situation of the Republick, adds greatly to all the other Calamitys that will probably follow our evacuation of Germany, since the French by possessing Westphalia became dangerous neighbours; & may soon talk a language to Holland, that no free State can bear with Patience; this disagreeable prospect gives the King great uneasiness; which your Excellency will communicate to P. Louis, & endeavour to prevail on H. S. H. to open Himself to you on the subject; that His Majesty may know if possible; before the final decision is taken; whether the Republick is likely to rouse from the dangerous lethargy in which it at present is immerg'd; or chuses rather than exert itself; to accept such terms as France may think fit to dictate; in the last case; His Majesty will have only to consult; the safety & honor of His Kingdoms; but in the former one; measures may be taken to unite effectually the two nations against the common enemy &c. &c.

1762. Jan^{y} 12th. D^{r} Richard Osbaldestone, Bishop of Carlisle, to Edward Weston. From Hutton-Bushel. Soliciting M^{r} Westons interest towards procuring him preferment.

1762. Jan^{y} 12th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . As to the Book sent by His D[anish] M[ajesty] to the British Museum, it is the First Volume of an History of Curious Shells, composed, engraved & coloured Here. It makes a very fine Appearance to the Eye, is a costly work & remarkable for having been performed in this Country; nay, even in the very Village, where my Country House is situated. . . . . From what I have seen Here it appears plainly to me, that the Court of Spain has declared War against M^{r} Pitt. And surely, of all the great & singular Honours hitherto paid to the right Hon^{ble} Gentleman, This is the most Extraordinary one, if not the Greatest.

1762. Jan^{y} 13th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. Offers services and introductions to any friend of M^{r} Westons who may intend to travel on the continent.

1762. Jan^{y} 15th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam.—The Madrid letters of the 28 past do not say a word of a Declaration of War, but the Court of Spain was impatiently looking out for the return of a messenger from Lisbon . . . . . As I do not hear that Lady Mary Wortley, who went to Helvoet to wait for a convoy or to go by the Paquet Boat, is sailed, I have, by Sir Joseph Yorke's orders, put a Paquet Boat under her Ladyship's order, to sail att her own time.

1762. Jan^{y} 15th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Asking M^{r} Weston to use his influence to get him nominated to grant the certificates required by Merchants trading with Spain.

1762. Jan^{y} 18th. Lord Bute to the same.—I have had some Conversation with Boreell; wherein I dropt, that I would endeavour to prevail on the Ind: Directors to name 2 or more Commissarys; if the Republick would appoint an equal number; with certain limitations; to confer only on such matters as should be agreed on . . . . . I wish also to acquaint Yorke; that however the Pensionary, may seem pleased with the last answer I sent regarding the East Ind: Company; I have reason to think he by no means approves it, & that he should therefore be on his Guard . . . .

1762. Jan^{y} 19th. Sir John Goodricke to the same. From Copenhagen. To correct a mistake in the cypher of a previous despatch.

1762. Jan^{y} 21st. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. Mentions the death of the Empress of Russia and encloses a Berlin Almanac.

1762. Jan^{y} 26th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Solicits M^{r} Westons interest to procure payment to Le Sieur Beck of 100*l.* which has been promised him for two years past, and begs M^{r} Weston to speak to Mons^{s} de Reiche, "Secretaire Privé du Roi pour les Affaires Allemandes," upon the subject.

1762. Jan^{y} 26th. The same to the same. From Hamburg.—We have certain Intelligence that General Seidlitz has dislodged the Troops of the Army of the Empire from several Posts in Saxony, and that General Seidlitz was endeavouring to oblige the Austrians likewise to quit

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Freyberg . . . . . As the Prussians are Fortifying of Rostock in the Dutchy of Mechlenbourg Schwerin, it does not appear as if They intended to evacuate that Country so soon.

1762. Jan^{y} 30th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . We are now very curious to see under what auspices the States will re-assemble, since the great alteration that has lately happened at Petersbourg. Tis thought they can do nothing but make Peace; after which They may contemplate the flourishing condition of Their affairs & reckon up at leisure the many advantages of this War, which is the Second they have undertaken purely at the Instigation of Their good Allies the French. Most people are by this time convinced of the Insincerity of France in the late Negotiation with England.

1762. Feb^{y} 2nd. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. . . . . We have been greatly alarmed here with Reports that a Motion was to be made for the recall of the English Troops from Germany, uninformed as I was, I contradicted such surmises as injurious to the honour of the Nation, and a measure that could only be thought of in case of extreme necessity.

1762. Feb^{y} 3rd. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. . . . . I have nothing new from hence to trouble you with. We have it here as if a war with Spain was unavoidable, that Lord Bristol had left Madrid & Count Fuentes recall'd; some [say] that our ships are seized in their ports . . . . I am exceeding glad of M^{r} Amyand's marriage . . . .

1762. Feb^{y} 4th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. An offer of services, and enclosing "An Almanack of the French Court."

1762. Feb^{y} 6th. Thomas Wroughton to the same. To introduce a M^{r} Robert Smith.

1762. Feb^{y} 7th. Lord Bute to the same.—The Duke of Newcastle & L^{d} Hardwicke press much that I would suspend the execution of the order to Keith concerning Denmark till we have more data; I therefore send the inclosed that it may be dispatch'd instantly by a Messenger in order to overtake Wroughton to whom I wish you would write a line informing Him of the Contents of my letter as he had the same Verbal orders from me; if it is necessary to put the word Denmark or the Sentence in Cypher it may be eras'd, & the Cypher inserted. I am going to Kew so have not time to sign a letter from the office.

1762. Feb^{y} 9th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Thanks for letters, and promises to follow advice.

1762. Feb^{y} 9th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. A letter of thanks.

1762. Feb^{y} 15th. The same to the same. From Magdeburg. . . . I wish you joy of getting rid of Mons^{r} Gross, he is a very disagreeable bad man, and I believe was in the pay of the Court of Saxony &c. This goes under cover to Gen^{l} Yorke by Mann the Messenger, who I have directed to return hither forthwith as considering the vivacity and Activity of my Hero, I may have occasion for him every moment.

1762. Feb^{y} 18th. Duke of Newcastle to the same. From Newcastle House, 5 o'clock.—I hear by the greatest chance, that you have a Messenger from Holland, and that He came last night, & that there are

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Reports of a Peace between the Czar, & the K. of Prussia, any thing from abroad, must be so Interesting, that you will not wonder, I am Impatient to know, what you have, & therefore *as an old friend*, I beg you would send me by the bearer a short acc^{t} of what you have.

1762. Feb^{y} 20th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . As I am a Sincere Lover of Peace, I cannot but lament to hear of Englands being grown so entirely Martial; That I think, is not agreeable either to our Natural, or Constitutional State. But at present it is absolutely Necessary; there being nothing but the Sword, well supported & well guided, that can make our Way through the Difficultys, which now surround us. And I doubt not but a sharp Sword and a long Purse will (by the Blessing of Providence upon the just Measures of Our Wise & Virtuous King) bring this War to a Glorious End. . . . . .

1762. Feby. 27th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging letters & papers.

1762. Feb^{y} 27th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. . . . . I am much pleased with the fate of the Duke of Bedfords Motion in the House of Peers, I hear with great satisfaction that Lord Bute distinguished himself nobly on that occasion, but I cannot help wondering, that His Grace should have persisted to make that Motion, I may say in Despite of Providence, which has so miraculously, and I hope so compleatly, changed the face of affairs upon the Continent. I hope there will be no Second part in the House of Commons, which however trifling it may appear to us at Home, has still a bad effect in foreign Countries, where they have not the least Idea of our Constitution.

1762. March 1st. General H. S. Conway to the same. From Osnabruck.—I have the favour of your letter with a copy of the Spanish Papers inclosed by order of the E. of Bute. . . . . .
In my humble judgement they prove what from the first of Mons. Bussi's Overtures on the Spanish Affairs I strongly suspected, that the plan of either treating with England or driving us to inadmissible terms of accommodation has long been settled between those Courts.

1762. March 2nd. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. About the Revenues of the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein in the Dutchy of Holstein.

1762. March 2nd. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. Acknowledging the receipt of a volume of Letters and Papers relating to the Rupture with Spain.

1762. March 5th. James Porter to the same. From Constantinople. Announcing his speedy retirement.

1762. March 6th. Thomas Wroughton to the same. From S^{t} Petersburg. Announcing his return to England.

1762. March 6th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . The Diet still subsists; & indeed It has subsisted so long, that I think It is now become superannuated. At least It's Transactions are rendered, by some late Events, of so little Concern to the World, that there seems but One Resolution left to be taken, that can really affect the Neighbourhood; which is to lay Violent Hands upon Itself & put an end to Its Own Existence. . . . . .

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1762. March 6th. W. Money to the same. From Warsaw. To say he has no news to forward.

1762. March 9th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . . . I must tell you, entre nous, that Lord Pembroke and his female companion arrived here yesterday morning from Middleburg, and sett out this morning for Utrecht. . . . . .

1762. March 9th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. Enclosing a Map of the Dutchy of Holstein.

1762. March 10th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . I now communicate to You in the highest confidence that One of the Archdutchess at Vienna has been too well acquainted with the Duke of Wirtemburg. . . . . but that the E[mpress] Q[ueen] will not consent to have it legitimated by a marriage . . . .

1762. March 12th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. About letters received and forwarded.

1762. March 13th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. The writer has delayed Long the Messenger at the earnest request of Count Finkenstein, and expects Mann the Messenger from Breslau by the 2nd [of April].

1762. March 16th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging letters and enclosing Intelligence for the Gazette.

1762. March 6th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. Acknowledging letters and asking to have his correspondence forwarded under cover to Mr. Butemeister at the Hague and by the same conveyance as Sir Joseph Yorke's Despatches.

1762. March 17th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg.—Long the Messenger set out from hence for Petersburg late at night on the 15th. I have been confined to my Chamber for almost four weeks, and have suffered much; my Doctor says all goes well, and if so, the Kings business shall not be neglected, whilst I have a spark of life & health. I wish indeed his Majesty's affairs here were in other hands, my health, &c. is too precarious to be charged with them. . . . . .

1762. March 18th. Richard Cox to the same.—In Lord Bute's Letter of yesterday to Lord Ligonier, He desires *in writing* the Marshals sentiments on a Letter of Prince Ferdinand's of the 7th of Novr last the Copy of which was sent sometime ago, but which Lord Ligonier has mislaid. Be so good [as] to order a second Copy of his Highness's Lettr to Lord Bute to be sent as soon as convenient to Lord Ligonier, that he may obey Lord Bute's commands. . . . . .

1762. March 19th. John Cleveland [M.P. for Saltash, and Secretary to the Admiralty] to the same. From the Admiralty. . . . . Lord Anson thinks himself much better since this Day at Noon, and the Phisitians are of the same Opinion, which flatters us with the hopes of his recovery, and that the Danger is over.

1762. March 19th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. The orders given by the French Court to all British and Irish merchants, as well Catholicks as Protestants to evacuate Bordeaux in three days,

has occasioned the greatest consternation here, as so sudden a departure must occasion great revolution in the trade. . . . . .

1762. March 19th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. . . . . my Phisician thinks, if business requires my going to Breslaw that I may undertake the Journey with proper precautions, Please therefore to acquaint his Lop: that I shall set out for Breslaw as soon as his Prussian Majesty gives the least hint that He wants me (it will be to no purpose to be there sooner) or whenever his Lop shall order.

1762. March 26th. The same to the same. From Magdeburg. . . . . I flatter myself Martinico once subdued france will become raisonable, and may we not be puffed up.

1762. March 27th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . I may possibly be able this summer to lay in a Stock of Health to serve me some few Winters more. The case is This. The K. of D. will certainly go to see His Troops in Holstein, but will probably make no long stay there; & most of the Foreign Ministers, for Particular Reasons, will get orders to follow Him. Now I was thinking, on the contrary, humbly to ask Leave to remain Here, upon account of my Infirmities. . . . . .

1762. March 29th. Lord Bute to the same.—The King would have a draught of a letter prepared from H. M. to the King of Prussia acknowledging the receipt of the two sent Him congratulating Him on the Happy change in the North, & especially on the Czar's Declaration; expressing His own desire for Peace in the strongest terms; & declaring His resolution of cooperating with the Czar in that salutary work; that his desires to assist His Pr: Majesty continue allways the same; but His ability to do it, decreases dayly, from the heavy pressure of a new War, & the support, absolutely necessary to be given to His good Ally the King of Portugal; that however when His Pr: Majesty shall open to Him the *means He prepares for bringing about the peace* he will do everything in His power to enable Him to attain it. . . . . .

1762. April 2nd. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. Acknowledging letters.

1762. April 6th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburgh.—The Corps of Russian Troops under the Command of General Czernichef have passed the Oder to return to Russia; and General Romanshoff is expected from Petersburgh to take the command of the Russians who are remained in Pomerania.

1762. April 6th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. Enclosing accounts for travelling expences.

1762. April 8th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same.—You have taken my sense very exactly in the Draughts. All that remains is to mention the Kings desire that Mr Mitchel should show the three French Papers to the King of Prussia under the Seal of the Strictest Secrecy. The same orders are to be given to Mr Keith with regard to the Czar. Mr Mitchell may also give the King of Prussia general assurances, that in case of the Negociation with France taking place, the greatest attention will be shown to his Interests.

What is above, was dictated to me by My Lord. He bad me afterwards mention to you that you should refer Mr Mitchel to His own

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Dispatches by mentioning the Dates of them, for what the King of Prussia had formerly said of His not wanting a Subsidy from Us, if the Russians were taken from His Back.

I am to write to S[r] Jo Yorke & Mon[r] Boreel to acquaint them with the Kings consent to the Election though not immediate, of the Elector of Cologne to the Bishoprick of Munster. This makes a small alteration necessary in your Draught to S[r] J[oseph] Yorke when you say that it is all you have to trouble him with by this post.

The other Draughts I have kept back, that they may be copied tonight fair for signing, that the clerks may have leasure to go to church tomorrow.

My Lord will [come] here tomorrow before dinner, but I don't know that he has any busyness, but that of Signing his Letters.

1762. April 10th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen . . . . . I entirely agree with You in praising the New Emperor of Russia, who has set out perfectly well & is in the right way to gain immortal Honour ; if He does but act Uniformly up to the Principles expressed in His Pacific Declaration. . . . . .

War is truly detestable & ought to be abhorred by all Mankind ; yet I cannot but rejoice in the Many Fruits, which England (by the Blessing of Providence) has reaped from it. And I heartily congratulate You, Dear Sir, upon the late *Recolte* at Martinico. Some People are pleased Many angry & All astonished at Our glorious Success. But I still say go on & prosper ; fight vigorously, since You are forced to it ; drub, Spain, as well as France, & then I doubt not but you will soon find War to be the rough Father of gentle Peace ; for whose fair Birth I heartily wish & pray.

1762. April 14th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Magdeburg. The writer is just starting for Breslau.

1762. April 13th. Lord Hertford to the same. From Grosvenor Street. Begging M[r] Weston to lay before Lord Bute certain facts in support of a petition for the reprieve of a Warwickshire sheep-stealer, sentenced for execution on the following Monday.

1762. April 4th, O.S. Thomas Wroughton to the same. From S[t] Petersburg. . . . . I send by Long two Bottles of Tea, which I desire you would deliver to Lord Bute, with my Duty & Compliments. His Lordship knows for what quarter they are destined. I expected to have received from Mosco a Sack of Ermines in time to have sent by this Messenger for Lady Bute. As I believe they will be very fine, I intend to request that Lady's acceptance of them, but they must come by another Conveyance. I hope you will have taken care to order me away with honour to our own Court, for the manner in which our Minister has behaved here to me is most dishonourable to his own Master.

1762. April 5th, O.S. The same to the same. From S[t] Petersburg . . . . . I hear there is a letter come from M[r] Mitchel by Estafette to M[r] Keith (which M[r] K. has sent to all the Englishmen here, but to me he has taken no notice of it) with an account of the reduction of Martinico. Whether I ought not to have been informed of it, I leave you to judge. . . . . .

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1762. April 16th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . . . You may judge that as the reduction of Martinico &c knocks up the S^{t} Eustache trade, a great part of the Dutch are hurt att it, but the thinking part of the nation are far from being allarmed at our Successes. . . . .

1762. April 17th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. If ever I happen to turn Author, it shall be to write against Offensive War; with a View to cry down & utterly abolish (if possible) that Brutal Method of deciding the Disputes of Reasonable Creatures. . . . . [etc. 4 pp.]

1762. April 20th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging letters and enclosing articles for the Gazette.

1762. April 21st. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Berlin.—I have suffered a good deal on my Journey from Magdeburg, but I am resolved to go on, especially after receiving the dispatch by Maddox, though I confess I have little expectation of doing good; things are gone too far, and I have to do with the most extraordinary man that ever existed. . . . . .

1762. April 22nd. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . in a very little time We shall have more News than will be wanted, as the Allied Army are ready to take the Field and are marched as they write me towards Arensberg. . . .

1762. April 28th. W. Money to the same. From Warsaw. . . . . Prince Charles of Saxony set out on Monday last for Vienna, where He will stay for a few Days and there persue his Journey for Carlsbad. Prince Albert sets out To-morrow for the Austrian Army.

1762. April 26th. Thomas Wroughton to the same. From S^{t} Petersburg.—I send this letter by an English ship called y^{e} Integrity, Cap^{n} Brown, to whose care I have also delivered four Bottles of Tea for the Earl of Bute, two for you, and two for M^{r} Jenkinson. I have also added for you thirty of the best Archangel dried Tongues. . . . . I quit this place, please God next week. . . . . .

1762. April 27th. The same to the same. From S^{t} Petersburg. . . . . . Having since received from a particular hand some very fine curious Rhubarb, I send by this messenger a parcel for the King, another for Lord Bute, one for yourself & a fourth which I desire you will send to Lord Mansfield with my compliments. I think of setting out from hence on Thursday next.

1762. April 27th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . my last Friday's Expedition in a Coach to Friedensbourg (which is about as far from Hence as Windsor is from London) & Return the same Day, left me hardly able to stir out of my Room for Four and Twenty Hours afterwards. . . . . .

1762. April $\frac{16\text{th.}}{27\text{th.}}$ Thomas Wroughton to the same. From Petersburg. . . . . Spencer the Messenger delivered me That of the 23^{d} March which is wrote with so much kindness and tenderness as only a good Heart could dictate. The mark of Confidence which the King has been pleased to give me in placing me at Poland has been a thunder stroke for my Enemy here, who has taken all the pains possible

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by means of his Emissaries to publish that my Heels were sufficiently triped up in the beginning of my Career. . . . . .

1762. May 4th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. . . . . I have had a difficult & disagreeable task, how I have performed my part others must judge, your private opinion will however be most agreeable.

1762. May 10th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . There has been a great desertion in the French and Swiss Guards, they come here 6, 8, 10 & 12 together, a Deserter of the French Guards told me that there was a Plot in the Batallion to which he belonged, & that Four Hundred would get away before they arrived at the Army, both Officers and Soldiers are tired of the War, and have no Opinion of their Generals this Campaign, so I think We may expect Success if our Force is near equal to theirs.

1762. May 15th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . Yet an Article from Paris of the 3rd Instant just arrived would make the Public believe that a Spanish Courier had brought News of a considerable Advantage obtained by the combined Fleets over Admiral Rodney near S^{t} Domingo. . . . I suppose this Advice may be nothing more than One of those Chimeras, which it is reckoned good for the People to swallow every Now & Then in order to keep up Their sinking Spirits. . . . The Public Papers have frequently mentioned of late a M^{r} Townshend to be sent Hither to relieve me. If this be true, & that Gentleman be a Descendant of my ever-honoured Patron, the late Lord Townshend, Who brought me into this Post, I hope He will look upon me as His Faithfull Humble Servant, & employ me accordingly in Whatever I may be of Use to Him. And This, if You please, Sir, You may let Him know with my sincere & Hearty Compliments.

1762. May 18th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. We received yesterday Advice from Berlin that a Courier was arrived there from Prince Henry of Prussia, with the agreeable News that on the 12th Instant, the Prussians had obtained a Considerable Advantage over An Advanced Post of the Austrian Army in Saxony at about a German Mile from Döbeln, and that the Prussians had made a General, Twelve other Officers and Fifteen hundred Men Prisoners of War, and had taken besides Three Pieces of Cannon. We expect with the first Letters from Berlin, further Particulars of this successful opening of the Campaign.

1762. May 21st. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . Private letters from Bremen say that two or three French privateers are cruising att the Mouth of the Weser, of which I acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty today, as their being there might endanger the envoices that are dayly made of Gunpowder and other Stores from Zealand to the Army, and might indeed blow up the Secret of this whole transaction.

1762. May 21st. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. . . . . the Advantage which Prince Henry of Prussia has obtained over an Advanced Post of the Austrian Army the 12th Instant near Döbelu in Saxony is confirmed, & that after the Affair was over, the Prince had marched to Freyberg the 14th where He had fixed His Head-Quarters. . . .

1762. May 26th. W. Money to the same. From Warsaw. Enclosing a letter of importance in Cypher.

1762. May 28th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. Acknowledging letters.

1762. May 28th. Lord Egremont to the same. Enclosing a letter from the Duc de Choiseul and other papers.

1762. May 29th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . You cannot well conceive how Happy & Thankful I am, to have escaped this fatiguing Journey into Holstein. It would have subdued me quite. But I have now an Opportunity of fortifying against the Gout. . . .

The detached Squadron of Eight Ships sailed a few days ago for Holstein, with about Three Thousand Troops on board. The Peace with Sweden has duly followed, like an humble Attendant, That with Russia; & thus the great Combination, formed against His Prussian Majesty by Personal Enmity, is happily dissolved by an effect of Personal Friendship. May the Olive still flourish & spread.

1762. June 1st. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . I am at a loss what to do about the copy of my intelligences which I send to the Duke of Newcastle, and I think I must continue it, till I hear from the Office or from You, that I am to send it to Lord Bute, if you think that his Lordship chuses to have that copy sent to him. . . .

1762. June 4th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. Fram S^{t} James's.— I am glad to hear that you are got so much better. I would not have you write or think of Busyness at present, & I only trouble you with this because I do not chuse to trust what I am going to tell you to word of mouth. The Answer from France is returned. There are a great many letters & they are not all decyphered, so that the full purport of it is not yet known, but as far as is yet understood, the only Point on which the French make any Difficulty is the Island of S^{t} Lucia.

1762. June 4th. Mons^{r} Palairet to the same. From Piccadilly. In French; soliciting M^{r} Westons interest in getting the writer's son appointed secretary to M^{r} Keith the Envoy at S^{t} Petersburg.

1762. June 5th. W. Money to the same. From Warsaw. Acknowledging letters.

1762. June 7th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . Be assured, Sir, I shall not fail to send you Articles for the Gazette, my Obligations to You are too deeply imprinted to be worn out by time, & I shall pride myself in shewing my Gratitude . . . .

1762. June 11th. Thomas Wroughton to the same. From Warsaw. . . . . I cannot say that this town pleases me much as yet; it is very dirty, very ill built, & dear beyond expression so that I am afraid of being ruined, live as frugally as I can ! . . . . The travelling in this Country [in the matter of expense] surpasses all others, the Russian Army has had such an effect on the prices of all things. . . .

1762. June 11th. Roberts Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . You do not tell me if M^{r} Grenville chuses that I should continue as heretofore to send a copy of my intelligences to Prince Louis of Brunswig att the Hague as I have allways done hitherto . . . . I this day

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give the Admiralty, as I yesterday did to Commodore Moore in the Downs—intelligence of a french Row galley which is upon our coast, and which may do mischief and obstruct the paquet Boats.

1762. June 14th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . Our Friend General Dilkes tells me You have been very Ill, I am glad I did not know it till You are recovered, as I assure You Sir I should have been truly concerned. The Distance of the Armys, and the New and very bad regulation of the Posts prevents our having News here so soon as formerly, but I shall seize every Occasion of communicating to You what comes to my Knowledge.

1762. June 15th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging a letter, and expressing congratulations on Mr Weston's recovery from illness.

1762. June 15th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . The news of Ternay's taking part of an East India convoy was not credited att Paris even by the mercantile tribe, you see att least that it has had no effect upon their East India actions. Sure the motions at Dunkirk will soon produce something or other; their fears of a Bombardment are real.

1762, June 18th. Charles Delafaye to the same. From Wichbury.—I desired my Nephew Wace to acquaint you with my Sentiments upon the Danger and providential preservation of a Friend for whom I have so great a value as I have for You. I was in the same Condition in October 1733, and must have died had not the Surgeon, who visited me daily during a Fit of the Gout, happened to come in at the critical moment, and (when other methods failed) opened a vein. . . . . Yet I have dragged on Life, if I may call it such, to very near the Expiration of my Eighty-fifth year. . . . . .

1762, June 21st. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . I have ordered a Chest of Cologne Water to be sent to Rotterdam, and I will desire our Friend Mr Walters to convey it to you. I take the liberty of presenting it to Your Lady, as I am fully persuaded She will banish all Hungary Waters as soon as She has tried the Cologne, & found out half the Virtues of it, it's the only Drug I know, that answers so well what is said of it in the printed Paper; I am sure You'l be pleased with it.

1762, June 26th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . When a Fire breaks out Every Body runs to the place; & I assure You, Sir, if I had a prospect of doing the least Good, I would immediately lay aside my Crutches & fly into Holstein with a Pitcher of Water to damp this Flame. But it has burnt too long under Ground to be easily quenched. Besides, the Czar seems not to care that *We* should have much to do in it. In short, Both Sides must make larger Concessions, than either of them will yet hear of with Patience, before they can come to an Agreement.

The Bustle with the Town of Hamburg, I hear, is over. The Magistrates seemed at first resolved to defend Their Purse; but when They saw the Danish Soldiers lording it in Their fine Gardens, They considered better of the Matter, and by letting go a little—a million of R[ix] D[alers] of Their Gains have made everything quiet & Easy again.

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I was surprised & concerned at the late Changes in England; but am not a little comforted by the agreeable News of Your Continuance in the Office, tho' You say it is but for a Time, yet I hope that Time will be lengthened & stretched out as far as ever Your Health & Conveniency will permit.

1762, June 27th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. . . . . I propose staying here till the situation of Affairs obliges me to change my place of Residence, and I must desire the favour of you to order my letters to be directed for me *at Berlin*, having already given order to the Post Master there to forward them.

1762, June 30th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . I don't write M^r^ Secretary Grenville to-day, as I have nothing to communicate that merits His reading, by the new regulation of the Post, the German Letters don't arrive here till the Dutch Post is set out, so we receive all our Advices 26 hours later than formerly.

1762, June 30th. Thomas Wroughton to the same. From Warsaw. . . . . The trifling presents I sent to Lady Bute & Lord Mansfield I perceive had been seized by the Treasury Board, but as I cannot conceive the Laws of the Land to be infringed by such bagatelles, I make no doubt but that they were very soon released, & should be very happy if they gave pleasure equal to my Intentions. . . . I thank God I am very well here, in regard to Politeness & Friendship no Minister receives more of it, which in present circumstances is not a triffle. But the expence of living here exceeds all imagination; I shall spend this year even with all the Œconomy I am Master of five Hundred Pounds more than my allowance, w^ch^ except I was to dishonour my Master and Country by living like a Prussian who keeps no House, cannot be avoided. If you find an opportunity of mentioning this to Lord Bute, I should be glad. . . . .

1762, June 30th. Charles Delafaye to the same. From Wichbury. . . . . There are very few of my old Friends and fellow Labourers whom I have not outlived, and it is a great satisfaction to find I still preserve some share in their Remembrance. You can not want the best advice, in your situation; however, I will remind you, that in My Lord Townsend's case, after he had been let blood to a prodigious quantity, he was advised to take every day a Tea Spoonful of Hartshorn drops in order to thin his blood. . . . . Lord Chancellor Cowper ascribed to the Flesh brush, which also promotes the Circulation of the Blood, as well as perspiration, his being able to go on with the Discharge of an Employment that required constant Application, and confined him from every other Exercise. There is a Vanity in comparing one's self to great Men, tho' only in their Infirmitys. Were I to give way to Drowsiness, as I doubt Bishop Sherlock did, I believe I should be in the same State free from pain, but barely alive; tho' as to his mental abilitys, they appeared, upon short intervals, of his bodily Indisposition, to continue the same . . . . .

1762, July 1st. James Rivers to the same. I am directed by the Earl of Egremont to send you the two inclosed papers, in order that Copies may be taken of them for the use of Mr. Secry. Grenville; the *Memoire* belonging to this Dispatch is sent to Lord Bute for a copy to be taken for His Lordships Use, but It is desired to be returned as soon as possible, & shall be immediately forwarded to compleat Mr. Grenville's Sett; I am also to desire that these Dra^ts^ may be returned as soon as possible, Lord Bute being extremely pressing for His copy of these Papers.

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ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS.

Vol. V. 1762.

1762, July 7th. Charles Lloyd to Edward Weston.—M^r Grenville directs me to acquaint you that the officer who arrived last night from the Army was Capt^n Sloper, who brought the Colours, & was presented with them to the King, at the Queen's House; That He brought no Detail of the Late Action at all; Pr: Ferdinand having dispatched an Account, before He sat out, which Capt^n Sloper imagined would have been in England before this time. Mr. G[renville] desires a Note may be immediately wrote to Capt^n Cowper (whose Addresse was Left at the Office) informing him that M^r Madan the Person He was so anxious about, had been taken Prisoner, but Capt^n Sloper says He was now returned to the Army safe & well. I am sorry to hear your Disorder still continues.

1762, July 9th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. From Great George Street.—I am just going to Lady Blandford's at Shene where I shall stay till Monday morning and shall be in Town by 10 o'clock that day. I shall be very glad if you can send me to-morrow the draft of y^e dispatches to Mr. Mitchell & Keith upon the plan we talked of yesterday which Lord Bute whom I have just seen agrees to. The separate papers containing the 10 & 11 French Articles beginning at the words "la France Consent de son Coté &c." & the French observation on y^e 11 Article must be copied out & our 10 and 11 Articles with y^e observations upon them & sent to M^r Mitchell & M^r Keith with the same directions to read them in y^e greatest Secrecy without giving copies in like manner as was done in the last communication. That part of Comte de Choiseul's letter which relates to the Empress Queen's proposals beginning with y^e words "l'Imperatrice Reine" & ending with "les moyens de Pacification" together with that part of L^d Egremonts answer to C^te de Choiseul which relates to it must likewise be copied out & sent to them to be communicated with a conclusion to show that, after so many years war supported almost entirely by G[reat] Br[itain] against France in Germany & in pursuance of the treaty of 1756, our consent to withdraw y^e Armies on both sides, & not to let any Troops paid by Great Brittain or France join the King of Prussia or y^e Empress Queen, is not only a strict & litteral performance of our Engagements by y^e Treaty of 1756 but likewise a very advantageous agreement for y^e K. of Prussia with regard to y^e safety of his dominions which by this means he will be fully able to defend after y^e change of situation with regard to y^e Czar which we sincerely congratulated him upon & his separate peace with Sweden.

1762, July 9th. The same to the same. From South Audley Street.—I have just spoken to Lord Bute about the letter you want, who says the King has mentioned [it] to Him; His Lordship acknowledges, that He has the letter in his own Custody, He says that he will look for it & try if he can find it; but He thinks He recollects there is nothing in it that requires or is capable of an Answer.

1762, July 13th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging letters.

1762, July 16th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. . . . . I hope by the next Post I shall have it in my power to congratulate you on the evacuation of Cassel and the delivery of Hesse from the cruel & barbarous treatment that Country now suffers.

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1762, July 16th. Edward Weston to Thomas Rous, Chairman of the East India Company. [Draft.]—I am very sorry that I was not at the office yesterday to receive your Commands when you called there. The Papers, which you left, I have laid before Mr Grenville, who has ordered me to desire that He may have something from you either in ye way of Memorl or Letter, which may inform Him what use the Ct of Directors wish he shd make of these papers, & whether it is desired that a Complaint shd be made to the States upon ye Contents of Them, & if so He would be glad to have ye ground of Complaint particularly explained, & to have information as to what is alleged with respect to ye conduct of ye English in Building Forts &c., to the end that He may be enabled to hold a proper Language to the Dutch Ambassador or to write to Sr J. Yorke if it shall appear to be necessary or convenient.

1762, July 16th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . . . The separation of the Dunkirk Camp is a little odd, and a very short time will shew us what they mean by it.

P.S. By letters which came in yesterday we hear that the report of the french irregulars having been att Embden is false, and that they had not even been at Leer.

1762, July 17th. N. Fenwick to the same. From Elsingoer.—Please accept my best thanks for your kind favour of the 2d inst this morning, inclosing an account by Royal Authority of the very great Advantage acquired by his Majesty's Army in Germany. . . .

1762, July 21st. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. Acknowledging letters.

1762, July 23rd. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. . . . . I am really uneasy at hearing nothing from Mr Keith, but I hope he is well, having heard no Report to the Contrary. Fortune seems to delight in humbling, in raising, and in disappointing my Hero's fervid Schemes and Expectations.

1762, July 31st. Thomas Wroughton to the same. From Warsaw. . . . . The following paragraph I desire you will decypher Yourself; it is cypher F. [A translation is interlined.]

The Publick Papers tell us, the Earl of Holderness of late
308 . 2864 . 2388 . 1145 . 860 . 2842 . 507 . 476

is named Ambassador to Petersburg. This Nobleman
1080 . 579 . 1607 . 1990 . 897 . 1625 . 355 . 393 . 895

is much my enemy by Means of Mr Keith. Therefore
1080 . 2612 . 1470 . 756 . 367 . 562 . 831 . 2596 .

if The King should think proper to send me back [as]
1197 . 699 . 373 . 2777 . 2640 . 2121 . 164 . 439 [?] . 295

[*Secretary?*] I should be in as bad a Situation as
1267 . 373 . 1149 . 295 . 1945 . 1446 . 1184 . [295]

with Mr Keith Ambassador. I should be glad, if Sir Joseph Yorke
460 . 2596 . 1990 . 373 . 38 . 690 . [1197] . 2251 .

could have been sent there, [?] [Ambassador]. He is
1699 . 164 . 1126 . 2388. . 1996 . 1652

I am sure the most proper Man in all respects, that
2634 . 2731 . 2640 . 895 . 523 . 1198 . 1807 . 1727 . 2224

could be sent.
326 . 164 . 895 . 523 . 1198 . 1807.

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1762, July 31st. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . I heartily rejoice with You at the late Illustrious Success of His Majesty's Arms in Germany, tho' at the same time I cannot but be concerned to find that a Particular Occasion of Grief has arisen from thence to M^r Townshend, who has a Right to my Constant Wishes for his Welfare & Happiness . . . .

1762, Aug^t 6th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau.—I am favoured with yours of the 20^th July, and though I am much fatigued with my travels in the Mountains, I am glad to have been there, it is almost impossible to have a just Idea of the Strength of the Posts M. Daun has quitted without securing them everything that Art could add to Nature has been done and yet he has left them. If the Pic of Teneriff was in Silesia he would certainly be at the top of it.

1762, July 23rd. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam . . . . . My own health is much impaired, and I am advised to drink the Spa Waters, which I shall do at the house of Count Bentinck near the Hague, where I am within call, and att hand of a Post day. . . . . .

1762, July 27th. The same to the same. From Rotterdam. . . . the gin may be bottled as soon as you gett it. As the ship must be some time att Helvoet waiting for a Convoy, and that you may have immediate occasion for the gin, I have lodged one bottle att Helvoet, to be given for you to the first messenger that comes that way.

We are here full of the unexpected and strange news from Russia which as you may judge is a vast field for conjectures. . . . .

1762, July 27th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging letters and thanking Mr. Weston for advice.

1762, July 27th. The same to the same. From Hamburg.—Advice was received here Yesterday that the King of Prussia had attacked the 21^st Instant, all the advanced Posts of Marshal Daun's Army, which were looked upon as so many Fortresses, and with such success, that the Enemy is now entirely cut off from Schweidnitz. The Prussians have made upon this occasion a Thousand Prisoners of War, and have taken Fourteen Pieces of Canon, with a loss only on their side of Three hundred Men Killed and Wounded. This successful Manœuvre was performed in Presence of the Russian Corps under the Command of General Czernichef, and the next day He left the Prussian Army by order of his Court, on account of the sudden Revolution at Petersburg, and has taken his March back to Russia by way of Poland.

The Russian Army, which was expected to enter the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg Schwerin is now on its March back to Calberg, and we hear that General Panin has taken the Command thereof in y^e room of M^o Romanzoff who is recalled to Petersburg.

1762, July 28th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. Acknowledging letters and stating that the writer has written to the King of Prussia asking for an Interview.

1762, Aug^t 6th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . You will hear from the Hague that Lambe the Messenger in Captain Baggot's Boat was chased into Campveer by a French Privateer, which also keeps Captain Cockerel with our Mail of the 3^d Instant blocked up at Helvoet, and gives us great Uneasiness for the Mail from

England with the letters of the said Date. We must expect, as there are several Privateers out from Dunkirk, to have these Obstructions frequently, unless Two or Three Cutters are appointed to cruise for the Protection of the Packet Boats, which would also be of great Advantage to the Trade . . . . .

1762, Aug^{t} 9th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. The writer states he is sending to Miss Weston by Miss Dilkes a little white Barbet four months old whose Father belongs to the Prince of Clermont Tonnere.

1762, Aug^{t} 10th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. . . . . It seems almost impossible that something very important will not happen in a day or two, and from the prudence with which Prince Ferd^{d} combines his opperations I think we need not be apprehensive of the event.

1762, Aug^{t} 11th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. In praise of the little dog he is sending to Miss Weston.

1762, Aug^{t} 12th. Mons^{r} Luders to George Grenville. From Dean Street. In French, accompanying a parcel, that had arrived by courier that morning, for M^{r} Grenville from Prince Salitzen at S^{t} Petersburg.

1762, Aug^{t} 13th. Andrew Mitchell to Edward Weston. From Breslau.—I forgot to mention that I have now no Messenger with me, but hope there is one already on the Road, Events of importance may happen here daily.

1762, Aug^{t} 13th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging letters.

1762, Aug^{t} 16th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same. From Brunswick. . . . . I sent back the Messenger Staley who brought me M^{r} Grenville's letter of the 6th to L^{d} Granby's quarters, not judging it worth while detaining him here. I do not doubt but the news of the evacuation of Gottingen will rejoice you as it does us extremely.

1762, Aug^{t} 17th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. The writer states he has drawn a Bill for his Extraordinary Allowance for two years.

1762, Aug^{t} $\frac{12th}{23rd}$. Robert Keith to the same. From S^{t} Petersburg.

. . . . Blackmore the Messenger arrived here this last Night between twelve and one o'clock in the Morning . . . . We have got no News of the Earl of Buckingham and as we have had excessive Stormy Weather for some days past I am affraid he will have passed his Time disagreeably.

1762, Aug^{t} 23rd. Charles Lloyd to the same. From S^{t} James's. . . . . Lord Buckingham set out for Russia this Day at Noon.

(P.S.) . . . . A letter has been sent to Keith on the 17th by Woronzow's Courier, referring him to L^{d} Buckingham for Information touching his recall. On the 20th Besides the Letter despatched to Mitchell by Pollock, the only one sent was to S^{r} J[oseph] Y[orke] enclosing some Letters transmitted by the Board of Trade, from the Governor of Cape Coast Castle relating to the Dutch having interfer'd in some disputes between the People under our Protection there & the Natives, desiring him to represent This Matter to the States.

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1762, Aug^{t} 24th. Peter Michael Morin to the same. From St. James's. . . It seems there have been heavy Rains in Hesse, as well as here, which probably prevented the Effusion of much Blood in that Country. Tho' there are some deep Politicians here who pretend to say that; if there has been No Engagement between the Two Armies, it is owing more to Secret Orders sent to Prince Ferdinand than to the Swelling of the Fulda. We are in anxious Expectation of News from the Havannah, and in Hopes, when they come, they will prove Such as we desire; If so, I imagine such a Stroke will at once operate in determining the Dons to listen to their own Interest, and no longer to oppose the Re-establishment of Peace. I hear the D[uke] of B[edford] is carrying on his Preparations vigorously for His intended Expedition; and that He proposes to take along with Him pretty near as many Secretaries (not reckoning Understrappers) as servants; Young Larpent is vastly desirous to go in some Shape or other; I can't find it amiss as I think such a Trip must improve Him; He only wants Mr. Grenville's Approbation and Yours, as I believe he is near sure of the D[uke] of B[edfor]d's. I hear also that Lord Pembroke's House in Privy Gardens, is secured for The D[uke] de Niv[ernoi]s. But all these things are most likely old News to You. Otto came back this afternoon from Wotton; M^{r} Grenville lies To Night at Missenden, and proposes to be in Town To-Morrow Morning early. Lord Egremont who went to Petworth last Friday returns also to Town To-Morrow. . . . .

1762, Aug^{t} 24th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. We received yesterday the News from Berlin of the King of Prussia's having obtained on the 16th Ins^{t}. a considerable Advantage over a strong Corps of Austrian Troops near Reichenbach, consisting of Thirty Three Battalions and Eighteen Regiments of Horse, which Marshal Daun had detached to succour Schweidnitz, in which action the Prussians made Fifteen hundred Men Prisoners of War and taken Five Standards, with a very inconsiderable loss on their Side.—As the Austrians have not succeeded in their design of relieving of Schweidnitz, it is expected, the Garrison of that Place will shortly be obliged to Capitulate to the Prussians.

1762, Aug^{t} 25th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht . . . Vienna mail has been robbed 3 times within 4 weeks, the Letters opened, some tore; others carried off, and the delivery of the rest retarded . . . . . such vigorous Orders are given in the French Army and so well executed, that no Officer durst write any thing which happens to the disadvantage of the two Marshals, and I find the same Order is given in the Prince of Conde's Army . . . . by this means they conceal the Confusion, Discord, and Want that reigns in that Army.

1762, Aug^{t} 25th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. . . . I have nothing to add . . . . but that its expected Schweidnitz will Capitulate in less than eight days, this however is only conjecture. Mr. Porter who is very sincerely your friend, set out from hence this morning and I guess in about eight days may arrive at Berlin, as he is obliged to travel very slowly on acc^{t} of his young family, so that he will not reach Holland till the 20th of next month at soonest.

1762, Aug^{t} 25th. Charles Lloyd to the same. From S^{t} James's. . . . M^{r} Grenville who came from Wotton this Day, where he has been ever since Friday, desires his Comp^{s} to you. I believe I mentioned His Directions to have All Letters Received & Dispatched enter'd in Books at Length. He desires now beside that, immediately to have all

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the Prussian Correspondence from the 5th of October last to this time; This must be enter'd upon directly . . . . Collins came between 12 & one this morning from Mitchell.

1762. Aug. 27th. P. M. Morin to the same. From S[t] James's. . . . Last night we had three messengers in at once, from Petersburgh, Breslaw, and the Army. The first brought no very material News; The Empress seems now quite reconciled to the K[ing] of P[russia], and the Russian Troops have entirely evacuated his Dominions. Everything was quiet at Petersburg; old Best[uche]f appears inveterate against the French and well disposed towards us; the Renewal of the T[reaty] of Commerce has been mentioned, and They have promised to take it under Consideration forthwith. . . . I hear the E. of Westmoreland died yesterday; Lord Litchfield went up with the Address at the Head of the University. . . .

1762. Aug[t] 28th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . We are here in a State of Tranquility in every Quarter, and I do not see any likelyhood of a New Disturbance; thô there is some Difficulty remaining with respect to the Guardianship of the Young Duke of Holstein. But this Point has already been settled (if it could be settled) between His D[anish] M[ajesty] & the K[ing] of Sw[eden], who is the nearest Relation. . . . .

1762. Aug[t] 30th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. The writer is about to send the little dog Marquis in the care of Lady Frances Steuart, General & Miss Dilkes having disappointed him.

1762. Sept. 1st. Colonel E. Ligonier to the same. From New Norfolk Street.—I am favoured with your letter & I beg in answer to it, that you will present my humble respects to M[r] Grenville, and acquaint him, that it will be very inconvenient to me, to set out at so little notice, but that if he thinks it necessary, I shall waive every consideration to obey his commands. I will immediately send a copy of your letter to Cap[n] Conyngham. I will not trouble you with several reasons I have for wishing to stay a few days longer, as I submit entirely to M[r] Grenville's pleasure.

1762. Sept. 1st. George Grenville to the same.—I desire you will let Col. Ligonier know (with my Compliments to him) that he having expressed his wishes to carry to P. Ferdinand any letter that I should have occasion to write, in order to comply with his request I had desired you to inform him that I should write to P. Ferdinand to night, & that if it was agreeable & convenient to him he might carry the letter, but if neither he nor Cap[t] Coningham were ready to go upon so little notice you will then add the Postscript you propose & send that letter to P. Ferdinand to night by the Messenger. In order to put the K[ing] of Prussia out of all doubt of what is to be done with regard to Cleves, &c., I would have you add these words at the very end of y[e] dispatch to M[r] Mitchell after y[e] words *in the present situation* & to the preservation & recovery of every part of his dominions.

1762. Sept. 3rd. The same to the same. From Great George Street. . . . By the enclosed letter from de Boreel you will see that he applys earnestly for y[e] money for y[e] Elector of Cologne. I have writ him word that I would lay it before y[e] King when I return'd from y[e] Country where I was going tomorrow for 3 days. I promisd him to send his Complaint about y[e] Spanish women & children taken out of a

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Dutch Merchant Ship to the Admiralty, in order to procure them all y^e^ relief the case admitted of. . . . I therefore desire you will send the paper of Complaint about the Spanish women to Mr. Clevland. . . . I shall therefore set out very early tomorrow morning for L^d^ Thomonds House at Shortgrove near Newport in Essex. . . . I rejoice in your appointment to be a Comm^r^ of y^e^ Privy Seal, which I meant to have told you yesterday but I forgot it.

1762. Sept. 8th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht.—I am honoured with your Letter of the 31^st^ past, and heartily thank you for the Good News of the nomination of Ministers to the Courts of London & Paris. I hope that will be the surest Way of bringing about a General Peace so necessary to Europe. . . . You can't imagine the pains I take to furnish my Quota to the Gazette, but everything from our Army is Old ere it arrives here.

1762. Sept. 10th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburgh.—We are informed from Lubeck that as soon as the Danish Troops had evacuated the Dutchy of Mechlenbourg Schwerin, & repassed the Trave, that it was followed a few days afterwards by That of the Territory of Lubeck, and of the Town of Travemunde belonging to that Republick.

1762. Sept. 13th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . The Inactivity of the Armys and the Order given the French officers to write nothing from the Army but what is advantagious to them, as well as the opening of all Letters at the Imperial Post Office, hinders my receiving any Intelligence that merits M^r^ Secretary Grenville's attention, or a Place in the Gazette.

1762. Sept. 14th. Edward Weston to George Grenville. From Whitehall.—They are at a Loss at the Office what to do, as you have not sent back the Letter to M^r^ Boreel, not knowing whether you have approved, & signed it, or not; & consequently whether They may send the Copy of it to S^r^ Jos. Yorke, as ment^d^ in your Letter to his Ex^cy^, or no. There is a Copy of the Letter from the L^ds^ of the Admiralty ready to be inclosed in yours to M^r^ Boreel. I beg the favour of you, to send an answer to This, as the Post cannot be dispatched till We have your Orders upon what is above for our Information.

1762. Sept. 14th. George Grenville to Edward Weston.—I have signd the letter to M^r^ Boreel & M^r^ Ch. Loyd copied the letter from y^e^ L^ds^ of y^e^ Adm^ty^ & enclosed it with my letter which he made up directed & deliverd to M. Boreel who was here who went home immediately to send it by this Post to Holland. You may therefore send my letter to S^r^ J. Yorke & inclose the Copy of the Ad^mty^ letter in it. I send you back y^e^ Ad^mty^ letter & take it for granted you have that which I signd to S^r^ J. Yorke as M^r^ Loyd has not left it in any of y^e^ boxes.

1762. Sept. 17th. Robert Hampden to the same. From the General Post Office.—I am much obliged to Mr. Sec^ry^ Grenville, & to y^e^ Lords of y^e^ Admiralty for the Attention, They have been pleased to pay to the Anxiety, I sometime ago exprest for the Safety of our Dutch Mails. I now see, both from the Directions given by the Admiralty, & by the constant Attention given to Them by Cap^t^ Lobb, & the Other Cruizers in Those Seas, that all possible Care has been, & is taken to secure the Passage of the Packett-Boats between Harwich and Helvoet-Sluys; & will, I hope, be attended with the desired Success.

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1762. Sept. 17th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging a letter and papers.

1762. Sept. 17th. Samuel Wilson to the same. From Pulchrohon, near Pembroke, South Wales.—I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in troubling You with a Letter, but did not till last post hear You had the Custody of the Privy Seal. . . . As I had the honor of being Secretary to the Duke of Bedford shall intreat the favor of Your Aprobation of my Continuing Secretary to You and the other Gentlemen which will be Conferring a Singular Obligation on . . .

1762, Sept. 18th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen . . . . . At present Peace seems to be really desired on Both Sides; & it may happily & speedily succeed, if unlucky Events do not fall out, just in the very Hour of Projection, to retard it. . . . . The Earl of Buckingham passed by Here on the 14th instant, without stopping. The Wind was then very fair for him but did not long continue so. . . . . I doubt not, however, but His Excellcy will arrive safe in Port, & I hope He will meet with no Disappointment after His arrival. The Tumult is appeased for the present; yet many think it is only *Ignis suppositus cineri doloso.* We shall soon see what a Coronation will do to mend the Matter. In the meantime People cannot help observing that Things look very Black in the North.

1762, Sept. 21st. N. Fenwick to the same. From Elsingoer. Acknowledging a letter.

1762, Sept. 22nd. George Grenville to the same. From Windsor.—As the King has been pleased to give me leave to be absent for a few days, I propose to set out to-morrow for Wotton according to my former intentions, & shall stay there till Tuesday if no event happens to call me back before that time. With regard to your stay at Eton, or your return to Town, I refer that entirely to your own choice, being fully satisfied that if anything shoud make your presence necessary in London you woud go thither immediately; & on the other hand I see nothing to keep you here if you are inclined to return. Lord Egremont thanks you for your kind Offer to him, but has not at present any occasion to make use of it. He intends to stay here as long as the King does, which as you have been truely informed will be till next Saturday. I mention'd to the King to-day that I believed it was in some degree a disappointment, by His Majesty's not stopping to hear the Speech made by one of the Eton boys as was intended. The King said he never heard of the intention, & that if he had he woud have stop'd, & upon my suggesting that it might as well be done at his return, His Majesty immediately consented to it, & directed me to inform them of it, which I propose to do by stopping at Eton to-morrow morning & calling upon the Provost according to your invitation between nine & ten o'clock. I therefore desire that you will stay at Eton at least till I have seen you there. Our News from Portugal is good & very honourable for the King's Troops, a detachment of whom under Genl Burgoyne have attacked an Advanced Post of the Spanish Army at Valencia d' Alcantara & have carried [it] Sword in Hand, having utterly destroyd & taken the Regiment of Seville an old Spanish Regiment of Horse. Genl Burgoyne, Col. Somerville, & Lord Pulteney are particularly mentioned as having distinguished themselves. The Account comes from Cte de la Lippe who has sent an Officer with this account. I think ye application abt ye Dutch Ships to ye Admty is irregular of which I will talk to you when I see you.

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1762, Sept. 24th. The same to the same. From Wotton.—½ past 11 P.M.—I have just received by the Post the inclosed letter & affidavit from M[r] Hooper one of the Comm[rs] of the Customs, relating to a violent outrage, committed near Pool by some Smuglers (as is strongly suspected) on board of the Ranger, a Guernsey Privateer. The likeliest means that I know both for redress & punishment is to desire M[r] Clevland to direct an enquiry immediately to be made into this story, as all the Privateers must be commissioned by & give Security to the Admiralty. I therefore wish you would send M[r] Hooper's letter & the affidavit to him, & enquire of him what can be done to relieve the unhappy object of the present complaint, & by punishing the offenders if the complaint is true to prevent the repetition of such acts of violence & inhumanity for the future.

1762, Sept. 24th. Robert Boyd to the same. From the Headquarters at Kirchain. . . . . I beg'd to know what I was to do, in case a peace took place, & I added, that as the Hessian Treaty was to expire in June next, I flatter'd myself His Majesty would be graciously pleased to continue my appointments as Commissary of those Troops, till that time. . . . . .

1762, Sept. 24th. George Grenville to the same. From Wotton. ½ past 10 P.M. . . . . I have signd the letter to the Adm[ty], & have inclosed to you two Militia letters to which I desire you will order the answers to be prepared for my signing at my return. I will send you back the letters by the Mails as soon as I receive them from Windsor. What do you think of the request made by P[rince] Ferdinand to be informed whether the King will continue the light troops &c.? which he hath raised, or allow him to recommend those corps to the K[ing] of Prussia if he will accept them?

(P.S.) I shall certainly be in Town on Tuesday if nothing calls me from home before that time.

1762, Sept. 24th. James Rivers to the same. From Whitehall. . . . . The last is dated the 21[st] at Night, & incloses a very long paper, which is the Dra[t] of Preliminaries, given That morning by the D[uc] de Choiseul to the D[uke] of Bedford at Versailles; His Grace seems very much dissatisfied with this paper; the D[uke] of Bedford's Letter transmitting it is short, & as I had not time to read the paper, I cannot tell any particulars; His Grace had not had any Conference with either the Duc or Count de Choiseul, since receiving that Paper. I have ordered this to be carried to you early to-morrow morning, hoping it will reach you before you dispatch to M[r] Grenville, & am sorry I cannot give you fuller or more agreable information.

1762, Sept. 25th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . L[d] Colvil, I see, is got upon the Coast of Newfoundland with no despicable Force, before the French have been able to extend & settle Themselves, or are secured there by Fogs & Frost. The Fate of the Havannah seemed only to depend upon the storming of the Moro, which was just going to be attempted the 18[th] of July. I shall therefore be impatient for the News of the next Express from thence, which must arrive quickly if Good-Luck attends us. All I am afraid of is the Rainy Season and Sickness. . . . . .

1762, Sept. 25th. Thomas Wroughton to the same. From Warsaw. . . . . The prospect of an approaching peace makes this Court very happy, as they think a General one will not be long in following.

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I don't suppose they will lose a moment in returning to Dresden, when the foreign troops shall be withdrawn from Saxony.

1762, Sept. 25th. Rev^d Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, to the same. From Exeter.—I am honoured with your letter of the 20th, *in answer* to which I have only to express my full assurance that the E. of B., from his well known regard to y^e virtues & characters of men, will recommend to us a Bp of an *irreproachable character* which is particularly necessary in this populous & censorious place . . . . . I shall endeavour to shew my gratitude to the Earl of Bute by rendering every service in my power to the person whom his Lordship shall think proper to recommend to us, & to make his situation here as agreeable as I can. . . . . .

1762, Oct^r 1st. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburgh. Acknowledging a letter.

1762, Oct. 1st. D^r Thomas Wilson to the same. From Oxford.—I take the Liberty of inclosing y^e subjects to be spoke next July in our Theatre, when, if we have a Peace, There will be a *Public Act*, & we flatter ourselves with y^e Hopes of being honoured with the Presence of the Royal Family here at that Time. I can assure you that the University were never better disposed to shew their Duty to his Majesty & his Family, & indeed they never had greater Reason. We have great Numbers of Youth of Genius & Learning & only want Encouragement to stir their Emulation. His Majesty's great Love of y^e fine Arts & Literature raise y^e highest Expectations in this Place, when they know also that *Augustus* has a *Mæcenas*, the Patron of Ingenuity & Learning. Forgive this freedom, & believe me . . . . .

1762, Oct^r 7th. John Kerrich to the same [his uncle]. From Rome. . . . . We met his Holyness, which obliged us not only to stop but to get out of our coach & go on our knees. . . . . The Pretenders Secretary died since we came here. Cardinal York attended him just before he died 'tis said, but did not prevail upon him with all his endeavours to alter his sentiments of Religion. I have not got a sight of the Cardinal, he is looked upon here as proud & foolish but withall charitable and humane . . . . .

1762, Oct^r 7th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. . . . . I long to hear that the Preliminaries are signed, and I should be overjoyed to learn at the same time that my Country-men are returned to their right Witts, the fever is too strong to be of long Duration, that is my only Comfort, for here Passion, Pride, and Resentment Triumph without Controul.

1762, Oct^r 8th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam.—I have received from M^r Cressener and forwarded to Helvoet a case containing some bottles of Cologne Water, which goes by the Paquet Boat recommended to M^r Simms at the Custom house ; to avoid difficulties, in my letter to him I give it the name of Medicinal Water. I congratulate you upon our glorious and important success at the Havannah, may it produce Peace abroad, and cheerfull unanimity at home.

1762, Oct^r 13th. George Grenville to the same. From Great George Street.—I cannot return the drafts of the circular letters upon my leaving the Office of Secretary of State, without writing you a few lines, which are neither formal nor circular, but are designed to convey to you my Sincerest & kindest thanks for your assistance to me in

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the execution of that labourious Office, and to testify to you in this manenr the Sense I have of your merit & conduct towards me, & to desire the continuance of your friendship. I saw Lord Halifax immediately after I left you who expressed to me his most earnest wishes that you should remain with him upon the same footing you was with me, & as I am fully satisfied that you will find him desirious to make your Situation as agreable to you in every respect as he is able, you will I hope change your term of *disappointed* into that of an *appointed* & faithful Servant as you have been for so many years to your King & Country.

(P.S.)—If you will send the Recredential for M. Boreel in a box to the King I will countersign it if it is brought back to the Office before 12 o'clock at which time I shall certainly come to the Office for the Seals which I beg you will take care to have ready for me.

1762, Oct^r 13th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . I have desired our Friend M^r Wolters to forward You a little Case of Cologne Water, that was sent from Cologne at least 6 months ago. I believe you will find it much excells Lavender, Hungary, &c., and I flatter myself it will be agreable to your Ladys.

1762, Oct^r 14th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. From South Street. Stating the Attorney-Generals opinion as to the proceedings to be taken against Beardmore and Entick the authors of libels that had appeared in several numbers of the Monitor. 5 pp.

1762, Oct^r 19th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburgh.—Advice was received here yesterday from Berlin, that General Haddick attacked on the 13^th instant the Front of the Army in Saxony, under the Command of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, as well as a separate Corps under that of General Hulsen; but that the Austrians had been repulsed on every side, and with no considerable loss . . . . .

1762, Oct^r 19th. Robert Boyd to the same. From the Headquarters at Kirchain.—I beg to offer my warmest thanks for your goodness in answering my last letter so expeditiously, & for the promise you are pleas'd to make to remind M^r Grenville of my request, of which I am convinc'd, I shall find the good effects. In that application of mine to M^r Grenville, I have only ask'd His Majesty's permission to come to England, in case a cessation of arms should take place, but in the present I have desir'd that permission, when the Troops go into Winter Quarters, because the negotiation for peace, may be a work of time and not finish with this Campaign. I say it may be, altho' I hope & trust that will not be the case. This is odd language for a military man to talk, but as I cannot help respecting the Sacred rights of humanity, which I have seen so frequently & so horridly violated, I most earnestly wish for peace altho' I shall pay 1,000*l.* a year for it.

1762, Oct^r 22nd. Lord Halifax to the same. From the Admiralty. . . . . The King of Prussia's memorial is a curious Piece, & demands much more Consideration than I have had Time to give it; & much more Intelligence than I as yet have on the subject of it. I think it however My Duty to my Brother Ministers to return it that it may as soon as possible be circulated among them. I cannot however help wishing I had a Copy of it as soon as may be; that We may work upon a Draft of Answer. On this important occasion I shall stand much in need of You both as to Form & Substance; & therefore much wish

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to see you tomorrow morning about ten of th' Clock, if convenient to you. I intended going to Bushey, but certainly will not, if my Presence be necessary here. Possibly while this Memorial is in Circulation, I may employ myself as well at Bushey as here, if you bring me tomorrow morning the former Papers, which have passed between our Court & Prussia, as far as they relate to the subject of the Memorial. Put me in the right Course of Study and I shall be able to get thro' a good deal tomorrow & Sunday. But all this I leave to you, & shall come to no Resolution till I see you tomorrow. Lord Holdernesse has just now sent me the Inclosed. If it be usual to lend the Kings messengers on Such Occasions, you will give immediate Directions for one of them to attend his Lordship's orders. If not favor me with a Line or Two letting me know what Answer I shall send him.

1762, Oct[r] 26th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. [After congratulations on the Capture of Havannah] . . . . the Joyfull News of this great and, I may say, Unexpected Event is come at a right Time for me, to enliven an Entertainment; which I am preparing to give, as usual, to His D[anish] M[ajesty] at my Country House. The Day is not yet fixed, but I expect every Moment to receive Notice of it from the Gr[and] Marshal.

1762, Oct[r] 26th. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. —You will see what is said to have happened to the Duke of Nivernois att the Royal Exchange put very strongly in the French Amsterdam Gazette, it is still much stronger and with many more circumstances in the Dutch Amsterdam paper of this day. As the thing makes a great noise here, and that private letters onely represent the whole as having been the common and natural effect of curiosity, permit me to hint to you that it might not be improper to contradict it by some vehicle of the publick papers; you will pardon the liberty which I take, but you know my motive.

1762, Oct[r] 30th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen The writer condoles with M[r] Weston on the death of the latter's second son.

1762, Oct[r] 31st. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Breslau. . . . . The situation of affairs in Saxony is very alarming, and the more to be lamented that it might have been prevented, if his P.M. would have accepted of the terms proposed on the 24[th] or 26[th] of Sept[r] viz., the Garrison not to serve for one year, but our misfortune is that we are never to hearken to any proposal that does not originally spring from ourselves—I shall write to you again before I leave this place, which I can not do till I have more insight into the King of Prussia's intentions.

1762, Nov[r] 1st. Robert Hampden to the same. From the General Post Office.—I had the honour this morning of being very kindly received, and as favourably heard by L[d] Halifax; who has agreed not only to give me, as soon as y[e] King shall have declared my future Colleague, a New Warrant, in the usual Terms; but also to honour me with his confidential Commands, *pro re natâ*, as often as Occasion may require: You will easily imagine, that This will entirely reconcile me to my present Post; provided His Maj[ty] continues to think me properly qualified for the Discharge of it.

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1762, Novr 5th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg.—Sending news of the victory of the Prussians, commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, over the Austrians and Imperial troops, at Freyburg on the 29th of October.

1762, Novr 9th. Robert Hampden to the same. From the General Post Office. Not to trouble Ld Halifax, let me acknowledge to you the receipt of his Lordship's Commands, in relation to Yourself, & the Rest of the Gentlemen employed in his Lordships Office; & inform you that I immediately gave the necessary Orders accordingly.

I cannot lay down my Pen, without wishing you joy of the Signature of the Preliminaries; & of the normal Share, I imagine, you have had in That Salutory, & desirable Work.

1762, Novr 13th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. From South Street.—I have had the favour of your letter. I will not fail to mention your Critism, that the alteration may be made, if thought proper. I only fear that however ridiculous the Title may be thought here; the Count may be very angry, if it is not given Him. Let me in return send you a Critism upon a passage in your Memoire You have once or twice expressed yourself as if the King of Prussia had made the formal requisition for the Succour We should furnish Him in consequence of the Treaties of Guaranty. This he certainly has not done, & I think it of very great Importance to prove clearly that He has not done it; because We are not bound till He has done so, to furnish the Succour, & as it proves either that the K[ing] of Prussia does not wish that we should send those Succours, or that He thinks there may be circumstances which force us from the Obligation of sending them—Lord Bute wishes to have a Copy of His letter to Sr Joseph Yorke concerning His Insinuations to the Court of Vienna upon the Family Compact.

1762, Novr 13th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Berlin.—After a very painful and fatiguing journey I arrived here the 10th, expecting the Consolation of letters from England, in which I am sadly disappointed . . . . . I am pestered with Messages about the signing of the Preliminaries, to which as I give an honest and fair answer, that I am not informed, I have the mortification to find that I am not believed, but looked upon as a profound Disembler the most contemptible of all Characters.

1762. Novr 13th. Sir John Goodricke to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . There is nothing come to me from Sweden by these last two Posts worth troubling my Lord Halifax with; But as the King and Queen came to Stockholm for the winter last Monday was sen-night, it is supposed that a Resolution will be taken with regard to their Course of Exchange & money affairs, which are the objects that employ at present all the attention of that Government.

1762. Nov 20th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same From South Street. —Much is said at present to endeavour to prove that though We did not renew last year the Subsidy Treaty with the King of Prussia, & though on that account We were not bound to pay him any more Subsidy, yet that every other Part of the former Conventions still continue in force & particularly the 4th Article, which says that *We shall not make Peace or Truce but by mutual consent & expressly including each other*. I should be obliged to you if you would let me have your opinion on this point, & whether you know any precedent to direct our Judgement upon it.

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1762. Nov^r 20th. Edward Weston to Cecil Jenkinson. From St. James's.—In the first Place it is an unheard of thing that an annual Treaty should contain perpetual Engagements. The very Renewal of the Whole from Year to Year shews that neither of the Parties consider it in that Light; 2^dly the King of Prussia's Minister Certainly thought the 4^th Article as well as the Others would expire if not renewed, because He said expressly to M^r Mitchell (see His Dispatch of----) that in case the last Subsidy Treaty were not renewed His Master would be left without any Ally, &c. & reduced to the Stipulations of His ancient Treaties. And because the Same Mr. Finckenstein in His very last Memorial has given It under His Hand that as the Court of Britain wished that the Subsidy Treaty which he called *La Convention annuelle* might not be renewed, His Master had consented to take the Subsidy without It, though it would have been prejudicial to His Interests; Now if the King of Portugal having the Subsidy, would still be prejudiced by not renewing the Treaty, It must be because He could no longer claim the Benefit of the 4^th Article, For there was no other the Non-Renewal of which could hurt Him, The Object of the *first Act* being sufficiently provided for by the Old Treaties themselves & their Confirmation by the Treaty of 1756, still in force, & the 2^d & 3^d out of the Question as relating to the Subsidy only.

3^dly. If People will still have the 4^th Article to be in force, Let it be so; So much the better for Us, since if We have broken It, We have only followed the King of Prussia's Example, who concluded His Treaty both with Russia & Sweden, *sans y comprendre nommement* S.M. B^que the only way to answer This must be by saying that Those two were not Powers *qui avoient pris part à la Guerre*. But whatever be alleged by People seeking for Objections, the King of Prussia will, I daresay, never charge Us directly with the Breach of a Treaty, which He knows must make against Him, & You will observe that Count Finckenstein though His Subject led Him to make great Advantage of It, never Offers to mention it in his Memorial.

The Truth of the whole is that the whole Subsidy Treaty expired in Dec^r last; Viz^t antecedently to either the Prussian or English Negotiations with the Enemy.

1762. Nov^r 20th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. From South Street.—I am much obliged to you for the Information you have been so kind to send Me; You will add to the favour by letting me have a Copy of Count Finckenstein's letter to M^r Mitchel in which he says that, if We do not renew our Subsidy Convention, We shall have no other Treaties subsisting between Us but the Ancient ones of Guaranty, & that the King of Prussia would be left without an Ally. We have been waiting all this morning for your Answer to the Prussian Memorial; but it is not come yet. Lord Bute is very impatient for it, as it is the Point on which He expects to be attacked.

1762. Nov^r 20th. Andrew Mitchell to the same. From Berlin. . . . . I am much obliged to you for the pains you have taken about my E. E. Bill [His claims for an allowance for Extraordinary Expenses.] . . . . as a Bounty or rather a continuation of a Bounty, I cannot with decency press nor solicit for it nor do I even intend to write Lord Halifax about it unless you should be of another Opinion.

1762. Nov^r 23rd. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. I am the more surprised that you have not received your Case of Cologne

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Water that it went of by the Paquet Boat as long agone as the 12th of last month to the care of Mr Davies, Collector of the Customs att Harwich. . . . . If, as the publick will have it, the British Troops are to embark at Williamstadt, I shall perhaps be called back to that my old Station. . . . . .

1762. Novr 23rd. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. From South Street.—I have no part of Mr Mitchels Correspondence in my possession. I will mention to Lord Bute what you say in support of your Amendment. In your Memorial about the middle of it you have these Expressions, speaking of the King of Prussia, *qui demande l'assistance & reclame la Guarantie de son Allié.* These are the words I wish to see altered for the reasons I mentioned. . . . . .

1762. Novr 23rd. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . . . I have the great satisfaction to find that you continue still in the office, notwithstanding the late Alteration . . . . . my Mind is now wholly bent upon the Means of quitting with Decency, both this Political Stage, on which I have been Graciously permitted to act above Thirty Years; & also that of the World, where I have lived about Twice as long. . . . . The K[ing] of D[enmark] intended to have honoured me, as usual, with a Visit at my Country House; but as He is at present a little out of Order (a circumstance not known to Many) and as the Weather at this Season is very Raw & Cold, He has thought fit to alter his Design. . . . . A Danish Courier, who arrived from Fontainebleau Ten Days ago, having brought News of the Signing of the Preliminarys, I am impatient to learn somewhat of the Particulars of that long wished for Event by the next Letters from London. Peace is certainly desirable in itself, & always beneficial to a trading Nation; but to close a most Glorious & Successful War with an Honourable & Lasting Peace, which is I hope or will be soon Our Case, may justly be esteemed the highest pitch of Advantage & Prosperity, that any Nation can arrive at. . . . . .

1762. Novr 24th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . No man in the Three Kingdoms rejoyces more sincerely than I do on the signing of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, in these 7 years past, I have never been absent from my Post 12 Hours at any time, & have wrote myself almost blind, so judge Sir how agreable Peace will be to me. . . . . .

1762. Novr 27th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. From South Street.—Though I have no concern & interfere very little with money transactions in the Treasury, yet I can have no doubt but I can obtain the favour you mention of 20,000*l.* in the new [3 per cent.] subscription.

1762. Novr 30th. Emanuel Mathias to the same. From Hamburg. Acknowledging a letter & sending congratulations on the signing of the Preliminaries.

1762. Decr 3rd. —— Martin to the same. From Abingdon Street, Westminster.—Mr Martin presents his compliments to Mr Weston; and will be obliged to him, if he will be so good as to lett Mr Martin, know, at what time it is expected that the combined army in Germany will separate to return into their respective countries. Because the Treasury proposes to make a remittance of money to Germany, if there be a probability that the British troops should remain there long

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enough, to allow of the conveyance of money from hence to the Deputy Paymaster, attending the King's troops in that country.

1762. Dec[r] 4th. Dudley Cosby [afterwards Lord Sydney of Leix] to the same. From Great George Street.—Saturday morning.—His Excellency desired I wou'd write to remind you to give the proper Notice that there is to be a Council in the King's Closet at one o'clock on Monday.

1762. Dec[r] 4th. Walter Titley to the same. From Copenhagen. . . The Ministers of Gr[eat] Britain, Who have the Courage to serve Their King & Country in the Work of Pacification, especially after a Successful War, run no less Risk than Those Military Commanders do, Who lead Their Troops to a dangerous Attack. From the present Temper of Our countrymen, which I observe with Regret, Disputes & Altercations are to be expected at Home; & These may possibly (for some time at least) be fomented from Abroad, if what I hear be true; Namely that our Great Friend in Germany, Whom we have supported with a Zeal & Expence unheard of before, is now so displeased with Our Measures, that He is going to publish a Manifesto against Us; and as we are happily out of His reach He threatens, They say, to make poor Hanover smart for what He dislikes in Our Behaviour. But of this You must know more than I can pretend to. . . . . Yet after all, while Ambition & Avarice govern the World, the making of Peace signifys little more than the taking of Breath; & the Public Tranquility will last no longer, than till some aspiring Power is able to disturb it with a fair Prospect of Advantage. France generally lays the Scheme of a New War, immediately upon the Conclusion of Peace; tho' I suppose, after such a Drawback, she will not speedily be in a Condition of executing any Hostile Project. And Spain will be much more quiet for the future, duly keeping in Mind the Specimen She has lately had both of Our Force & Moderation; so that this Agreement will probably be of some duration. It will last for Our Time at least; & as for future Wars & future Victorys—Carpent ea Poma Nepotes.

1762. Dec[r] 6th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . . . Permit me Sir to most sincerely congratulate You on the Ratification of the Preliminary Articles, if they are such as have appeared in the Publick Papers, I must Say We have much more Reason to be content than the French have, and yet they are pleased, but We never are, if Foreigners may judge by what appears in print . . . . .

1762, Dec[r] 6th. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. From South Street. Asking for an answer to some questions which do not appear.

1762. Dec[r] 14th. James Rivers to the same. . . . . I was told last Night that the Newspapers mentioned M[r] Delafaye's Death; a Clerkship in the Signet is a Thing which I own I have long wished to obtain; & I trust my Pretensions will not be thought unreasonable; I conclude That now vacant, will be deemed in Lord Egremonts Disposal as Senior Secretary of State. . . . . .

1762. Dec[r] 15th. G. Cressener to the same. From Maestricht. . . Permit me Sir once more to Congratulate You on this Honorable & Advantageous Peace; all our Friends on this Side of the Water, think We have great Cause to rejoyce at it, and I am sorry any Man in the 3 Kingdoms thinks otherwise. . . . . .

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1762. Dec^r 25th. Lord Bute to Lord Halifax. From South Audley Street.—Lord Bute presents His Compts to Lord Halifax & takes the Liberty of recommending to His Lordship, that what is mentioned in the Inclosed be carried into Execution; He further begs Leave to inform His Lordship, that He has received an Application in favor of Mr. Rob^t Brown, Minister of the English Church at Utrecht, that He may be appointed to do the Business of Mr. Ponchard deceased, who was King's Agent at that Place receiving only half the Salary;—If Lord Halifax is not under any Ingagement for this Agency; Lord Bute wishes that Mr. Brown who is a very worthy Man, may be appointed; & Half the Salary will be thereby saved to the Crown.

1762. Dec^r 31st. Emanuel Mathias to Edward Weston. From Hamburg. Enclosing paragraphs for the Gazette with the Compliments of the season.

1762, Dec. 31st. Robert Wolters to the same. From Rotterdam. . . . I shall by the next post send to Lord Halifax my publick account, and a detail of the manner in which I would continue the correspondences.

It was a particular pleasure to me that my Memorial about the German Emigrants gave some Satisfaction to his Lordship; I shall allways be very happy to cooperate and to assist in so salutary a Work, which is all that I mean in recommending myself, and whatever Methods be taken, or whoever is the instrument of them, I shall be contented provided the thing succeeds well.

ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS, Vol. VI.
1763 and 1764.

1763, Jan^r 2nd. Lord Halifax to Edward Weston. From Bushey Park.—A thousand thanks to you for your kind Wishes of the Season, and I beg you would accept the Same from Me. I don't know how the Year Sixty three will turn out; but if I am as happy during the course of it as I have been for more than Twenty Years past (for of Childhood and the Days of giddy Youth I take no Account) I shall have no reason to complain. — to speak the Truth, I should think Myself ungrateful to Providence if I did not esteem myself hitherto to have been a remarkably happy Man . . . . . I am sorry for poor Lord Granville's State, but don't know what I can wish him better than a Speedy Release . . . . .

1763, Jan^r 6th. Andrew Mitchell to the same, from Berlin. . . . My field equipage consisted of 36 and sometimes of 40 Horses with Servants proportionate. The late Kings E[xtra] E[xpenses] Allowance was paid to the 1^st^ of September 1760 and I remained with the Army from that time to the month of June 1761. So there are ten months to which no Objection can be made as there was no Cessation of Service on my part. After I recovered from the Fever at Magdeburg I made no farther reform in my Equipage, than by selling of eight pack Horses and dismissing of three Grooms, the rest I was obliged to keep at a great expence during this Winter in Expectation of being able to join the King of Prussia in the Spring. In the beginning of April last when I received the King's orders to repair with all possible expedition to Breslaw, I set out directly (though then in a very bad state of Health) leaving my whole Equipage and the greatest part of my Domesticks at Magdeburg, with directions to hold themselves in readiness to follow me upon the first notice, where they

remained the whole summer, the Events of the Campaign not answering expectation. Now Sir I can not help thinking that from the month of April I ought to be deemed in the field, having had all the fatigue of a Campaign with the additional Expence of paying for my Equipage and Servants at Magdeburg though deprived of the use of them. . . .

1763. Jan^{y} 15th. Oliver Macallester to the same. Enclosing a copy of a letter to M^{r} Fox setting out a project which has not been preserved in this collection.

1763. Jan^{y} 21st. Lord Halifax to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . I send you Count Bothmar's Letter for two Reasons; one because I think it ought to be in the Office, and the other is that you may prepare an answer to the Count, informing him that I have obey'd his Commands, & refer'd the affair by His Majesty's Command to the Recorder of London. In the Same Box I send you an Answer from Sir James Lowther, by which you will observe that he insists his Militia has not been regularly disembodied and consequently do still continue on Pay. . . . . However this matter appears to me wholly military, & as the Major dismissed the Corps in Consequence of orders from the Secretary of War, it seems to me that M^{r} Ellis is the proper Person to take Cognisance of it. . . . .

1763. Jan^{y} 22nd. Cecil Jenkinson to the same. Returning a letter not preserved in this collection.

1763. Jan^{y} 29th. James Porter to the same. . . . . You are born too soon would to God you was 20 years younger to have the care of my little boy, if providence preserves him then it would matter little as to my own carcass where it went but honest conscientious men are now so scarce that where can I find them ? for mere Executors. The pay of Envoy is Small as times are at the Court [Vienna] I think it can't exceed [after] all deductions 2000*l.* what is there for the journey ? Sir Th[omas] R[obinson] had minister plenipot: pay or it was made up above 3000 & pas de trop of these matters we shall talk I'll endeavour to call on you tomorrow even^{g} tho I dine with an old Lord for old men are my portion I have livd too long adieu Dear Sir no man living can love & Esteem you more than I do.

1763. Feb^{y} 3rd. Cecil Jenkinson to the same, from South Street.—Lord Bute desires that you would select for His use some of the most scandalous of Annel's letters if they are in your possession, & send them to me, as he wants to shew them to persons who are applying for an Alleviation of His punishment.

1763. Feb^{y} 5th. Lord Halifax to the same, from Bushey Park. . . . General Conway seems very sore; and his Intentions may have been good, but he in no degree justifies himself for leaving us so much in the Dark as he did in his first Letter. If anything has been wrong he seems to lay it at the Door of Prince Ferdinand & L^{d} Granby, as he says he did nothing but by their order. He is much in the Wrong when he Attempts to Excuse his giving the Legion Britannique their Arms, because it is customary, as he says, to do so in our Service. it is, I believe, the Custom, in Cases where Part of a Corps is only reduced, as the Arms are supposed to be laid up by the Commanding officer for the use of the remaining Part of the Corps: but when the whole Corps is reduced, it has been always customary to take away the Arms, & restore them to the Ord'nance, with whom the Colonel of the Regiment

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originally indents, & this was the Case of my Regiment in the year 1745 when broke at Northampton.

The Empress of Russia in her Behaviour with Respect to the Dutchy of Courland seems to act as imperiously and cruelly with Respect to the King of Polands Family as the King of Prussia himself does in other Quarters. How Miserable is the State of that unfortunate House to suffer y^e^ same Calamities in different Places from Friend and Foe.—In my Retirement it has occasion'd some Observations on the Condition of Kings; but for the present I do not intend to carry them down to their Ministers; for I should be wond'rous Sorry to be as sick of being Secretary of State to the King of Great Britain, as I should be of being King of Poland.

1763. Feb^y^ 15th. Edward Weston to W. Money. Copy of a despatch to the latter at St. Petersburg.

1763. March 10th. Philip Stanhope to Edward Weston. . . . . having been laid up for these eight weeks past, with the Rhumatism, and deprived for the greatest part of that time, of the use of all my limbs, I am at present, though greatly recovered, utterly incapable of going to Court, and kissing his Majesty's hand, for the preferment he has most graciously been pleased to bestow upon me, I hope however next Week to be able to have that honour. . . . .

1763. March 31st. Lord Bute to Lord Halifax. . . . . I send also the Resignation of M^r^ Lind, who does it in favour of M^r^ John Home, who his Majesty had named for that office of Conservator before but a Parliamentary interest forc'd me to put Him by, this last presses, & I shall be much oblig'd to your Lordship to get the warrant sign'd as soon as you shall find convenient.

1763. April 5th. The same to the same. . . . . His Majesty is for Lord Stormonts being appointed Envoy Ext: to Vienna with pay & Credentials of Embassadour, your Lordship will I am certain enter into my reasons, & take the King's Commands upon it, to whom I shall mention this evening what I now write.

1763. April 13th. James Rivers to Edward Weston.—I am much obliged for your Letter this Afternoon, relative to Your Interview with the D. of Bedford; if His Grace's Return does not vacate Our Commission, I do not think the Tender You have made of the Seal can affect our Authority to act; If the Validity of our Commission admits of a Doubt, None but the Kings Lawyers can determine the Question; & if it shall be necessary to lay the Case before them, no time ought to be lost, for some Instruments are now at the Signet, & more may come in every day, which will not allow of Delay on account of Writs of Ellections; If there is to be a new L^d^ Privy Seal tomorrow, the regular Method would be for the D. of Bedford to receive the Seal from Us, & deliver it up to the King, but in this We have nothing to do but as We shall be bid. . . . .

1763. April 13th. The Attorney General [Hon^ble^ Charles Yorke] to Lord Halifax, from Highgate. Opinion of the former, writing in the third person, against the King's Pardon being granted to certain persons convicted of perjury, before Lord Mansfield, for having denied their attestation of M^r^ Jollyffe's Will.

1763. April 24th. Lord Halifax to Edward Weston. . . . . I am glad you did not put Lord Stormonts Appointment in the Gazette,

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but am heartily Sorry it was so Soon made. Don't you think Michell's Letter to the King of Prussia the most impudent one You Ever read? indeed Some Means or other should be taken to curb that Fellow's Insolence. . . . . I had read the North Briton before I received Your Letter, and formed the Same Opinion of it which you have done. I would by all Means have it referred to the Attorney & Solicitor generals for their Opinion.

1763. April 26th. Walter Titley to the same, from Copenhagen. Describing the writer's desire to retire from his post on the grounds of ill health. . . . . P.S. Surely You have now a parcel of the most Seditious Foul-mouthed Writers, that ever abused the Liberty of the Press.

1763. April 29th. Welbore Ellis, Secretary at War, and afterwards Lord Mendip, to the same, from the Privy Garden. Forwarding a letter to the Earl of Buckinghamshire to be enclosed with Lord Halifax's despatches to the Court of Russia.

1763. April 30th. Walter Titley to the same, from Copenhagen. . . I beg leave to set my Notion in a clearer Light. When I was first sent to Denmark, *chargé d'Affaires*, I was quartered upon Lord Glenorchy's Appointments which were thus divided between Us; His Lordship residing in England had 3*l.* a Day & I 2*l.*, but as His Lordship's usual Bills of Extraordinarys continued to be passed, I had 250*l.* a year out of that Yearly Allowance of 400*l.*, because I was at all the Ext^y Expence. Now should a Person be sent here upon the same footing I was then, I should not be unwilling to share the Appointments with Him in the manner aforesaid. . . . . I should be in no haste for any alteration, if Gout & Fever would let me alone. . . . . P.S. I should not be against giving up One Half of the Whole Appointments to purchase a *Quietus* here for the rest of my Days.—You say nothing of the Phil: Islands. However I cannot but rejoice at the success of Our brave Countrymen; thô at the same time I am very glad the Sword is Sheathed. I think We had nothing to do but to make Peace, when we had beaten Our Enemys all the World over.

1763. April 30th. Sir John Cust [the Speaker] to the same, from Downing Street.—I thought it might be necessary to keep a short Memorandum of the Message which You brought Me this day, from the Earls of Halifax & Egremont, & therefore, as soon as You left Me, I put down in writing the material things that passed between Us in relation to M^r Wilkes's Commitment to the Tower. I have inclosed it for Your perusal, that if there is any Mistake between us it may be rectify'd.

The memorandum above referred to, dated as above, and signed by the Speaker:—Edward Weston, Esq^r came to Me this day from the Earls of Halifax and Egremont, His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and acquainted Me, that full proof had been made, that M^r Wilkes, a Member of the House of Commons, was Author of a Libel called the North Briton published on Saturday April 23^rd, and that He had carried the said Libel to the Press in order to be printed; that He had refused to make any Answers touching the said Libel, & that he was committed to the Tower, the Offence being a Breach of the Peace, to which Privilege of Parliament does not extend.

M^r Weston further told Me, by Order of the Secretaries of State, that, if the Parliament had been sitting, His Majesty would have immediately acquainted the House of Commons with M^r Wilkes's Commitment;

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and Mr Weston added, that He was fully persuaded, that the King woud send a Message to that purpose on the first day of next Session, but that in the meantime He was ordered to acquaint me with what had been done.

To this I answered, that I was very sensible of His Majesty's tender Regard for the Privileges of the House of Commons, which I conceived did not extend to a Breach of the Peace; and that I hoped such a Message, as Mr Weston mentioned, woud be sent to the House, on the first day of next Session.

1763. May 1st. Edward Weston to Sir John Cust. [Draft.] After acknowledging the latter's letter of the previous day and its enclosure :— . . . I only beg to observe that what is said of the King's *Intention*, that was no part of my Message: But upon your saying to me at parting, that you hoped such a Message would be sent the first day of next Session, I answer'd that it would without [doubt] be done, or to that Effect. The Truth is that I understood it to be a Thing of Course, but had no Orders to declare it as an *Intention* of His Majesty. If you think of producing the Paper, of which you have been so good as to send me a Copy, I beg a small Alteration in that Part, & the rather, because, at the time when I had the honour to be sent to you, the Secretarys of State had not had an opportunity of seeing the King since the Commitment of Mr Wilkes to the Tower.

1763. May 1st. Sir John Cust to Edward Weston, from Downing Street.—I did not know but I might be appealed to, in relation to the Message, which You brought Me Yesterday from Lords Halifax & Egremont, & for that reason, I thought it necessary to put down in writing what I took to be the Substance of it. I am very glad I sent you a Copy of it, because I find, by the favor of Your Letter to day, that I misunderstood You, in relation to the King's Intention, of acquainting the House of Commons, the first day of next Session, with Mr Wilkes's Commitment, which mistake I will take care to rectify. I will beg the favor of You to bring the paper with You when I have the pleasure of seeing You next (which I hope will be to dinner on Wednesday) and I will alter it agreeably to what passed between Us.

1763. May 1st. Lord Halifax to Edward Weston.—Bushey; Sunday afternoon ½ past five.—I return You Thanks for Your Letter. At the Same Time I received it I had one from Ld Egremont with a curious Inventory of Mr Wilkes's Arcana. I am of opinion that Papers of Consequence were destroy'd during the Delay occasion'd by the Cowardice of our Messengers. Inclosed I send You a Note from Lord Mansfield, & desire that the Papers he wants may be immediately sent to him. I likewise Send You an anonymous Letter concerning the Seizure of Mr Wilkes. Pray let us have the Attorney & Sollicitors opinion concerning the Point in Question. I shoud be glad to see You tomorrow at Eleven, & am . . . .

(P.S.)—I am very well Satisfied with what passed between the Speaker & You.

1763. May —. Robert Blackmore *to the same?* [Undated and unaddressed].—Sir, Whereas it has been represented by Mr. Philip Carteret Webb that Mr. Wilkes had been taken and Suffered to escape, by me; I am under a necessity of begging the favour of your Honour to permit me, to give a true and faithfull account of the whole Transaction. . . . .

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On the 29th of April 1763, Mr Larpant the first clerk of the Right Honble the Earl of Halifax's Office, according to the usual custom on these occasions, borrowed my warrant, to make out another by it, which was not returned 'till the next Day, after Mr. Wilkes had been committed to the Tower.

On the 30th about one in the morning Mr. Money, and Mr. Watson called me up, in order to go and apprehend Mr. Wilkes. I told them that Mr. Larpant had not returned my warrant, and therefore found I was not authorized to act: nevertheless that I might give neither my Superiors nor equals any just Cause of Offence I went with my fellow messengers to be ready to assist them so far as circumstances would permit or require.

About 7 in the morning, as we were waiting for an opportunity of taking Mr. Wilkes, I met him in George Street, when the other Messengers happened not to be with me; here I did not take him, because I had no warrant; but lest our purposes should be defeated, I told Mr. Wilkes (after paying my respects &c) that I intended to call upon him that morning having Something of importance to communicate to him. Mr. Wilkes replyed that he was going to the temple then, but was engaged to breakfast at home, with two Gentlemen, and therefore would be back within about the Space of half an Hour, and would call upon me, at my own house on his return.

As soon as I saw Mr. Money & Mr. Watson I acquainted them with what had happened, and proposed that one of them should wait for Mr. Wilkes in De la Hay Street and the other in King Street, whilst I went home to meet him according to promise. it was also agreed whoever should take him should bring him to my house. soon after this Mr. Watson took Mr. Wilkes, and conducted him to his own (Mr, Wilke's) House contrary to my expectation and the agreement which had been made. . . . .

1763. May 21st. James Rivers to Edward Weston, from Whitehall. Directing him, by Lord Egremont's commands, to order the Agent at Harwich to direct an Extraordinary Pacquet Boat to sail with a Messenger to Helvoetsluys.

1763. June 11th. Charles Lloyd to the same, from Downing Street. Mr Grenville having acquainted me this morning that he intended to appoint me Comptroller of the Port of Cardiff, I take the earliest opportunity of delivering You for the future from the Incumbrance I have hitherto been to You. But tho' I am not from this time, to receive any further Emoluments from the Office, Mr Grenville directs me to signify to You his wish that my *Name* should continue in the Office, in order to preserve to me the Convenience of addressing his Letters. . . .

1763. June 13th. Lord Halifax to the same, from Bushey Park. . . I wonder Monsieur Alt will trouble me with what he knows is Business belonging to the Treasury. . . . As to Lord Buckingham's Letters, the first only tells us that the Chancellors Tapestry was spoilt when seized some years ago by an English Privateer, and that his Lordship thinks him a very honest Fellow.—his 2d Letter seems to have Something more important in it by notifying Assurances that there is no Treaty made between Russia & Prussia & intimating that the Empress's Alliance with England shall be the primum mobile; but this Piece of Political Comfort is a good deal destroy'd by the Account he gives of the Empress's great Desire of being on good Terms with the King of Prussia. . . . his Lordships Postscript implies Offence that he has

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not been acquainted with Lord Stormonts Nomination to Vienna, which however I think he was as soon as it became prudent for me to acquaint him with it.

Michell is a lying Scoundrel, he has long been so & I am glad he continues so, as he strengthens the ground I have taken.—Bothmar's Second Letter which You now send me is as absurd as the first, but does not make one laugh so much.---I had special Fun with the first with my friends L[d] Egremont & M[r] Grenville. I return You Webbs Copy of the Declaration against Wood, & if he is guilty of the Destruction of Smith's Work, with which he is charged, he ought to be looking out in Time for a Number of Lock Smith's.

This is the first Summer Evening we have had, and therefore I think you will rather wonder I have wrote so much than that I have not wrote more. . . .

1763. June 16th. Charles Lloyd to same, from the Treasury Chambers.—I am sorry to acquaint You that the Good News respecting my appointment to a Place is subsided.—The Gentleman who was thought Dead is alive & well. . . .

1763. July 11th. James Porter to the same, from Richmond.—I intended to call on you at Fulham yesterday but was prevented by idlers dropping in. You may depend on my exerting all my ability in favour of M[r] Herbert Harris, that I shall act as warmly & pressingly as if he was my own relation, in such light yours stand with me. On a letter I wrote the Court of Directors before the departure of the last ships they help'd a poor young man to an ensigncy. I shall now take them by Jack Boyd who is as much of the secret committee a Sulivan or Amyand. . . . (P.S.)—My little boy creeps on in the Richmond air and bids fair for a total recovery. . . .

1763. July 17th. The same to the same, from Richmond. . . . . As to M[r] Herbert Harris I have settled all his business with M[r] Amyand who will not only serve but protect him effectually. they have sent so many writers last year that this year they determind amongst themselves the directors, not to augment too enormously the number, they therefore came to a resolution that every director should name one only, this has been done some time ago and M[r] Amyand nam'd M[r] Justice Willimots eldest son. Lord Barrington applied to him since for a relation of his own . . . he will either provide for M[r] Harris the next year as writer and not engage with any other or he will immediately in the navigating way as 3[d] 4[th] or 5[th] mate according as he is found capable on passing his examination . . . he tells me the surprising applications made by the top familys for writerships this year confounded him and are incredible. . . .

1763. July 11th. Lord Halifax to the same, from Petworth. Monday Night 11 oth Clock. . . . I conclude You have read the impudent North Briton of Saturday last, if not I send it you for your Perusal; and I send with it a short Letter which I desire may be put tomorrow in the London, Whitehall, S[t] James's, and the other Evening Posts, and I desire it may likewise be inserted in the Publick Advertizer, and the Daily Gazetteer of Wednesday Morning.

[The enclosure.] Whereas a most impudent and malicious Insinuation appeared in the North Briton of Saturday last, importing that a certain Pension on the Irish Establishment has been lately granted by his Majesty, I think proper to Send You these few Lines, that the Publick may be disabused. No Such Pension has been granted, None

Such has Ever been asked, and Ever thought of but by the Author of the Falsehood, who for the Purpose of Defamation invented it, and has since presumed to offer it to the Publick as a real Fact.

1763. Aug^{t} 22nd. Dudley Cosby to the same, from Great George Street.—Monday. Noon.—I am very sorry for the Melancholly occasion which obliges me to send you this Express, but I thought you wou'd like to have the earliest intelligence of so important an event. Lord Egremont was seized yesterday Morning at ten o'clock with a fit of Apoplexy & remained insensible. My Lord received the News from M^{r} Grenville at 4 in the afternoon & I set out with him immediately. We arrived in town about five & found Lord Egremont still alive but speechless & insensible in this Condition he lay till eight & then expired. You may easily guess what a Stroke this is at the present Critical time & know better than I can tell you how much my Lord will be oppressed with Business & what need he will have of your assistance, he is now with M^{r} Grenville but has told me he will write to you if possible. In hopes of his return I shall detain the Messenger.

1763. Aug^{t} 22nd. Lord Halifax to the same, from Great George Street.—Past Twelve.—M^{r} Cosby has wrote You an Account of the Melancholly Event of Yesterday, & therefore I will add no more on y^{e} distressfull subject than that his Majesty has lost a faithfull servant, I a dear & well beloved Friend, & the World an honest & valuable Man. Your Presence here is absolutely necessary, therefore I wish you would come to us as Soon as You can; & if Miss Weston (who I hope is recover'd of her late Illness) be not strong enough to attempt the Journey, You may return into Lincolnshire & bring her Some Time hence to Town.—I have the Pleasure to acquaint You that I have given Your Memorial into his Majesty's hands, and at y^{e} Same Time said Every Thing that I thought woud ensure it's Success. I have little Doubt but that Matters will end to Your Wish, for I have the King's Leave to tell you that his Majesty received Your Memorial very graciously. My respects wait on Mrs. & Miss Weston.

1763. Aug^{t} 23rd. Walter Titley to the same, from Copenhagen. . . . You have probably by this time resumed Your Post at S^{t} James's and I hope with recruited Health and Spirits. . . . As to the Difficulty of finding a proper Coadjutor (who must be a Person actually fit to succeed in the Post & yet content to wait till it becomes vacant) it may indeed be great: but will not (I hope) prove insurmountable. M^{r} Money of whom I have heard an exceeding good Character, would have done perfectly well, but for the Objection You have mentioned . . . . give me leave particularly to recommend the Choice to Your attention; a bad One might hurt His M$^{ty's}$ Service, embroil the Two Courts & consequently make me extremely unhappy.

1763. Aug^{t} 28th. Lord Halifax to the same, from Bushey Park. Sunday 12 oth Clock. I thank You for Your Letter in which You give me an Account of M^{r} Pitts having been three Hours with the King. They seem to have been three Hours pass'd pretty unnecessarily, as I shoud think that Carte Blanche might have been given in less than three Minutes.

I likewise have had a Letter from M^{r} Cooke, whom I shoud be glad to Serve, but he and my other Friends must, I believe, for y^{e} future take the Will for the Deed.

1763. Sep^{t} 24th. The same to the same, from Bushey Park.—By the two Messengers now here I return You the four Boxes I am in

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Possession of, the first containing Count de Guerchy & Lord Rochfort's Passes which I have countersign'd, & a Letter to Mons[r] D'Eon which I have signed (by the bye I am very glad to find that that superficial pert Gentleman has got a thorough trimming from the Duke of Nivernois & y[e] Duke of Praslin.). . . .

1763. Sept. 27th. Walter Titley to the same, from Copenhagen. . . . I see that my Affair is compleatly regulated and fixed, and I repeat my warmest Thanks to You, Dear Sir, for Your kind Offices therein. . . . P.S.—I am actually preparing the Way for M[r] Cosby, Who I hope will be received here *à bras ouverts*.

1763. Sept. 29th. Lord Bute to the same.—I now venture to answer Your Letter, having perform'd my promise & given my face to Ramsays canvass; I have directed him to finish it immediately, with a Head of His Majesty that I obtain'd long ago. I sincerely rejoice with You on the King's goodness, & wish You long health, & a green old age to enjoy it.

1763. Oct. 1st. Lord Halifax to the same, from Bushey Park.—I return you Monsieur D'Eon's account of his Garantie Misfortune, and of M[r] Beaufort's Expedition to Deptford. I call him M[r] instead of Monsieur Beaufort, as he signs himself in his Declaration English John. John ought to be an honest Fellow, therefore, I will hope he knows nothing of the Silver Box.

I think a Letter shoud be wrote to Monsieur D'Eon to send me the Duke of Orlean's letter to his Majesty, for tho' he is Minister Plenipotentiary, I conclude he has no Right to present any Letters to the King, but from his Master, the King, or Queen of France.—D'Eon's Letter to the Duke of Praslin I likewise return, what will be the fate of the poor simple man, when this unhear'd of accident of losing a Treaty shall be added to the Account of his other Absurdities? . . .

1763. Oct. 22nd. The same to the same, from Bushey Park. . . . As to the Letter relative to M[r] Tisdalls being made a Privy Councillor, I have been obliged to suppress it. . . . the Secretary of State may have always been a Privy Councillor, but he has never before been Attorney-General, which M[r] Tisdall is, and being Such, He is a Servant of the Council, & cannot I apprehend with Propriety wait on himself, & at the same Time be Servant & Master. . . .

1763. Oct. 25th. Colonel J. Clavering to the same, from Bruton Street. . . . I was ordered to offer presents to General Donop and Mons[r] de Schmeerfelt, the first accepted of it, the latter refused the offer, which was 500*l*. . . . I told that Gentleman that the transaction was with the Earl of Bute, who was retired from publick business . . . but it seems he has again renewed his claim by the enclosed Postscript to M[r] Alt. . . .

1763. Nov[r] 1st. James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . I think I shall have here regular hours & quiet, dine at two somewhat more Christian like than in London, and indeed, nearer Mahometanism, to which you know I am most accustomed. I find many old acquaintance they will grow upon me. We have one that is a new one. . . . M[rs] Points, her son the young priest a very sensible young man, two inches taller than the old Bishop of Salisbury's chaplain Secretary, & I know not what, is come with the King's permission to see the old Lady who is a going to Paris with a young daughter of Lord Spencer's,

and now would wish if she could to stay at Brussells; there is with them a Sir Mordaunt Martin, who he is I know not except that she calls him nephew. . . . .

1763. Nov[r] 13th. Lord Halifax to the same, from Bushy Park.—I return You many Thanks for both Your Letters. Johnston's Examination appears to me very important as it furnishes Proof of Wilkes's Handwriting. I think you managed the Affair very ably. . . .

I am much Surprised to find that Sir Joseph Yorke has been left so much in the Dark by his Relations. I will, as you give me leave to do it, keep his Letter to show the King to-morrow, but you may be assured Nobody Else shall see it. . . .

1763. Nov[r] 15th. James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . If I trouble you at present it is only confidentially on a letter I receiv'd from our worthy friend S[r] Jos[ep]h Y[orke] he seems in pain & concern for an affair he neither knew nor could not help that is the Att[y] Gen[ls] resignation, he thinks it may affect him & his ardent wishes is to stay where he is. . . .

1763. Dec[r] 3rd. Lord Halifax to the same, from Great George Street.—I am very Sorry to find that M[r] Wood's threaten'd Subpœna has given You, and still gives you So much uneasiness. I hope it will be removed by my telling You that I have wrote to M[r] Webb & M[r] Wood giving Directions that You may not be summon'd. . . .

1763. Dec[r] 4th. The same to the same, from Bushey Park.—Sunday night 8 oth Clock.—You ought to be perfectly at Ease with Respect to your Attendance in Westminster Hall on Tuesday, for You may be assured that my Letters to M[r] Wood & Webb have put a Stop to any further Thoughts of it.

The Outrages committed Yesterday in the City are most abominable, & unsufferable and I agree with You in Opinion that all possible Spirit founded in Prudence shoud be Exerted on the Occasion. I see by one of the Papers that Some of y[e] Offenders are taken up, if true, we shall have something to go upon, if not, a Resolution of Parliament shoud, I think, be made, perhaps with an Address to the Crown to prosecute the Offenders. . . .

1763. Dec[r] 11th. The same to the same, from Bushey Park.—I take for granted that M[r] Wilkes's Friends are much disappointed by Alexander Dunn's having been proved a Madman; for if it had happened otherwise I make no doubt but many injurious Aspersions and Insinuations would have been thrown out against his Majesty's Ministers.—The Issue of Leache's Suit is no other than I expected, but y[e] L[or]d C[hief] J[ustice]'s Language was not just what I thought of, or what I think Prudence Suggested. The bare Supposition that the other Eleven Judges may differ in Opinion with him strongly implies that he is aware his own judgement is erroneous, or that he is a wiser Man than he apprehends his Bretheren may be. . . .

1763. Dec[r] 14th. Monsieur de Ference to the same, from London, in French. With compliments, and enclosing a present of 50*l.* for the Clerks of the Foreign Office.

1763. Dec[r] 15th. Monsieur Reiche to the same, in French, Begging M[r] Weston not to distribute the present to the Clerks until the writer had seen him, as its amount had been miscalculated.

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1763. Dec[r] 20th. James Rivers to the same, from Whitehall. . . . Permit me to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the birth of a grandaughter. . . .

1763. Dec.—. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . I shall endeavour to take off your delicacy as to G[eorge] A[myand's] affair. [His being created a Baronet]. I answered you slightly because I should think it will rather please the elder than displease [him]; there is time before us, however if I have it to-day, I will write to Claude [Amyand] & inclose it to you. I can tell you one truth, there is a difference in character between the two men. I found both friendly but I believe infinite difference between the rough hewn sincerity of the one, & the Court politeness of the other, it makes a contrast tho perhaps there may be affection, this between us. . . .

1763. Dec. 27th. The same to the same. . . . I send you inclosed a letter for M[r] Claude Amyand which if you do not approve of pray burn & let me know by a word. I am afraid he may blab and George may think I have discover'd what perhaps he may mean [to keep] a secret. . . . I hear S[r] J[ame]s Gray stays in England or is destin'd for some other station than Naples.

1764. Feb. 21st. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Great George Street. . . . My Lord took the King's pleasure yesterday upon M[r] Pit[t]'s request, & aquaints him by this Post that he has leave to come home in April.

1764. Feb. 25th. The same to the same, from Bushey Park. . . . The Cabinet Council which met at his Lordships on Thursday night, have agreed that an Admiral & a Captain of the Navy shall be sent to Dunkirk. Durell will be the Admiral & either Campbell or Palliser the Captain. . . . .

1764. Feb[y] 28th. The same to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . By my Lord's desire and in consequence of the Encouragement you give me, I trouble you with a Petition of a M[r] M[c]Allister, who says you are well acquainted with his Case & mentions you in it. My Lord wish[es] to know whether he really deserves more than has been done for him, & if so, what would be reasonable Reward.

1764. March 8th. The same to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . The mode of appointing the seamen destin'd for Dunkirk is a matter in which some difficulty has arisen. M[r] Grenville insists the Admiralty should appoint & pay them. Stephens says the Admiralty can do neither, but only give them leave to go, on the Kings Orders. . . . .

1764. March 7th. The same to the same, from St. James's . . . . Lord Hardwick died yesterday about 2 o'clock.

1764. March 9th. Lord Halifax to the same from St. James's. . . My nephew Major Burgoyne who sets out for Ireland on Sunday, will, by my order wait on y[e] Prime Serjeant, the Provost, Mr. Le Hunte, & M[r] Rowley, M[r] Mason & the Sollicitor General, with my Thanks for the Part they were so kind to take in the Debate.

1764. March 11th. The same to the same from Bushey Park.—I was much grieved at the Contents of Your very kind and friendly Letter, which I received Yesterday Afternoon; as it puts an End to all My

hopes of Your Continuance in My Office. Tho' You Many Months ago gave Me Notice that You intended to retire from Business at the End of the Session; yet as that Plan was formed on no other Motives but such as a declining State of Health Suggested, I was willing to flatter Myself that, before the Period You had fixed for the Execution of it, a Relief from Pain, and the Blessing of better Health might induce You to defer it at least for Another Year. . . . . and such is my Affection for you that I was willing to keep Hold of any Twig of Hope that was left me. . . . . You have my most ardent Wishes that, for the Sake of Yourself, Your Family, and all who know You (for all who do must honor and love You) You may find all the Relief You can wish Yourself in Retirement, and that Ease and Health will return when Cares & Business are at an End. . . . .

1764, March 14th. The same to the same, from S[t] James's. . . . I send You a letter which Lord Sandwich has received from M[r] Harris, & entreat You to do all You possibly can to persuade him to Vote for Lord Sandwich, who says, if he loses his Place under Sir Edward Walpole, he shall be reinstated in as good a one.

1764, April 3rd. Sir Joseph Yorke [afterwards Lord Dover] to the same, from the Hague. Asking M[r] Weston to try to procure him an exchange of his colonelcy for some other Preferment.

1764, April 6th. The same to the same, from the Hague. . . . . I really never wonder at the attempts to overreaching & Cunning in a Fr[ench] A[mbassador]. It is the ruling passion of their Court, & an Experience of 17 Years has sufficiently proved to me, the absurdity of expecting anything better; frankness Candour, & Moderation have to my Certain Knowledge no effect upon them, & after having been witness to a Solemn promise made by Louis XV. to Lord Albemarle for the evacuation of the Neutral Islands, w[ch] was not only never fulfilled but never intended, I can never treat with that Court but with the greatest reserve, s'il est permis de la dire la Canne levée. No other argu ment has weight. I hope in God we shall long hold, as we now do, the right end of the Staff. . . . . .

1764, April 17th. The same to the same, from the Hague. . . . I certainly did not mean a pecuniary advantage, that is not only against the present Rule, but ag[st] my Sentiments, & upon my honour I have no right to ask it, nay I would rather live upon my independent tho' not considerable Means than leave such a blot upon my Memory in the service. What I wish'd was an honourable Employment of 800 or 1000*l.* per ann. in lieu of what I had to resign. . . . . .

1764, April 24th. Emanuel Mathias to the same, from Hamburg. . . . . Immediately upon receipt of Your Letter I sent to enquire for Selter Water; there is indeed some to be had in the Town of last Year, but the fresh supply is only expected the beginning of next Month. . . . . it is to you, Sir, I am solely beholden for my present happy situation. . . . . .

1764, April 29th. Lord Halifax to the same. from Bushey Park. . . . . My Lord Chancellor is at the Grainge, the Duke of Bedford at Streatham, and M[r] Grenville at y[e] Bath. . . . . .

1764, May 1st. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . I was desirous that the K[ing] should know how sensible I was of the indulgence show'd me, how sensible at the same time that

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I had not any right to expect it, & that I was not vain enough to talk of myself one way or other without the intervention of my friend; as you have stated my Situation and my Wishes I am Contented to leave the whole in the breast of a gracious and indulgent Master. . . . .

1764, May 1st. Cecil Jenkinson to the same, from Parliament Street. . . . . I will mention to Lord Bute what you desire. I am convinced that His Door would not have been shut to you, if he had not been in the Country. I will lay before M[r] Grenville M[r] Hare's & M[r] Gee's Request & I will not fail to remind him on every proper opportunity of your Nephew. . . . .

1764, May 5th. Dudley Cosby to the same, from Copenhagen. . . . . I beg you will look out for some fit person whom you cou'd recommend me for a Secretary & whom I cou'd leave here under Mr. Titley's direction in case of my return. . . . .

1764, May 8th. Andrew Mitchell to the same, from Berlin. . . . A few days ago I thought myself almost certain of returning to England, but H[is] P[russian] M[ajesty] having complied with the King's request of Recalling Michel my flattering prospect has vanished at least for some time. . . . . .

1764. May 8th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. (P.S.) You were expressing an Inclination to dispose of your Place of Gazette writer, may I ask what sum you would expect for it?

1764, May 15. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . I have the Pleasure to inclose to you the answer of Lord Clive to Lord Halifax's letter in favour of M[r] William Weston which I hope will be satisfactory to you & M[rs] Weston. Lord H[x] received it with pleasure & bid me send it you with his affectionate Compliments. . . . . I have no more to say concerning the Gazette Patent, it is far out of my Reach. When I took the Liberty of asking the question, I was not aware you could sell it for any other person's life than your own. . . . . .

1764, May 19th. D[r] Richard Terrick, Bishop of Peterborough, to the same, from Clargis Street.—You will give me leave to be assur'd that I shall give you pleasure by communicating to you His Majesty's gracious Appointment to the See of London. I kiss'd hands yesterday for that distinguish'd mark of Royal Favour. . . . (P.S.) Dean Lamb succeeds me at Peterborough, D[r] Tarrant it is said removes from Carlisle to the vacant Deanery, and S[r] James Lowther secures that of Carlisle for one M[r] Wilson of that Country.

1764, May 22nd. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from S[t] James's. . . . . I believe I forgot to tell you that the K[ing] of P[russia] has consented to recall M[ich]el, but has not done it with the best grace. . . . . .

1764, May 24th. The same to the same, from S[t] James's. . . . . S[r] W[m] Johnson has concluded Preliminaries of Peace with the Senecas, the most inveterate of our Indian Enemies.

Johnston is recall'd from Minorca. Complaints about Revenues are the ostensible Reasons, but I believe S[r] R. Lyttleton's Resentment & Interest are the true ones. . . . .

1764, May 25th. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . We begin to hope that the affair of Poland may end

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without Cannon shot, tho' it hardly will without a little Prize-fighting ; Since the news of Prince Czartorinski's having been chose Marshal of the Diet, the accounts from Dantzick represent Poniatowski's party as gaining ground every day . . . . . The great Error which has always struck me in all Englishmen's reasoning about the Continent, is that they confound the Interest of their Country in the General System with the particular Mode of Expence which is follow'd, and the Sending a Body of National Troops abroad at an Expence which is insupportable, but which we ourselves are the cause of; I am sure however that with[t] we do preserve a certain influence upon the Continent, we cannot maintain the Peace we always fight for & purchase. . . . . .

1764, May 26th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . Lord Drogheda is appointed principal Sec[y] to the L[d] Lieut. in the room of M[r] Hamilton !

1764, May 31st. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I believe tis not yet settled at Paris who is to be the ruling ——. But M. D'Eon told a group of foreign Ministers in the Park, he was well assured it was to be Mad[le] de G——y. . . . . .

1764, June 15th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . I have a letter from friend Cosby who is well at Köbenhagen old Titley fixes there for life a wise man—Cosby is happy with him—what more—nothing lately from S[r] Joseph [Yorke]—all are quiet at home—Mr. Gr[enville] has acquir'd immortal honour with all partys—the only able man—this is the language I hear—let me hear from you how is your good parson once more [my] wifes [and] my complime[ts] &[ca] to all.

You know if God spares my little boy & girl to me I must be at over. Popery weighs heaviest on me here—a bad ingredient —were I shall fix is the point if I can as minist[r] plenip. at home. I am beating about for a bit of land & a small house provisionally but the stocks with every prospect of quiet & peace permanent will not rise, the sum total is the Weight. . . . . (P.S.) I am indebted for some trouble [and for] paying [for] my Knighthood to M[r] Larpent shall I send some lace or money ?

1764, June 21st. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . Mons[r] Guerchy has met with two new Causes of Complaint in Point of Privileges, which I suppose we shall soon receive in form. Mons[r] d'Eon met his Secretary in the Street, & told him he was the greatest Faquin, Jean foutre &c. &c. in the world. And his Ecuyer who married Madam[lle] Gambarini has had the Peace sworn against him by his Mother in Law, whereupon a Justice has granted a Warrant for taking him up. . . . . .

1764, June 22nd. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . The duc de Choiseul never mentions us with[t] an effort in his Countenance & fist, & an Exclamation of *ah ces Gens la !* so that under his Grace's administration I do not expect much favor or Complaisance, much less any Justice or impartiality ; our good fortune is that their Finances cannot recover yet, & if they shew their Teeth too soon, they will find themselves unable to bite. . . . .

1764, June 26th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I forget whether I acquainted you with the troublesome accident which has lately happened at M. Guerchy's. His Ecuyer

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married Miss Gambarini whose Fortune is a Collection of Pictures. Her mother swore the Peace against the Ecuyer for that he intended to set fire to the House, whereupon Justice Kynaston granted his Warr[t] which was attempted to be executed in Guerchy's Basse Cour, but the Servants overpower'd the Constables, and, by their Masters Order locked them up in the Cellar. Guerchy made a furious Complaint of Breach of Privilege. The Attorney General was clear he had no Privilege in such a case. But Lord Mansfield knew that no Case of Ambassador's Privilege is clear, & advised an accommodation. . . . .

There is a most furious North Britain of last Saturday on the Subject of Logwood. If I can get one, I will inclose it. It talks of the perfidious & inhuman House of Bourbon. Asks why the Spanish Ambass[r] is not either in prison or sent out of the Kingdom? Why is not a fleet sent to take Portobello immediately, &c. &c. The Attorney G. is desired to give his Opinion whether it may not be prosecuted as a Libel by Information.

1764. June 28th. The same to the same, for Great George Street. . . . . We are waiting with great impatience for the Attorney Gs. report upon the Affair of the Ecuyer, and are still uncertain whether it can be accomodated or not. The other Affair of D'Eon's abusing the Secretary is not as yet likely to be taken any notice of.

1764. June 29th, the same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I think we have got rid of the troublesome Affair of Guerchy and the Constables. The Great Men of the Law have at last agreed that, altho' Guerchy may be unjustifiable in tearing the Warrant & confining the Constables, they certainly were guilty of a Breach of Privilege in attempting to arrest the Ecuyer within the Ambassador's Walls. . . . . .

1764. June 29th. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . I suppose you know by this time the truth of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Story, he has not gone off as was reported, but the States of his Country have applied for Guardians for him, the Courts of Vienna & Berlin of Course disagree in the Method of proceeding, but the States incline most to the latter as being Protestants, & because the Succession Must go into the Line of the Younger Brother Prince Eugene, whose children are Protestants. I was diverted with the Duke's answer [to] the Remonstrances of H[is] P[russian] M[ajesty] —That he had been educated at Berlin, & inbibed Prussian Maxims of Government, which he had follow'd for which reason he could not help wondring that the K[ing] of Pr[ussia] could find fault with his Conduct. . . . . .

1764. July 6th. Edward Sedgwick to the same. . . . . Lord H[ertfor]d is very apt to stand still the moment you leave off spurring. If however Clamour sh[d] arise on the subject of the Canada Bills, it will always appear that there has been no Neglect of this Object in the Sec[y] of State whatever there may have been in the Ambassador.

(P.S.) M[r] Reynolds has I am told finish'd your Picture of Lord Halifax.

1764. July 10th. The same to the same. . . . D'Eon was found guilty yesterday of writing a Libel against Guerchy &c., but as Term ends tomorrow he will not receive sentence till next. Lord M[ansfiel]d

they say threw out some strong things concerning the Privileges of Ambassadors with an eye, you may suppose, to the Story of the Ecuyer, concerning which we are still uncertain whether the Court of F[rance] accepts the satisfaction which has been given.

1764. July 10th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . Sr John Cust passed here we talked much of you he has seen foreign countries beyond seas a little late. Took a dinner went to Antwerp so to Spa where he is . . . . . Dr Cust who preceded Sr John likes Miss W: will marry when he returns is a genteel man brought out port wine & a Cheshire cheese I believe some bread tin tea spoons &ca, fear of wanting on the road a provident man —was advis'd to it—speaks good english—not a word of any other language—eats ravenously sleeps well—hopes to recover appetite rest, &ca, at Spa one Mr Blencowe a Clergyman the same symptoms and Mr Jones a lawer all three in Company—Jones found the Cheese &ca, cost more than it was worth for carriage particularly the port wine nous avons des drolles de voyageurs.

(P.S.) I forgot to tell you that Ld Halifax has wrote me a most obliging letter and pitched on me to desire his nephew Mr. Osborne may be with me, he is heartily welcome but I live in a Scene of mere idleness & little good company none to compare to yrs.

1764. July 12th. Edward Sedgwick to the same. . . . . M. Guerchy has received the Answer of his Court upon the affair of the Ecuyer. They alloy him to be content with the satisfaction he has receiv'd, but insist on the Privileges of Ambassadors being ascertain'd by an Act of Parlt next Session. . . . . .

1764. July 13th. The same to the same.—I will take care to execute your Orders about the Picture as soon as possible. At present I understand Mr Reynolds is in the Country, and it will be impossible, I presume, to get the picture out of his House till he returns.

Mr Hamilton is appointed to Naples in the room of Sr James Gray, but not with so high Character or Pay. . . . . .

A letter from Lord Rochford today assures Us that the Alliance between Spain France & Austria, which has been so much talk'd of, is not concluded, & that there will be great difficulty in persuading the House of Bourbon to admit Austria into the Family Compact, because at present tis an Affaire de Coeur, if Austria was admitted twould be Affaire de Politique.

1764. July 17th. The same to the same. . . . . I call'd today at Reynolds's & find that your Picture is not yet quite finish'd. As soon as it is I will obey the Instructions you gave me. . . . . (P.S.) Poor Cosby is gone Mad.—He has written to both Secries to say that Expences & Arrears have so thoroughly distress'd him, that he cannot go on, & must desire to come home immediately. Both Secries agree that That would be Ruin in every respect, and therefore his Request will be suppress'd.

1764. July 20th. The same to the same. . . . . The Triple Alliance is certainly put off, but, I believe, not the less agreed on. The signing it would have alarmed all Europe, and the Parties perceiv'd that the End might be well answer'd by letting it lie by, till the favorable moment should call for it. . . . . .

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1764. July 24th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I do not know exactly the present value of a french Livre but I reckon it at 10 pence sterl.

1764. July 24th. James Rivers to the same, from Whitehall.—I should not have defer'd, for one post, acknowledging the favor of Your Letter, had I not gone out of Town for a Night or Two. I have long been sensible of M^r^ Money's Merit, and Nothing could have been a stronger Confirmation of my Opinion than Your Testimony of it, or have sooner induced me to have used my poor Endeavours for his Service; but the Object, He points at, has been long arranged, in favor of a Mr. Macartney who is to relieve Lord Buckingham, whenever the time comes for his Leaving Russia, and I am sorry to add that I do not foresee Any other Opening likely to happen, of which Mr Money can have any Prospect to avail Himself. . . . . .

1764. July 24th. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . My Brother thank God is in a fair way of Recovery, which is a great Comfort to me. He is a worthy, virtuous, & learned Man, and it is a loss to his Country that he had not been a Younger Brother, & forced to push himself, or that his friends had not forced him into Publick Life long since; I could amuse you with many family stories, wherein you would be surprised to see the Modesty of my late good Father with regard to his own family, & the lukewarmness of those he supported when our advantage & interest was in question. . . . . .

1764. Aug^t^ 9th. D^r^ Fountayne, Dean of York, to his brother-in-law Edward Weston. . . . . There is no time fixed for payment of y^e^ Legacies but I propose to pay M^rs^ Chester before we part. I have paid all y^e^ Serv^ts^ & shall pay you when we meet at Melton.

Sir Tho^s^ Gooch came on Saturday with his son, & Daughter & housekeeper &c., he talks of staying a Month. I turned over y^e^ housekeeping to him Yesterday.

You shall have a Copy of y^e^ Will when we meet you know I believe all y^e^ particulars of it.

On Wednesday I go to Hunsden with M^rs^ Chester. I hope to stay there but 5 or 6 days to pack up & sell off my goods there, & then to go to Melton. She then goes for a Month to M^r^ Vachels, then returns to Town to send off her goods to Windsor, where she intends to fix in y^e^ Bp. of Salisbury's house. I was with her to see it on Monday, there is room enough for her Family & very pleasant. I hope she will be very happyly settled, her Bro will I believe will go into y^e^ house at Hunsden when he comes over with his Family next Month till he can meet with a place for them to his mind.

[Dean Fountayne was executor to M^rs^ Sherlock, widow of the Bishop of London, and writes from her house in Hill Street.]

1764. Aug^t^ 10th. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . In the evening between the 16 & 17 of last Month, the Lieutenant who was to relieve the Guard of the Castle, where the dethroned Emperor Iwan is detained, (which is at Sluselbourg, within a small distance of Petersbourg) attempted to get possession of his Person, & according to our accounts lost his life in the attempt . . . . an Estafette dispatch'd to the Russian Minister here on the 24th ult. informs him that the Empress was not yet return'd, but had named a General whose Name is Weymar to enquire into the affair, in order to

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find out whether he had any Accomplices. This Letter which is from M. Panin Governor of the Grand Duke, & who is principally charged with the administration during the Czarina's absence says that the Officer had forged an order from the Empress, which was discovered by two old officers who have the Guard of the Captive Prince . . . . it is to be remarked that Iwan is not named, but *the Prisoner* is made mention of as *un Inconnu que l'egarement de son esprit, et des raisons d'etat ont fait confiner dans ce Chateau.*—After that attempt we shall probably hear of many others, either against the Young Prince himself, or against those who were come into his place, and whilst the Lady is Zealous to put a Crown upon the head of another, her own totters upon her head; we expect with impatience further particulars of this affair, which may have extraordinary Consequences, you have heard without doubt of the rumours w^ch^ have gone abroad of the Czarina's intention to marry Poniatowski & to abdicate her Throne in favor of her Son, I own I should not be surprised at such an Idea coming into her head, but I believe it difficult to execute. . . . . .

1764. Aug. 11th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Bushey Park. . . . . Lord Hertford, who you will see, persists in misunderstanding the Point, & disobeying Orders, concerning the French Arrets relative to the Canada Bills. There have been five of those Arrets; the three first of them declared that whatever Canada Paper was not register'd at Paris within the Times thereby prefix'd should be null & void. The fourth declared what parts of the Paper so registered should be paid, and the fifth appointed the Mode of Payment. H[is] Ex^y^ has been repeatedly told in the plainest words, that Our Objection goes to every one of these Arrets & to the whole of this Proceeding: But he has nevertheless supposed that the only thing to be dreaded or objected to was that the Operation of the three first Arrets, if extended to the claims of His Majesty's Subjects, would exclude them the temporary benefit of the two last, which we consider as a Robbery not as a Payment. And he now rejoices in having receiv'd a Letter from the D. of Choiseul which has banish'd his fears, and declared that all the Canadian debts due to the K's Subjects shall be decided on by that very arrangement which his Exc^y^ was directed to protest against as totally inadmissible. Instead of a Protest or even a firm demand of the execution of the Treaty, you will see a flimsy palty Memorial weak as water in every part and in some injurious to our Cause, asking a new Liquidation as far as the K's Subjects are interested. I presume we can do nothing till we see the Answer return'd to that Mem^l^. But what shall we do after, if it is, as it may be expected, unfavorable? Will it signify to explain to him who will not understand, or to give Orders to one who will not obey? Or how shall we get him to pull up an Affair, in which he has done so much Mischief, when there is no getting him to put a grain of Strength or Spirit in any thing he writes? I beg the favour of your Opinion what will be proper to be done in case of such an Answer as I expect; and if you shall think with Lord Halifax that we must send him a Memorial ready drawn (which would probably have this good Effect that it would make him ask to be recall'd) pray give me your thoughts upon the Heads, manner & Style of it. . . . . .

1764. Aug^t^ 14th. The same to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . We have today a shocking Acc^t^ from L^d^ B[uckingha]m, that a Lieu^t^ on Guard upon Prince Iwan, attempted a Revolution in his Favour, and being very near overpowering the Guard in his

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Appartment, the latter declared it to be their Orders, when they could no longer secure him, to put him to death, & they murder'd him accordingly.

1764. Aug[t] 17th. Andrew Mitchell to the same, from Berlin.—I have just received the King's Permission to go to Spa, and thence to England. . . . . M[r] Burnet my secretary remains here during my Absence. . . . . I shall pass some weeks at Spa, if any thing occurs that you [think] proper for me to know, direct to me under our friend S[ir] J[ames] Porter's Cover at Bruxelles.

1764, Sept. 7th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . Sir John Cust wrote to me, I answered him, made your compliments, told him of M[r] Charles Weston's preferment, and that I supposed the only desideratum remaining was a good marriage for one of the handsomest & most virtuous young Ladys in England, &c., he is gone to Holland from Spa to see the room the States assemble in, he was pleased with that he saw here, returns to Spa & takes this in his way home, he pickd up the gout & health with it, he can stand another session. I told you I had M[r] Osborne L[d] Halifax proposed him a Secret[y] or under or what I would, he is intelligent but an Education that wants trimming he brought over a Valet de Chambre has him at near 50*l.* per ann. when he wants none or can have one here for 20*l.*, never was us'd to discipline, and never will from me, all ease & delicacy—they are not convenient in a family, but I could not refuse L[d] H. for whom I would not do anything pity he is not in a more active station he is expeditious in what he does but without he slips into fortune at once will never do to serve under others—he should be in France or Spain—he wants to be an officer & demande ses aises plus qu'une dame—else sober well disposd. . . . .

1764, Sept. 11th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Bushey Park. . . . . As to Canada Paper . . . . . We shall see what the Cabinet will think proper to direct, but I fear they will not hit upon any means of obtaining justice . . . . . Algiers I hope will be consider'd this week. But Country Villas, partridge shooting &c. &c. take up so much time and so greatly increase some people's indolence & aversion to attend to any thing, that I am almost out of Hope & Patience . . . . .

1764, Sept. 11th. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . , Russia since the Tragedy of Slusselbourg has furnish'd no further anecdotes, We were promised Manifestos, trials, Examinations, & all kinds of satisfaction, but the Story is not yet made out satisfactorily, so we must live upon the old horrible one, tho' I hear Mr. Gross denies lustily even the death of Iwan. In the mean While the Glory of my friend Poniatowski seems beyond dispute, for tho' we have hitherto no account of his being Crown'd, we have no reason to Suspect that any Competitor will appear in the Field to dispute the Diadem with him . . . . . An article I read this day in the English Papers gave me great concern, I mean the death of L[d] Halifax's daughter Lady Fanny . . . .

1764, Sept. 13th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I inclose Copies of Guerchy's Letter & Crawfurd's Answer on the Belleisle Affair. . . . . I see no reason for being either expeditious or Civil towards France while Justice is not to be obtain'd from her in any great point, and when she does it imperfectly in a matter of inferior consequence, it is mixt with a degree of Impertinence which

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almost amounts to a second Affront, as you shall see by the Answer upon Turks Island, as soon as I can get a Copy of it, at present the clerks are harrass'd. *We* are however so happy in that Answer and so taken up with our private Amusements, that we are in no haste at all to answer L[d] H[ertfor]d.—The Cabinet is not to meet for that purpose till this day sennight. How many disagreeable Constructions may France put upon so long a Silence! . . . . .

1764, Sept 18th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . on fryday last my Lord saw Mr. Plumer in order to put the Portugal affairs in train upon your Plan. The Gentleman was pleased to make difficulties about doing what he said has been done over and over again to no purpose, & behaved in a way that would have provoked a P[itt] and many another Secry of S. to have turn'd (not to say kick'd) him out of his closet. To oblige L[d] H[x] however he undertook the job . . . . . .

1764, Sept. 20th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . L[d] H[alifa]x is clear that L'Estaing was authoriz'd to make the attempt, [at Turks Island], and that his Court only only gives it up now, because they see we wont bear it . . . . .

1764, Sept. 21st. Sir Joseph Yorke to Stanislaus II. King of Poland, from the Hague.—(Copy.) Sire: Voir le Diademe sur la Tête d'une Personne, qui nous a honoré de son Estime et de son Amitié, est une Satisfaction, dont on ne doit gueres se flatter dans la Vie; mais de la voir accordé au Merite de cet Ami, par la voix libre d'un grand Empire, est tout ce qué peut le plus flatter le Cœur Sensible d'un honnête homme. Voila Sire la Situation ou je me trouve vis-a-vis de V. M . . . . . Daignéz, Sire, agreer dans cette Occasion unique les Voeux de toute ma famile avec les sentimens, du profond Respect, et de la haute Veneration, avec lesquels je serai toute ma Vie, Sire, de V. M. Le plus humble, le plus Soumis, et s'il m'etoit permis d'ajouter le plus Affectionné Serviteur.

1764, Oct[r] 6th. King Stanilaus II. to Sir Joseph Yorke, from Warsaw. (Copy.)—De tout ce que Vous me dites, Mon cher Chevalier, dans votre Lettre de Sept[r] rien ne me flatte autant que l'Assurance avec laquelle Vous comptés sur les Sentimens tendres et inviolables que je conserverai toute ma Vie pour mes Anciens Amis . . . . . il y a longtemps que *Perserverance* fait ma devise, et il faudra bien y ajouter le *festina lente*. Adieu encore une fois, et pour le Coup tout de bon. Certainem[t] personne, ne vous cherit, ni ne vous honore plus sincerement que *Stanislaus Auguste Roy*.

1764, Oct. 19th. Sir Joseph Yorke to Edward Weston, from the Hague. . . . . I am much obliged to you for your compliments upon the Elevation of my friend Count Poniatowski, from whom I have had a very amiable & friendly letter since the Election to the Polish Throne. . . . . .

1764, Oct. 19th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . S[r] John Cust pass'd here and family all well staid but a night, the Duke of Devonshires corps[e] pass'd on with passport, air and exercise did S[r] John's business the water's finish'd the Duke he had some part a small one of the brain of a more fluid or more solid nature than the other I dont know well which, had no sutors in the scull, he might have liv'd sometime longer if it had not been for Spa . . . . . you will know by this time that Iwans death has been acknowledg'd by authority . . . . .

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the poor boy fell a strange victim his personal failings is a bad apology. We are vegetatives formed by education who found him so ill ? what is become of the father and the two other children for there are two, brought up under other names near Archangel in the Archbishops hands they know not their own origin Poniatowski is King the first peaceable election ever known in that kingdom, even John Sobieski had difficulties we must see what will follow . . . . . L[d] Shelburn pass'd here in his way to Paris. Paris is full chock full . . . . .

1764. Oct. 20th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from St. James's. . . . . The Attorney General reported that the N° Briton, N° 103, is a Libel, and that the Author Printer &c. might be prosecuted by Indictment or Information. Doubts however arose upon the Expediency of prosecuting at this time, and nothing has yet been done in it . . . . . Two letters have lately appear'd in the St. James's Chronicles, the one sign'd Civicus & the other X, which have given much offence, and they are now under the Attorney Gen[ls] consideration.

1764, Oct. 22nd. Colonel James Adolphus Oughton to M[r] Adair from Nuneham. . . . . I am heartily sorry that you have had so much trouble about this worthless fellow Hawke; but hope your friend will be satisfy'd with his having his Discharge, in case of the Regiment's goeing abroad; and in the mean time, no Orders shall be given for takeing him up—I had three fellows deserted this week. . . . .

1764, Oct. 23rd. Edward Sedgwick to Edward Weston, from Bushy Park. . . . . Having got the Papers translated which passed between Jamineau & the Neapolitan Ministers on the Death of S[r] Nath[aniel] Thorold, I think his Representation of their conduct by no means a fair one. They do not refuse to perform the 34 Art : of the Treaty of 1667, but think the Case of S[r] Nath : (who died possess'd of half of the Island of Caprea, which he had purchased) not such an one as that Art : was meant to provide for. Accordingly they say "that H[is] Sic[ilian] Maj[esty] considering that this Affair is not relative to Commerce, but to Inheritance, which belongs to the G. C. of the Vic (Great Chamber of the Vice Royalty, I suppose) has ordered that this Tribunal shall immediately cause that with the greatest diligence & exactitude, the requested Inventory be taken, the whole property secured & make ther Report to his Majesty." On this as on many former Occasions they do the thing you ask, tacitly but never openly denying the Validity of the Treaty of 1667, a point which they mean as we know by many proofs, to avoid the Discussion of at least at present. . . . . .

1764, Oct 13th. Sir George Baker, M.D., to the same, from Jermyn Street. . . . . The Minority has rec'd another wound by the death of the D[uke] of D[evonshire]. He has left 30,000*l.* to his Daughter, & 4,000*l.* p[r] ann to his two younger Sons: And he has left 5,000*l.* to Mr. Conway.

Accounts from Worplesdon inform us, that the P[rovost] of Eton has had no return of pain these last 5 weeks. Therefore perhaps he may perhaps languish on for years, but I fear it will be vita vix vitalis. M[rs] Wollaston had the same disorder 20 years.

The D[uke] of C[umberlan]d has been very ill of St. Anthony's fire, which has produced more than one abscess, & has made more than one painful operation necessary. People had got their mourning in great forwardness; & probably they may find occasion for it ere it be long. Tis not likely that such a body should keep long out of the grave.

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I expect the Speaker every day. He left Spa ten days ago; but the wind has been in his teeth; and it has been high enough to frighten Ladies.

. . . . . The size of my house induces me to think of a Companion more particularly than I have hitherto done. I am sure of your approbation as to my pious intention. As to the event, that I leave to Providence.

—Illi

Notum qui Pueri, qualisque futura Uxor.

However all this is, at present, undecided & uncertain. . . . .

1764. Oct. 27th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Bushy Park. . . . . My Lord [Halifax] entirely approves your Idea of checking the Insolence of [the] N[orth] B[riton] &c. and the Mode which you suggest of doing it: And I am persuaded his Ldsp will follow it, but he waits at present for the Att[y] G[eneral]'s report on Civicus & X . . . I enclose a letter from Col. Oughton to M[r] Adair. . . . . He says that before the three desertions mention'd in this Letter there were 17 others, and that the giving a discharge to a deserter, at such a time, would be such an Encouragement to desertion as he cannot answer. . . he thinks the utmost he can venture to do, is to abstain from all Endeavours to apprehend Hawke, and to give him a discharge when the Regiment goes abroad (which it is expected it will do) in the Spring. I heartily wish I could obtain a more speedy & compleat Accomplishment of your Request.

1764. Oct. 30th. The same to the same, from Bushy Park. . . . I saw Reynolds a few weeks ago & pointed out certain Objections which struck me, as well in the Face as the Figure of your Picture of Lord Halifax. And he admitted them so far as to say he would desire another half hours sitting which he has not been able to obtain. But I will remind the Sitter and the Painter whenever a good Opportunity offers. . . . .

1764. Nov[r] 1st. The same to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . It is said that D'Eon is preparing to run away, to avoid the Sentence which he is to expect from the Court of K's Bench in the four first days of the Term which begins the 6[th]—But I have no notion that he will expose his Liberty & Life, as he must do by running to any other Country, to avoid what in comparison can be but a flea bite. . . . .

1764. Nov. 6th. The same to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . My Lord [Halifax] desires his kindest Compliments to you and bids me assure you that he will give Reynolds the first half hour he can spare. I will get him to fix it with Reynolds as soon as possible, & do everything that can depend on me towards getting the Picture into Park Place where I trust I shall have the Pleasure of seeing you in about two Months. . . . .

1764. Nov[r] 6th. Dudley Cosby to the same, from Copenhagen. . . Your Idea of the life we lead entertained me extremely; ever since the Court removed to Fredensburg, a Palace 25 miles off, there has literally been not half the Society or Amusements here you have at Somerby. Once a fortnight we go the 25 miles & back again after having paid our Court to His Danish Majesty & dined at a table kept at Court for

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that purpose, once a week we have our Conferences with the Minister for foreign Affairs & the rest of ones time one is at full Liberty to indulge ones meditations, for as for a sensible conversible society, there is no such thing, and I find the advantage of avoiding what little private Company there is, for everyone of the midling sort are delighted to be able to distort a Strangers discourse into something improper to bring him into a scrape, of which I see daily examples among my Brethren of the Corps Dip: at the same time sailing on quietly myself without meeting with the least rub. People are now returning to Town and the Court will arrive in about a fortnight. Then will begin what is called pleasure, twice a week Court in the forenoon and dining at a long Table of about 50 Covers twice a week appartim[s] chez S. M. la Reine & two or three times a week dinners at private houses of 50 or 60 Covers with Cards, Suppers as numerous as the Dinners & Cards again these dinners and suppers are really sumptuous & elegant, tho' rather too abundant in victuals, & they serve them, not in the filthy manner you see gaudy entertainments in France, but with a neatness & decorum that comes very near the Tables of our english Noblemen, all these entertainments pass away with a ceremonious reservedness that never wears off, you hardly know relationship or connexion by seeing People together without farther information & M[r] Titley who has been here these 36 years does not seem to be a whit more intimate with one than another so that I may well content myself with the share of general well being I am so fortunate as to have. Adieu my D[r] Sir the post is going out.

1764, Nov. 9th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels.— . . . My wife's sister an infirm young woman who could not stay alone in Turkey without friend or relation was to have return'd from thence to be here next summer, but finding a good opportunity she is departed from Constantinople to come by the way of France she is arriv'd in her way at Smyrna. . . . . My friend & much yours Mitchell is here, sometime, & I shall keep him as long as I can to recover, he told me long before your letter that if you was not in London he would run down into Lincolnshire he loves you & knows your friendship and I love him for it . . . . An odd event of the King of the Romans he had a meeting at Toplitz with the Princess Cundegonda of Saxony did not like the name or the face or the hair for she is red and is now gone to Straubing to have a peep at the Bavarian not handsome neither. . . . . The Russians are angry on a comment publish'd in the chronicle or a paraphrase of that Courts declaration on the death of Iwan, reports are spread that Prince Anthony Ulrick the father is dead, not certain, also that the Empress is for fixing a Succession in favour of the unfortunate family . . . . when I pass'd through Poland I met a confidant of the late King's & of that Court one Camarowski I had known as sent from them or him at Constantinople, he told me then confidentially that the late King, Bruhl and his friends were working to abolish the lib[e]rum veto and to determine by a majority. Desperate as that King's affairs were they hoped to succeed. I represented the impossibility . . . . I rather think any King who will risk it risks his throne and I should think this one too wise to set about it, and his frontier neighbours not such fools as to suffer it. . . . the Kingdom is potent immensely populous and with discipline might make all the continent tremble, it would raise an enormous power, & the moment it happens the whole system of Europe has or must take, another extraordinary form. S[r] J[s] Lowther has passed through here & brings us the news of Churchills death at Boulogne, he went thither

with one Mr Coates to visit Wilkes who is return'd to Paris, who will sing away at present the heroes & deeds of heroes. . . .

1764, Nov. 10th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Bushy Park. . . . . Potter return'd yesterday from Madrid . . . . . you will probably be surprized to hear that many Regiments and a considerable Artillery are marching to the Frontiers of Portugal, and immense Magazines are forming in the adjacent Provinces. What all this may end in God above knows. . . . .

1764, Novr 20th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . M. D'Eon who was to have receiv'd his sentence on fryday last did not think proper to appear; but chose rather to take post in the neighbourhood of Whitehall, in the Verge of the Court, well advised, I suppose, that the common Capias would not venture to violate that Privilege. It has happened just so, & it is now a question to the Attorney G[eneral] whether the House so situate or any other House may lawfully be broken open, in order to apprehend him. You will readily conceive that in the mean time Guerchy & his Court are ready to go mad at this unexpected Defeat of what they have so long & impatiently expected. . . . .

1764, Nov. 22nd. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . The House when D'Eon was said to have taken refuge has been search'd, but he was not found. Gu: says they have purposely let him escape, and I cannot deny but there are appearances that are very unfavourable either to Mr. *A* or Mr. *W* or both.

(P.S.) The Atty G[eneral] has reported that the Letters signed Civicus & X (sometime ago in the Papers) cannot be prosecuted with effect.

1764, Novr 27th. The same to the same.—It is not in my Power to explain the Mystery about d'Eon. Mystery there certainly is, & I do not meet with any body that understands it at all. Capias was issued, as I conceive, by the Court of King's Bench, for not appearing, which is Contempt. What the Attorney or Mr. W had to do with the execution of that Writ I know not; but since it was the fashion of that day to believe they had, Orders were given to the latter particularly to do his utmost; but D'Eon nevertheless is still at large, & has been seen, they say, in the streets.

. . . . I remain in the utmost distress and Difficulty with respect to the Answer on the subject of the Canada bills. I am thoroughly convinced by your Arguments, and entirely espouse your Doctrine. But my Lord [Halifax] agrees with Ld M[ansfield] as to sole & exclusive Liquidation, and we are accordingly to proceed on that Plan, which if it should succeed, would, as I conceive, but leave us just where we are at this moment . . . . But to give up all Objection to the particular parts of the Plan of Answer proposed by Ld M., the executing it requires much more Knowledge & Ability than I can pretend to. I have therefore suggested the employing Dr. Campbell, as a learn'd & a very able Man, Mr Stanhope proposed Leonidas Glover, as an able man and a Merchant too. But my Lord has so much objection to employing Strangers to Office (which I own I am averse to also, if it be possible to avoid it) that I see no way left but my own Endeavours at what I am sure I can never accomplish. It is upon a Point too which will be publick enough ere long, and the Disgrace I shall do my Master & myself will be spread over Europe & America. I am in Agonies when I think on it!

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1764. Nov. 29th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . I must have express'd myself very ill if I mention'd D'Eon's escape from Whitehall as an Escape from Custody; he had taken Refuge there but was never under Restraint; his Asylum was search'd by the Sheriffs people, but they found him not. And Mr. Ph[elps] says he has almost positive Proof that the people employ'd to take him were corrupted. . . . .

1764. Dec^{r} 1st. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . I have, with much difficulty, got about half way thro' the Draught of a Memorial on the Subject of the Canada bills, and I hope tomorrow to finish it. It will be however a miserable Paper, unless (which is hardly to be expected) L^{d} M[ansfield] should be kind enough to amend it. . . . . .

I know nothing more about the house in this neighbourhood, than what you have seen in the Papers. D'Eon is not taken, that is certain. And the common report is that He & De Vergy (a name which you will recollect) are concerting means to get a Bill of Indictment found against G[uerchy] for an attempt to get D'Eon assassinated.

My Brother S[tanhope] upon a Conversation with the Advocate Gen^{l} finds it unnecessary to send him any historical deduction concerning the Treaty of 1667 or the Succession of the Crown to the Two Sicilies. The Ad[vocate] says he knows all that & only wishes to have Extracts or Copies of such Letters as shew the Reasons upon which the Neapolitan Ministers have thought proper to deny the Obligation of that Treaty.

1764. Dec^{r} 4th. The same to the same, from Great George Street. . . . . I have the Comfort to have acquitted myself of the Dra^{t}. of Memorial on the Canada bills (for tis to be sent to L^{d} H[ertford] ready cut and dried) to the Satisfaction of my Master. Tis now gone to L^{d} M[ansfield] that we may know how far tis conformable to that Opinion upon which it is founded.

1764. Dec. 6th. Lovel Stanhope to the same, from St. James's.—Was my Brother in Town I am sure he would desire me to return You his Thanks for your Civility in giving him the preference of your House in Park Place. . . . . in the Time of my ever to be regretted Friend M^{r} Cha^{s} Stanhope, I should certainly have [had] it at any price, if I was so happy to have a Family to inhabit it, but it is much too large for a single man like me tho' I had it for nothing.

. . . . . My Brother Sedgwick laments you every Day, but with much less Reason than I should, even tho' I had been so happy to have worked with you, as he did, before you left us. I comfort myself however, sometimes with the Reflection that, tho' I never knew but one *Weston* I have known a great many undersecretaries. . . . . .

P.S. If you was famous for writing a fine Hand, I sh^{d} make appologies & hope to be forgiven for not writing this over again.

1764. Dec^{r} 8th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard.—I have already acquainted you that my draught of a Mem^{l} on the Subject of the Canada bills was sent to L^{d} M[ansfield] and that we were expecting with impatience his Opinion upon it. Yesterday morning he sent word that he desired me to see him that Evening and I had accordingly the honour to attend him. He prefaced upon many other points by way of common Conversation, in which however he took occasion to give a serious Caution against placing too much Confidence in the Reports of the Advocate G. who as he shew'd me, had made two

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or three palpable Blunders in his late Report upon the Case of the Santiss[a] Trinidad. He commended however the discretion of the Latter to Massar[en]o which, tho' founded on it, had avoided the most considerable blunders. This exordium was to introduce, imperceptibly almost, a disapprobation of the whole draught submitted to his perusal he was too polite to tell me he disapproved it, but he show'd me he did, by dictating to me an entire Memorial, which, I own, appears to me to be excessively able & masterly. As soon as I possibly can I will send you the orig[l] draught of it, in the mean time I will only say that he has treated the Subject upon great Principles; and general Propositions, by which he shews that Fr[ance] has done nothing yet which carries even the Appearance of an Endeavour to perform the Engagement which she is under, by both the Ties which I had already mention'd, & he has convinced me that it is therefore idle & useless to enter into the discussion of the practical facts asserted by the Fr[ench] Memorial, which would be treating them as if they were to the purpose, & would therefore prejudice our Cause. . . . . .

This difficult business has at length, I thank God, taken the best turn it could for my ease & I hope for my Masters Safety, & precisely that which you foretell in your favour of the 4th, for he that disliked the proposed Dra[t] has condescended to amend it. I need not tell you that it must be a profound Secret that *He* had any hand in it or was ask'd a question about it—Before the Work is dispatched to Paris however, the other M[iniste]rs are to be consulted upon it, so that it is possible, considering the haggling Genius of Some of them, that we may not be so near the getting rid of it as I am willing to hope.

1764. Dec[r] 10th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . Mitchell departed hence somewhat complaining he is relaxed like an old fiddle string, went on friday sevennight for Ghent, and was taken ill there staid four days called for the lancet, and will kill himself bleeding & quacking if our physicians in England do not put an end to it. . . . . my wife gave me a girl the 2[nd]: . . . . . now the 9[th] as well as can be wish'd the little girl a fine child well grown . . . . . my sister in law I believe will not arrive this winter so the case with M[r] O[sborne] will not exist he is so worthy and good a young man I cannot part with him out of my house without the last necessitye now less than ever for I nurse him he has something bad on the region of the lungs . . . . . he says that six years past when he was so the physicians in England thought it consumptive be it so which I beat him out of as much as possible his great temperance virtue & sobriety may keep him alive to 80. I carried him to my friend D[r] Brady who lay at home gently, he ordered an easy bleeding . . . . . this is a damned climate sometimes dry & sharpe sometimes humid & heavy for such ills. I couch him with myself L[d] H[alifax] should do something to help out this young man so good a one should be the object of his case any sedentary business will demolish him. I go lengths on paper . . . . . I cannot but observe from this Polish Election the essential necessity there is of keeping france low to keep her quiet. She did what she could to disturb and excite disorder but was overcome by impotency. She bark'd and could not bite, had she been prosperous she would have inverted the very vitals of Poland: excited a bloody Civil War. . . . . I wrote S[r] George [Amyand] to remind him of [your son William in] India. M[r] O[sborne] has had a bad night complains again, I dread this beginning in this season here. I am afraid he will turn in a bad way. I shall do all possible.

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1764. Dec[r] 11th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . S[r] Horace Mann thinking that M[rs] Gravier's departure from Leghorn might afford the Imperial Court a pretence (if they should chuse to accept it) for waiving their Objection to restoring the Daughter, without any Condition, has very prudently taken occasion to write to the Regency, who have relish'd the Idea so well, that he has great hopes it will succeed.

The Attorney Generals son is to be appointed Resident at Rome, in the room of the late Minister M[r] Colebrooke, if M[r] G[renville] can be prevail'd on to allow the latter a decent Subsistence. . . . . .

1764. Dec[r] 13th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I trust we shall tomorrow be rid of the great & difficult business of Canada bills, at least for some time. The draught of the Reply which I mentioned to you is to be read this evening to the M[iniste]rs. And it is intended to dispatch it tomorrow to Paris. I have already acquainted you that that the Reply consists of general Principles, which being applied, demonstrate the general Justice of the Case. Tis to be accompanied with a Letter full of Canada knowledge, tending to refute the particular Assertions of the French Answer, which knowledge is only to enable L[d] H[ertford] in case of necessity to speak with knowledge to those particulars.

The original Draught of the Reply is now in the hands of the Clerk who is making a fair Copy of it, but by the next Post I have my Lords leave to send it you desiring you only to observe the utmost Secrecy with respect to its Author. To complete the thing I will accompany it with a Copy of the Letter in which it is to be sent. . . . .

1765. Dec[r] 13th. Sir Andrew Mitchell to the same, from London. . . . . I have at last accepted of the Commission of returning again to Berlin and I am to Kiss the King's hands at next Monday, on which day a Minister will likewise be declared by the King of Prussia to come to England on his part. I shall think myself very lucky if I do not lose by this second mission, the small Credit I have acquired by the first. His Majesty is pleased to promise a solid mark of his favour before I set out, which I hope will not be for some months, as indeed it would be hard & perhaps dangerous in my present state of health to travel through that country at this season, which however if the Kings business requires I will attempt.

This day the King has been pleased to honour me with the Order of the Bath. I trouble you with all this about myself as the only return I can make you for the many years of your friendship the continuance of which I still hope for. [This letter has apparently been bound in this volume by mistake.]

1764. Dec[r] 19th. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague. . . . . I am quite agreed with you in opinion that appearances are favourable for the continuance of our Truce with Bourbon, & as our reputation is high since the last War, the putting our hands with firmness to the hilt of our Sword whenever ill used, or our pulses felt, may certainly help to preserve it a good while; I have been convinced of it by the late Transactions, & that much condemned & exploded Measure of Lord Anson's, for taking the French Ships before the open Declaration of the last War has contributed (from the apprehension of a repetition) more than any thing to repress the D[uke] of Choiseuls vivacity; of this I had some strong proofs & it gave me great pleasure. . . . . .

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You will have heard of the negotiation with my Brother Charles, I was sorry to find it had not succeeded, because I should have been glad to see him in the K's Service again, where I flatter myself that his Talents & Integrity would have been of some use; It gave me great satisfaction to find in general, for I know no particulars, that his audience was satisfactory, & that the Royal Countenance continued graciously to shine upon the family who I am sure harbour no sentiment they would be ashamed to avow upon publick affairs, tho' there may be many of more abilities. . . . . .

1764. Dec[r] 20. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . A [Spanish] Piaster is, I believe, about the value of a Crown. . . . . The Attorney Gen[ls] Son is appointed to day to be Minister at Bern in the room of M[r]. Colebrooke, who is to have 500*l*. a year till he is otherwise provided for. Some people say Murray would be glad to return from Venice. If that should be so Colebrooke will probably be sent thither.

1764. Dec[r] 21st. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . our friend Mitchell is now since the 10th in England & I suppose you will have heard from him he fears the hurry of London. Notwithstanding what has been written from Turkey my sister in law is on her way this winter. . . . . M[r] Osborne is well or better infinitely but his lungs are to be taken care of no application nor extensive exercise will do. . . . . .

1764. Dec[r] 22nd. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I am sorry to tell you that poor Cosby is ill, and M[r] Titleys Letter which brings that News yesterday seems to imply more than it says. He mentions only a feverish disorder, preceding partly from cold and partly from uneasiness of Mind, of which M[r] T. knows not the cause: but he concludes with saying he has taken the Cypher into his own Custody till M[r] Cosby shall be in a condition to make use of it. These words, combined with his having lately sent two official dispatches unsigned, make my Lord apprehensive that his head is affected.

1764. Dec[r] 25th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . But it is certain such preparations have been made by Spain on the Frontiers of Portugal as leave the latter no room to doubt of being attack'd this winter. Mallo has told L[d] H[alifa]x they expect it, & that they have sent for Count La Lippe, modestly throwing out Hopes & Expectations of Englands generous Assistance. I am very glad to tell you that his Lordship embraced that opportunity of blaming those Ministers who upon the former Occasion had been such quixots in their Assistance, telling him that H.M's. Subjects had long suffer'd were still suffering a worse treatment than they met with in the Barbary States and worse than the natural enemies of Portugal received at her hands, & that till those Grievances [of the British Merchants at Oporto and Lisbon] were redressed, his Court might depend that, while He L[d] H[alifa]x was Minister, they should never obtain a soldier, a seaman, nor a Guinea from England. Mallo was much frighten'd, would have denied the Facts, but could by no means refute them. He will no doubt give his Court an account of this Conversation, and tis to be hoped it may, in the present juncture, prepare the way for a successful Application.

(P.S.) . . . . Prussia is prodigiously obliged to Us for having acquainted her with some Symptoms of intended Treachery's, but we

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have no Treaty of Commerce yet, much less any of Alliance. And all that is certain is that neither will be concluded by L[d] Buckinghamshire.

We are hitherto successful in Sweden in carrying Elections, in order to overturn the French System: But we have already mist carrying a Capital Point, for want of 600*l.* and I make no doubt but our Oeconomy will prevent our doing anything of Consequence . . . . .

1764. Dec[r] 27th. The same to the same, from Horton. . . . . My Lord [Halifax] is already acquainted with M[r] Osborne's bad state of health. S[r] James [Porter] wrote me word of it by the same Post which brought the Letter I sent you, and his Lordship has written to S[r] James in consequence of it. He is however much obliged to you for your obliging attention.

We have here Lord Hillsborough & Lord Barrington & M[r] F. Montagu and we expect Lord Sandwich and M[r] Phelps, tomorrow or next day.

1764. Dec[r] 29th. The same to the same, from Horton. . . . . if F[rance] refuses to depart at all from what she has done, I fear the poor Canada Creditors are in a deplorable situation, for this Country will hardly go to War, to procure them satisfaction, I suppose. But I reckon France's game will be to neglect & delay, without refusing, till She herself is ripe for War and then cancell at once all her Other unperform'd Engagements.

We have not further tidings of poor Cosby. Your conjecture seems highly probable, and makes one the more anxious to hear further. If Murray should be disposed as he is said to be, to resign his post at Venice, I fancy my Lord will take that Opportunity to removing Cosby, and replace him with M[r] Colebrook.

Mr. Montagu who desires his best Compliments to you, has inform'd me that the present Master of the Rolls is a Man of good Character but no great parts; he was in vast business, particularly amongst the Dissenters, in Chancery, & his Practice is supposed to have brought him in much more than his present Station will do to which he is said to have been advanced at the instance of his Patron the Lord Chancellor who means to ease himself greatly by the Appointment. . . . .

ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS, Vol. VII. 1765–1770.

1765. Jan[y] 3rd. Edward Sedgwick to Edward Weston. . . . . We have nothing new of any Importance I will therefore only detain you to say that there is only a special Letter from Cosby, in which he mentions in express terms his having been out of his Senses, but seems to have quite recover'd them.

1765. Jan[y] 5th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . The Fr[ench] Corr[esponden]t [Lord Hertford] writes us word he has deliv'd the *Reply* [as to the Canada Bills], and receiv'd for Answer from the Great Personage to whom he gave it, that it should be consider'd, but he was persuaded there could be nothing in it of sufficient weight to induce his Master to depart from the Plan he had laid down. The Corr[esponden]t says not a word as to the Effect the Reply had on himself, or the Information contain'd in the Letter which accompanied it. . . . . .

1765. Jan[y] 8th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . You will see in the Papers that D[r] Robinson, Bishop of Kildare, is appointed Primate [of Ireland]. A fresh Event calls again for serious

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Deliberation with regard to the Kingdom itself; for Lord Shannon is dead: the news arriv'd yesterday. There will never be so favourable an Opportunity to put an End to the absurd System; I hope it will not be rejected but upon due Consideration.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the very disagreeable Business of Mrs Graviers daughter is brought of a sudden to an happy conclusion. Court Scilern has assured Lord S[tormont] by order of his Court that she shall be deliver'd to whom ever H. M's Minister at Florence shall appoint to receive her at Leghorn. He wanted some Assurances that the Girl should be at Liberty to chuse her Religion when she should attain the Age of 13 years, but having been satisfied that the Laws of this Country will not allow the Parent to use any Compulsion in Matters of Religion, & consequently that the Mother could not hinder the daughter from turning Catholick if she would, he was quite content and the Restitution was agreed on, free from any Condition.

1765. Jany 10th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . My Lord had a Letter yesterday from Cosby, by which he appears to be greatly shock'd at the Disorder which lately befell him. He says that he had taken his Resolution to beg to be recall'd and to live at home in Retirement, but on the Advice of M. Bernstorff, he defers it for the present. In the meantime he desires a trusty Messenger may be sent to remain with him till his Return, or till he is enabled to take Care of himself & resume his Functions. All this seems to argue a strong Persuasion that the Disorder will return. . . . . .

1765. Jany 15th. The same to the same.—I am sorry that I cannot venture to give you more than a negative Satisfaction upon the subject of your last favour. By this Conveyance I can only say the Event which you alluded to [the appointment of Robinson as Primate of Ireland] was not owing to any Interest that ought to have contributed to it. The qualities of the Successor are by no means accomodated to the Purposes for which you suppose they may have been chosen, being in all Points (except Ability), the same as those of the Predecessor, who is supposed to have established this extraordinary succession before he departed. It seems to me a Miracle that so strong & so new a Step should not have produced any great Consequences, but I shall think it a greater Miracle still if such an insult, patiently born does not produce another and another and finally blow up everything.
. . . . The great Trial of the Opposition will be on Tuesday next when the old question about General Warrants is to come on in the House of Commons.

1765, Jany 15th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . Mr Osborn is determin'd for the South of France and if I was Lord Halifax he should fix at Naples or Florence, Sr Horace Mann went over with his coffin on board of the ship, and is now well in very advanc'd years, let him succeed him, he is a very amiable sensible worthy young man . . . . I have receiv'd a singular letter from honest Cosby. I send you the extract combine it . . . . I suspect by a hint from Gordon that T[itley] used to write the marrow and flower & leave him the bones and bran. I should be sorry for any thing which might hurt or affect him as he is a worthy young man and you will see his uneasiness of any suspicion that he was wrong in his senses. . . .

1765, Jany 17th. Edward Sedgwick to the same. . . . . I have the pleasure to acquaint you that we receiv'd yesterday a Letter from

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Gen Gage with the good News of his having reduced the worst of savages the Shawanese & Delawars to accept Peace on his own Terms. He has obliged them to deliver to him all their Prisoners (about 200) to appoint Deputies to go to S[r] W[m] Johnson to conclude Peace on the Conditions he shall impose, & to give several of their Chiefs as Hostages that their Nations shall forbear all further Hostilities & ratify the Peace to be concluded by their Deputies. M[ajor] G[eneral] Gage concludes with saying he thinks he may now flatter himself that the Tranquility of the Country is restored & a General Peace concluded. . . . . My Lord desires his best compliments to you and assures you he will give Mr. Reynolds the first Hour he can spare.

1765. Jan[y] 19th. The same to the same, from Bushy Park. . . . With regard to M[r] Cosby whose Misfortune I very sincerely lament, every thing I believe will go as you wish. Leave to return was sent out to him on Tuesday night, and it was hinted to M[r] Titley that it is hoped he will immediately come away. . . .

1765. Jan[y] 22nd. The same to the same.—I cannot inform you with any certainty whether M[r] Pitt is laid up with the Gout: But I understand it to be undoubtedly true that S[r] Harry Pincent has left him his Fortune which, tho' People differ as to the Amount of it, all agree to be very considerable.

1765. Jan[y] 31st. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . The adjourned debate upon General Warrants, which came on on tuesday, lasted till six o'clock Yesterday morning; Some alteration was made in the question of last year, by which it was, as I understand, almost converted into a previous Question: And it was at length resolved by a Majority of 35 that this is not a proper time for coming to a Resolution upon the Point. Mr. Grenville, Mr. Cha[s] Townshend, M[r] Hussey, and M[r] Dyson are said to have done themselves great Honour in the course of the Debate. It is believ'd that the R[t] Hon[ble] W[illiam] G[erard] Ham[ilton] voted with the Majority.

1765. Feb[y] 9th. The same to the same, from Bushy Park. . . . . S[r] John Goodricke has been extremely fortunate & successful in his Endeavours at Stockholm; After having carried the Election of the Speakers in the three Orders of Clergy, Burghers & Peasants, he has crown'd all by getting Coll[o] Rudbeck chosen Maréchal de la Diete in Opposition of the Efforts of France in favour of M. de Fersen. It seems now to be in our Power to do what we please in Sweden, if we do not stop short out of Oeconomy, as has been our constant Practice, & lose the benefit of all that has been done already.

1765. Feb[y] 14th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . What you have heard of the Refractoriness of the Colonies is very true. There are several Resolutions of American Assemblies, in which they almost deny or strongly remonstrate against the Right of the Parliament to tax them, which are directed by Order in Council to be laid before the Parliament. But first it is thought proper to establish that Right by a new execution of it, and in the strongest instance, an internal Tax; that of the Stamp Duty. It is remarkable that the Colonies can find no Champions to oppose that Measure, and that there are Petitions in town from some of them to the two Houses which they can not get any Member to present. . . .

1765. Feb[y] 19th. The same to the same, from S[t] James's. . . . . We have a very extraordinary Story from Constantinople, in which it

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seems extremely difficult to know what to do. A Danish Subject (M. Feroe) comes with his wife in 1762 & settles at Rosette near Alexandria in the same house with Mr. W[ortley] M[ontague]. Some time after he sets out upon commercial business for Holland, leaving his Wife behind. As soon as he is gone Mr. M attempts the Wife's virtue, & meeting with difficulty, forges a Letter with Advice of the Husbands death. To prevent his return, he sends a Letter to the Husband, with whom he kept up a Correspondence, acquainting him his Wife was dead & that he had therefore sent all his Effects to meet him at Marseilles. The Husband having occasion however to return to Ægypt learns at Smyrna the whole Truth of these pretty Proceedings, flies to the Danish Ambassador at Constantinople who applies to Mr. Grenville, declaring that if the Complainant did not receive Justice at his hands, he must, ruin'd & dishonor'd as he was, have recourse to Turkish Justice. Mr. G[renville] alarm'd at the Consequences of such a Precedent as the latter Expedient would afford, prevails on the Dane to desist from that & writes home for Orders, observing very justly that the Laws of England cannot operate there & if they could, he is in no Capacity to execute them. We omit giving him any Answer, from the utter Impossibility of giving any Directions in so singular a Case But I suppose we shall hear of it from the Court of Denmark, and come when it will, We shall be very unable to know what to say to it, unless you are so good as to suggest some Expedient. If the Case were between an Englishman & a Turk, the Treaty of 1675 has provided the mode of Redress but in this Case no Turk has or pretends to have any Interest.

1765. Feb^{y} 19th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . M^{r} Osborn is gone from Paris to Montauban he went from hence I think as weak as coud be, and I believe as I told him finds the very journey to Paris has made a difference . . . . . I find my secretary Planta who is well pleased with me and his situation whom God knows I have form'd is eg'd on by his father an honest clergyman who knows as much of the World as a broome Stick, and by a Sister he has with Miss Bowes to take upon him the care of a young man, our M^{r} Liddel nephew to Lord Ravensworth whether he is fit for it he knows best, 200*l.* p. ann. for the time their favour [lasts], fear of disobliging will I apprehend take him away or rather it is determind. I have therefore desird to know M^{r} Osborn's resolution from his brother S^{r} George if he returns as he says he will in 4 m^{s} then I shall take only a scribe for a drudge in oeconomicks and leave all else to him if not something better . . . . . publick news I have little is it to be believed that the french court are debauching all the soldiers of their allies out of their very garrisons a chap has been introduced here by their minister in all companies as a student in politicks, who is an officer & whose recruiters has been seized in the town taking away the soldiers of Charles Lorrain's regiments passports found on them the minister here privy, by their confession they debauchd 120 sworn them disfigurd them with paint wiggs cloathes hats they had chests full the passports are said to be from Choiseul himself but altho civil & military here rave & cry out as they are at present an appendix to the Court of Versailles it may be hush'd up, tho it is difficult for the people here to conceive why so good an ally should debauch & diminish their army concernd in a common cause a conduct they could expect best of the Prussian.

1765. Feb. 21st. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from St. James's. . . . . S^{r} J[ohn] G[oodricke] has work'd Miracles at Stockholm. He has carried the Elections of the Secret Commee by a Majority of

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42 to 8, above 5 to 1, and tis said we may do whatever we please there: What that will be, I cannot pretend to say.

I believe I may venture to assure you that Mr P[itt] has not resign'd his Pension, and that nobody suspects him of such an Intention. The Call of the House came from the Opposition where they gave Notice of their intended Attack, but tis imagined the Arch Patriot has too low an Opinion, of the Party & its Leaders, to mount his War Horse in their behalf this year, unless some great & unexpected Turn should happen in their favour.

1765. Feby 23rd. The same to the same.—I find upon Enquiring of Mr. Morin that you are perfectly right about the Family Compact: A Copy of it was receiv'd from Sr Joseph Yorke in April 1762, but it was pocketed by Mr. Jenkinson, and has never been return'd since. I have desired Mr. Rivers (as it is the Property of that Office) to attempt the Recovery of it, but I fear there is little Chance of his succeeding, as it is 50 to 1 it cannot now be found.

Your doubts with regard to the Up shot of all we are doing in Sweden appear to me perfectly well founded. However Sr J[ohn] G[oodricke] may flatter himself or Us with the hopes of a defensive Alliance without a Subsidy I cannot pursuade myself that Sweden either can or will make so losing a bargain. And if Preemption is all we can obtain, it is worth nothing to Her who seems determined not to part with a farthing. . . . . .

1765. Feby. 26th. The same to the same, from St James's.—I am extremely sensible of your excessive Goodness in taking so much trouble & giving me your thoughts so fully upon the disagreeable Affair of Mr W. M[ontague]. If there were no Treaty at all, you think & I agree that we could not refuse to submit the Criminal to Turkish Justice; the Treaty does not exempt him from that Justice, it stipulates only that it shall be done with the Participation of the English Ambassador, & in his Presence . . . . . my Lord seem'd very much to approve your Suggestion (for which I return you many thanks) of communicating the Matter to the great Relation of the Party accused [i.e. to Lord Bute]. I believe he will first take that Step and I hope he will take it immediately. . . . . .

1765. Feby 28th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—I am glad you like my old Master & Friend Mr. S[oame] J[enyns] who seems upon all Occasions to adopt the Rule Ridiculum acri fortius et melius—None of the Colonies have as yet denied the Authority of the British Parliament to tax them, on the contrary several have expressly acknowledged it to be their Duty to obey at the same time that they have remonstrated against the Acts of the last year. It is nevertheless certain that there is a great deal of ill Humour amongst them which shews itself in different Modes of Resentment; And Letters have been this day receiv'd at the War Office from Jamaica (tho' we have none) with Advice of the Assembly of that Island having refused to continue the usual Additional Pay to the King's Troops, who are thereupon on the Point of mutinying. . . . . .

1765. March 1st. Robert Wolters to the same, from Rotterdam.—I have this day by Mr Brown's directions sent him a bill of Leading for a small cask directed for you at the custom house containing five gallons of double distilled Dutch Geneva, which I have as the very best that is to be had, from a man whom I am sure would not impose upon me. I wish with all my heart that you may find benefit by it, and if you should

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chuse any that is still stronger of the Juniper berry, lett me know and I will gett it prepared on purpose. . . . . .

1765. March 2nd. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Bushy Park. . . . . My Lord has call'd on the great Relation of W. M. according to your Advice, but he was not at home; & Mr. G[renville] being of Opinion that it was hardly now to be deem'd a Civility when the Affair must be known, His Lordship will, I believe, make no second Attempt to communicate the Story.

1765. March 5th. The same to the same, from S[t] James's. . . . Poor M. de Guerchy is now in a worse scrape than ever, and Our Trouble with him will I doubt not be in exact Proportion. There is a fellow, one de Vergy, with whom d'Eon had a Quarrell & had liked to have had a Duel as you will recollect, This Man has since become the intimate friend of d'Eon and after writing threatening Letters to M. de G. to extort money, has at last made Affidavit that the latter attempted to hire him to assassinate the former. He has even prevail'd with the London Jury to find a Bill of Indictment against his Excy upon that Accusation. You will easily imagine what a pretty piece of Work this will make. The Lawyers say they can prevent any Insult being offer'd to his Excy by means first of a certiorari to bring the Matter into another Court, and then a noli prosequi. But this will be no means satisfy M. de G., who raves about punishing the Jury, & the Accuser and tearing up the Laws of the Land by the Roots. . . . .

1765. March 7th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . M. de G[uerchy] will be quiet at least till he hears from his Court, and the Atty. G. has taken means to prevent any Insult being offer'd him.

1765. March 26th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . Sweden has ships and men may be of use to the French in a marine war for selling building &c. . . . are they or are they not worth securing?—What are we adoing in Russia I know between us they were glad to be rid of L[d] B[uckinghamshire]:—I dont know how the young man will please, it is not history or the classicks will work on them: to combat there it is the knowledge of men, Greek perversity, & to see through the turpitude of the human heart . . . . one of my desiderata is to see my little ones inoculated to be near my boy at school & to chuse a near spot, it is what will surprise you here what is observd & known that not one in a hundred dye of the small pox in the Natural way in this town, this year it has been full & no deaths, it must be air or aliment.

1765. April 19th. Lord Halifax to the same, from Great George Street.—I return You a Thousand Thanks for the Draft of Address You have been So good to Send Me; which I very Much admire, and can make No Alterations to. I shall Copy it over immediately, & carry it to Court with me.

1765. April 26th. Sir Jacob Wolff (Baron Wolff) to the same, (his future father-in-law), from Venice. . . . . I arrived at this Capital of the Venetian Dominions about 14 days past, & I hope to leave it towards the first of next month; I am very sorry that I can't say that I am coming homewards; but unemployed as I am at home, it will be of more advantage to me to continue my Travells for a couple of Years longer, & I dare say you will approve of my Scheme of visiting part of Germany & all the South of France before I resolve, to retreat for life,

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to Townhill; however give me leave to ask your Sentiments, whether I should rather first finish entirely these Travells, or come home thro' Hanover, this next Xmas, sett about building the House, I have already a plan made for, on my Estate, & then take the interval, when the walls are adrying for to see those Towns abroad, to which my Inclinations might lead me. All that I apprehend in coming home now, is the being talked into matrimony, when I am very sensible, that I am not sufficiently qualifyed for such a State, nor shall I ever think of changing my Condition, 'till I have acquired such knowledge and experience as to be capable to render every hour agreeable to my future partner, & otherwise to do honor to my Family. Your thoughts I shall therefore expect for my Guide; as I am convinced of your Friendship & the regard you have for my reputation.—Excuse my beginning this Letter with what has only regagarded myself, instead of giving you an account of Rome, Naples, &c., which have sufficiently occupied me y^e^ last winter. . . . The state of Modern Rome and its Citizens . . . . invites every beholder to pity. Its environs, which were formerly everywhere adorned with august Temples, public Baths, & noble Villas, are, for 40 miles around, a perfect desert; & instead of being able, in so fruitful & blessed a Country, to nurrish legions of Inhabitants, has hardly hands enough, to till y^e^ ground & to keep the people in the Capital from starving. But the Oppression of Church Government is terrible, I was assured that out of 28 parts the Moncks & fryers were masters of 25 parts in Rome, when after this the Princes & nobles take their shares, what can belong to the poor peasant. . . . . In the Kingdom of Naples their Condition is not much better, and it seems the Jesuits aim at the establishment of their Empire there; for they possess already above ⅓ of fruitful Calabria. I was vastly delighted with the softness of its Climate its most enchanting Situation, Mount Vesuvius, Cape Messene, Piscina Mirabilis, mare mortum, & the Elisian fields; it is inexpressible what satisfaction my visit to these places gave me; for tho' none of these nor the Circus Maximus, &c., of Rome, are seen now adays in their former beauty & ellegance, yet I was pleased to find every thing so agreeable to what I had before learnt, from Livy Pliny & other ancient writers. . . . The Country round Naples is better peopled than all the Papal State; for all the way to Loretto, as far as the Po, I question much if One hundred thousand people cou'd be brought together, even taking Ferrara amongst the number of the Towns I passed thro'; in going down the Coast of the Adriatick Sea; Card^l^ Albani shewed me a list of the number of y^e^ Inhabitants in Rome, which has 10 Italian miles in Circumference, & it amounted to no more than 60 or 65,000 people, all ranks & degrees included. Bologna which retains several ancient privileges is scarce half so large, contains full that number, but in all Italy Depopulation seems great, & only [gr]owing, because y^e^ peasant possesses nothing. The situation of Venice is singular, & it must be owned that y^e^ great number of Islands dispersed in the Sea, & y^e^ Churches & other fine buildings towering above the water, give the City a very grand appearance, & the Canals which in most parts of the City run close to the houses, cause the greatest admiration to a Stranger as it is a very uncommon Sight. However excepting the Piazzo di' S^t^ Marco and a few other areas, Venice may without any great injustice to it, be said to have nothing extraordinary beautiful & grand when compared with many other Citys. . . .

1765. April 29th. Monsieur Alt to the same, from Hanover Square. —Mons^r^ le Docteur Kennicot m'a remis l'honeur de votre billet. Je vous suis bien obligé, Monsieur, de m'avoir procuré celui de sa con-

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noissance ; Comme son dessein est certainement des plus importants et salutaires; je Lui ai de bien bon cœur, promis d'ecrire à mon Cour pour en obtenir la Communication du MSS. hebreux qu'Il desire; Dés aussitôt que j'aurai reponse j'aurai Cher Monsieur, de Vous en faire part & ne manquerai pas de Vous rendre mes respects en personne dés que ma Santé le permettra.

1765. May——. Dr Benjamin Kennicot to the same, from Exeter College Oxford.—I am exceedingly oblig'd to You for the Ledger which You so very kindly sent me: otherwise I mt not have seen it. The Catalogue referr'd to is a Sheet of Paper, which I have send You; the larger part of which was printed in my 2nd Dissertation, page 508 &c. To make this Catalogue still more compleat, by adding the sacred Vessels; I printed off a few copies (about a year or two since) in the manner you now see: & a very few persons, who saw & desir'd it, had it. Mr Wilcocks, one of these few, lent it to a friend of his, a young man, not in Orders; who was pleasd to write Remarks upon it, which he talk'd of publishing. Mr. Wilcocks, much alarm'd at this, proposd to the Remarker to submit his Papers to Dr. Lowth, as a Referee. He agreed. Dr Lowth condemn'd the Papers; & set the Author down for very wrong-headed. But the author, making amends for the want of Knowledge by the superabundancy of Zeal, has publish'd; & a very strange Publishment it is: some things quite false, others nothing to the purpose. However my Friends here (& probably you will be of the same opinion, upon perusing ye Sheet) do not think it right for me to enter into personal Altercation and Controversy with Anonymous Pamphlets & Letters in News-Papers; because the Malice, Impertinence & Falsehood (in the present case) could not be fully exposd, without entering into many pticulars; which yet, they think, will easily occur to intelligent Readers, tho' left to their own Observations. . . . .

1765. May 5th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . Your system of education I thank you for. Adopt every tittle but after all what am I to do with my little boy? what school for education into whose hands am I to trust him? . . . . he must have languages he must be made to [know] the world: if [his school is] private he may be too timid if publick too vicious which to chuse of the one or the other. my girls I shall do my best with: she cannot be in better hands than she is and no child of seven can have better dispositions: the little one I must leave to providence for the course of Nature will scarce permit me to hope that I can contribute much to her education by personal care. . . . .

1765. May 17th. Edward Sedgwick to the same.—Friday morning. . . . . The great business is at the Crisis, it may be decided at this day's Levee, but it can not I think be delay'd beyond Monday. I was with my Lord [Halifax] till two this morning. I will wait on you as soon after 12 to day as I can, in the meantime I send the Ledger which I mentioned, I have made a Mark against the Letter which I imagine to relate to Dr. Kennicott.

1765. May 17th. The same to the same.—The great Expectations of this day have been totally disappointed, by the K[ing]'s not coming to Town. We must therefore remain in this disagreeable State till Sunday at least, perhaps till Wednesday. I have scarce seen my Lord [Halifax] since I waited on you; I just met him, in Lord Weymouths Chariot, at the End of Arlington Street, returning, as I imagine, from a Meeting held at Lord Gower's. I had just time to impart to

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him your Suggestion of writing to the Lord Mayor & Lord Lieu[t] of Middlesex. He was going to the House of Lords: where, I hear, S[r] John Fielding told their Lordships that he had put an End to the Affair of the Weavers: He said that a number of them having declared to him this morning in Guildhall that if the Mercers would promise to import no French Silks between this and the next Session, they would return peaceably home, he call'd before him the principal Mercers & engaged or induced them to make that Promise with which the Weavers were satisfied. But nobody is with S[r] John who had certainly no right to exact a promise from the Mercers, not to do what the Law allows, upon payment of an high duty; I find too tis considered an unjustifiable composition with Rioters. . . . .

1765. May 17th. Emanuel Mathias to the same, from Hamburg.—The 11th Instant, I was honoured with your Letter of the 24th past, which was delivered to me by M[r] Robert Taylor, a pretty youth, who I find is to be under One M[r] Bidenham a Merchant settled in Altona. It is sufficient, Sir, he is recommended on Your part, for to shew him all the Friendly Offices in my power, in which I shall certainly exert my very utmost Endeavours. I must however observe, that I am greatly surprised his Uncle has placed him at Altona with a Roman Catholick, whose Wife (an English Woman) formerly a Protestant, has by marrying this M[r] Bidenham, *changé de Réligion*. . . . .

1765. May 22nd. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from S[t] James's. It gives me great Concern to find that you are so seriously affected by the Affair we are talking of. I can very sincerely assure you that in my poor but honest Judgment, the matter does not merit so much Notice. A character so well establish'd as Mr. T[itley]'s neither is nor ought to be easily impair'd, but least of all by the Assertions of a Person who has been insane. . . . . There is nothing decided yet as to the grand Question: The Conditions have been settled & communicated, and the [King] has desired some little time to consider them.

1765. May 28th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . I thank you for your observation on Schools next spring I shall chuse and see what party is to be taken. I shall thank Van Sittart but you do not explain to me how far he is advanced. I mean your son [William]. I sent out a chap from Ireland one Brady ensign in the Comp[s] service by the Pitt I think he went, or about that time. if you see any India man pray let me know if he ever arrivd if he is dead or alive, &[ca]. Some account of Cosby how is he? I have heard odd accounts, he had more than one cause of his illness. I expect here M[r] Osborne it is a pity L[d] H[alifax] will not do something more for him in time an adjunct of something en attendant. I dare say he will never think himself well here.

1765. June 14th. The same to the same, from Brussels. . . . . It looks as if some turn was to be yet brought about by the reconciliation, most thought could never have happen'd, and what I see more extraordinary is that M[r] Henry Grenville at Constantinople for I know of no other of the Name is made a Commissioner of the Customs. We must leave all to time what you pick up you'll oblige me to know. . . . . .

I am afraid to say prejudices are strong against Tit[ley] but how that arises why it should be so I cannot comprehend they no ways interfer'd

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with each other, it suited Tit[ley] and seems to me that is his absence rather prejudiciable than beneficial. I wish I could make as good & sure a composition with my friend Osborne or for him, retaining what Tit[ley] has on the same conditions. What is your private opinion of it? is it possible? I can then fully attend my great view the education of my little ones. And even lend a hand, à mon aise, if wanted, at home: there to rest. Osborne is a suitable good young man, wanted but 2 or 300*l.* p. ann. more to help on, was at Paris the 12th comes here next week writes me a most judicious letter why he chose the army for security permanency & the hope of advancement by merit, why he refused the church not to lye buried & dye obscure on a living in Berkshire, he cannot have his request granted by L^d^ H[alifax] I see it makes him uneasy, he thinks well and thinks of futurity, which few young men do.

. . . . . I shall take care of your letter, and of your friend B[aro]n Wolfe if he passes this way the former is gone on to meet him

. . . . .

(P.S.) I reckon I receive here 1840 nett Dayrolles had the same that has been the favour after ploughing as I have done if Grenville returns the Turkish Embassy will be open for L^d^ Halifax if I could keep 1200 at home it woud if secure do and a young man here as well with the other 640, that is my meaning, a good thing for a young man in 2 years or 3.

1765. June 17th. Sir Jacob Wolff, (Baron Wolfe), to the same, from Augsburg. . . . . I can not imagine how your favor of the 27^th^ May a: p: forwarded by M^r^ Holford to Florence has missed me there; where I spent two intire months in that City, which as you know comonly is the rendevous of Englishmen, & why it was not sent sooner to Rome, than back again to Genua. Upon the whole I can say y^t^ few of those, that I have learnt to know in my Tour, have spent so much time in Italy as I have; my perfect Liberty engaged me to travell with less hurry, & I hope never to repent this time in my future Recollection in the Wolfs Den on Townhill. It would have been great pleasure & Satisfaction to me, to have bought my Domains near Yours; that which you was pleased to mention of, in your neighbourhood, wou'd have suited me very well, & Hamshire has not yet chained me in such a maner, as not to leave it, for the sake of enjoying your friendship more effectually; the only Obstacle is the difficulty of getting once Estate advantageously sold, when the people of the Country know that one is desirous of disposing . . . . . Since I had y^e^ honor of writing you the 26 Ap^l^ from Venice I have had an attack of a Solitair worm, that has been exceedingly violent; when I was at Geneva made a Journey on purpose to Morat, for to take the remedy from a widow, which has had great success; but unfortunately for me, I took it ab^t^ y^e^ full of y^e^ moon, & therefore, (I do not know whether Superstition has part in it) am told it cou'd not have cured me; as this turns out true, & I have proves of it, am forced once more to go either to Morat or as far as Basil to receive the same medicin from her; this postpones y^e^ execution of my plan of Traveleg at least till y^e^ 12^th^ of next month; that I must at present hover about in Swabia: from hence I proceed then to Stutgard, from thence to Durlach; that I shall find myself soon distanced from the chief Towns that are worth seeing in Germany; but no matter, when I have received your opinion on what I took the Liberty of consulting you [about] it will sett me in my right road again. . . . . During my stay at Munich [1] was received very politely at Court; but y^e^ sensible, afable,& noble minded princess Clementa of Palatine, procured

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me unspeakable satisfaction, 'its a pity such a princess has so little power of doing good. The Elector of Bavaria himself is a very good & mild prince but you know such a one, if no blessed w[t] noble principled Ministers, may do more harm to a nation than if he acted more tirañically. . . .

1765. July 7th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Bushy Park.—I am very sorry to send you so unpleasant an Answer as that which I have receiv'd to my Enquiry concerning Lord Gower's intentions concerning your Servant Robert Smith. Lord Halifax spoke again on fryday, as he promised, to Lord G. who told him that he had order'd a Warrant to be ready for his own Man, and another for Lord H[alifa]x's man, both which he would sign, when he was certain of going out, & not before, but that he thought he could not decently exceed that number, upon quitting. Thus, I fear, poor Smith's hopes are at an End. . . . (P.S.) 7 P.M. . . . . All Intelligence hitherto received agrees that the new Plan will be carried into execution on Wednesday.

1765. July 9th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—I send you enclosed Gen[l] Oughtons Agent's Receipt for the £10. 10*s*. for the discharge of John Hawke.

By all I can learn, since I came from Bushy this morning, I am afraid the new Plan is not settled yet, and that we may yet remain for some days, or weeks perhaps, in our present disagreeable situation. It seems to be or fix'd that Lord Rockingham shall preside at the Treasury, and Mr. Dowdeswell be Chancellor of the Exchequer (which last I should not believe, if S[r] Thomas Robinson had not assured Stanhope that Mr. D. at dinner at Lady Shelbourne's on fryday with a great deal of Company, received the Congratulations of that Company). That the Duke of Grafton is certainly to be one Secry of State is no less certain, for he told Lord Gower that, like a Girl who is going to be married, he felt himself much pleased with the gen[l] Idea, but much frighten'd as the Hour drew nigh. It was the Creed of yesterday that Charles Townshend had accepted the Seals of the Southern Department; to-day tis said he has absolutely refused them, and that Gen[l] Conway is to have them. Lord Townshend was closet'd, I find, on Sunday, and again to-day. There is no knowing the Motive or the Result, but the talk is still, what you mention'd, that he is to be Lord Lieu[t] of Ireland.

1765. July 10th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—I have at last the pleasure to tell you that all is over; and that is News you may depend on. About half part ten this morning the *late* Ministers receiv'd Summons from the Lord Chancellor to attend at twelve with their Seals. And it is believ'd (for nobody sees what is done in the Closet) that Lord Rockingham as first Lord of the Treasury, M[r] Dowdeswell as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Grafton & Gen[l] Conway, as Secretaries of State, kiss'd hands to-day. The Treasury Board will, I am told, be entirely new, Mr. George Onslow & Mr. Thomas Townshend will be of it. Mr. Mellish & Charles Lowndes are to be Secretaries. Admiral Keppell and S[r] Charles Saunders, it is said will have Seats at the Admiralty Board. And some say Mr. Mackenzie is to have Mr. Rigby's Vice Treasurership. Poor Todd (whom I am very sorry for) is said to be in a violent funk.

I have not seen my Lord since he deliver'd up his seals; but I expect a disagreeable Account, as I know that certain things which he ask'd for Cosby, Stanhope and Phelps were refused.

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I cannot express to you how happy I am to be rid of so painful a situation as mine has been of late nor how sincerely and affectionately I am . . . . .

1765. July 13th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . You will have seen in the papers the changes which are said to have taken place since Wednesday, which I can neither confirm nor contradict, except in the instance of the Attorney General, which, I am told, not only Mr Charles Yorke but Mr Hussey has also refused, & that Sr F[letcher] Norton is determined to resign. No Undersecretaries are yet declared, nor I believe, fix'd on in either Office. But I understand they will all be new ones, unless Rivers, whose Leave to retire was granted three weeks ago, should be prevail'd on to enlist anew; as to the rest it is thought improper & disagreeable to give the entire Confidence which Undersecretaries must enjoy, to Men who are known to be strongly attach'd or greatly obliged to other great Personages.

I was greatly surpriz'd to hear from Stanhope that Mr. Conway, when he came to the Office on Wednesday, never ask'd for me nor mention'd my Name. That being the Case I follow'd what you inform'd me had been your constant practice on similar Occasions, and never went to *him*, who never sent to or ask'd for *me*. To-day I received with surprize a friendly hint from the Duke of Richmond that it was very ill taken that I had not waited on Mr. Conway. I told him my Reasons, that is the Usage in General, & the peculiar Impropriety of my appearing forward, who do not intend to accept even if I should be offer'd or entreated. He was very well satisfied but advised me by all means to go & explain the Matter to Mr. Conway, which I accordingly attempted, but he was gone out of Town and I must return to his house again to-morrow: which I have the less reluctance in doing, as I know I shall not be ask'd to continue.

I hear Mr Todd is certainly out and Potts reinstated. They say to that Mr [Welbore] Ellis is to be dismissed & that Lord Barrington is to return to his former Post of Secry at War. . . . . .

1765. July 16th. The same to the same, from Bushy Park. . . . . Lord Dartmouth is declared first Lord of Trade, in the room of Lord Hillsborough: But the rest of the Board I hear is not settled—Lord Suffolk has resign'd his Staff but I cannot learn with Certainty that the Duke of Marlbro' & Lord Charles Spencer have yet resign'd, and the Delay is thought rather extraordinary.

I have seen Mr. Conway & convinced him, I hope, that he had no reason to be offended with me; at least he assured me he was perfectly satisfied. We do not yet hear of any Undersecretary being named in his Office.

1765. July 20th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . Mr [Lovel] Stanhope has been invited to serve the Duke of Grafton, & he has accepted the Offer, which I hear was first made to you, and rejected. He comes in as first Undersecretary, and is extremely satisfied with the manner in which the Negotiation has been conducted by this Grace. Mr. Conway has made up a second under Secry by bringing a certain Mr. Roberts, a young Clerk, from the other Office, and coupling him with Mr. Morin, who is accordingly summon'd to Town. I have the Pleasure to know that Mr. Conway has declared himself to Mr. Blair perfectly satisfied with my Explanation & that no Affront or disrespect was intended on my part.

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. . . . . I cannot venture to say anything of the further Alteration reported to be intended or to have taken place already. As to the first it is impossible for me to know anything, and of the latter I know no more than the News papers tell us. They are however mistaken in saying that Mr Charles Yorke is Attorney Gen^{l}. For S^{r} F[letcher] Norton told me last night that he had not yet resign'd nor been dismiss'd; the latter however he seem'd very confidently to expect.

1765. July 20th. George Brown to the same, from Whitehall.—. . . . You already know that Mr. Burke is appointed Under Secretary to Mr. Conway, Mr. Roberts, a clerk of short standing in this Office, but of Ability in Languages, is named a Secretary in the Other, but whether as a Colleague with Mr. Burke, as a joint Assistant with Mr. Morin I am not yet certain, nor have I time, at present, even to go there to learn, some say he is to succeed Mr. Morin, Who, I hope, if not preferr'd may in that Case may be otherwise provided for. In this Office Mess^{rs} Stanhope and Stonhewer are the Under Secrys, and Mr. Frazer, (as I hear at 400 a year) private secretary to his Grace. Mr. Rivers as I understand, was sent to, but excused himself. These are the settlements, at present, of the Two Offices. I heartily wish, one Principal had been better provided, But Health is a Primary Consideration. I have not seen, or heard from, S^{r} James Porter nor know where to wait on him.

There is an Appointment of Mr. Grant, as you mention, but is left for the Name of James to be alter'd to John. The salary is 100*l.* a year, clear, to be paid by the Receiver General there, & some supposed Perquisites. The Fees to be paid are Seven Pounds, I will consult M^{r} Waite how to convey the Instrumento to him. Mrs. Waite, I hear, succeeds the late Keeper of Chappel Izod &^{ca}. Neither He or Her have mention'd it to me, tho he referr'd to the Books of the Signet Office for it, and I attended him at the time.

P.S. Sir F[letcher] N[orton], had a Note yesterday from the D. of G[rafton], that the K[in]g had no farther Occasion for his Service as A[ttorne]y G[ènera]l. I dont hear who is to be his Successor.

1765. July 23rd. Lovel Stanhope to the same, from Charles Street St. James's.—I was too precipitate in acquainting you by the last post that I was at your commands, as Sec^{ry} to the Duke of Grafton, for upon his Graces explaining to me, the next Day, the Duty he expected me to undertake, I found it necessary, on several Accounts, which I will communicate to You when We meet, to decline that Honor, so that I am *not* in an Official Capacity to obey your future Commands, but in all others I am most truly & sincerely. . . . .

1765. July 25th. P. M. Morin to the same, from St. James's.—You will perhaps be as much surprised to see that I am here, as I was on receiving at Margate the News that General Conway had been pleased to appoint me jointly with Mr. Roberts to fill up the Place of one of His *Commis;* Mr. Burke is the *Premier*, and single. You know, Sir, that I had not the Ambition of either a whole Place or Half an one; But I must submit: I only wish that nothing more than what I used to be employ'd in, may be required of me; For as to draw up anything whatever, I will not undertake it; as I told Mr. Burke, who just now desired me to convey His best Respects to you. . . . .

1765. July 25th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . In my last I acquainted you that Mr. Stanhope

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was appointed first Under Secretary to the D[uke] of Grafton. You will be surpriz'd to hear that on tuesday morning last he quitted that Service, in which he had continued but four days. This strange Event was occasion'd by his Grace's desiring his said first Secry to give his whole Attendance to the Office, to do the business of the first Clerk, Mr. Richardson, who is quite worn out and incapable, it being his Grace's intention that Mr. Stonehewer *only* should attend his Person & receive his Commands. Stanhope with great Prudence contented himself with expressing his Surprise at that Proposition, and consulted his friend L[d] Chesterfield who entirely agreed in Opinion with him that it was impossible to continue an hour longer. S. therefore wrote a very respectfull Letter stating that Impossibility and had the satisfaction at least to part with expressions not only of Civility but of Friendship. . . . .

1765. July 27th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . Mr. Burke, the Under Secry, was (as I think I told you) Secry of Guadeloupe & since he came home, has sollicited the Government of N° Carolina and other inferior Posts. He is said to be a Man of considerable Ability.

. . . . I am by no means able to give you an exact List of Resignations and Dismissions. But as far as I have been able to learn the following are the only Persons who have had the honour to resign. Lord Weymouth & (lately) his Brother: D. of Marlbro' & his Brother Lord Cha[s] Mr. Rigby & Lord Orwell. I do not however pretend to be accurate.

1765. August 2nd. The same to the same, from Mistley Hall—Upon coming to George Street yesterday morning to meet Lord Halifax, in order to set out with him for this delightfull Seat of M[r] Rigby's, I receiv'd your favour on the 28[th] past. . . .

. . . The only news I can tell you is that Mr. Nugent has resign'd his Treasurership, & Lord ——— his Pension. (I cannot recollect the Name & the Company, any one of whom could tell me are all walk'd out, but I will tell you in my next.) The Board of Trade is not yet settled, nor is any Attorney General appointed.

I heard in the City on tuesday that the News of Hector Monroe's repulse in the East Indies, (of which I have not seen any particular Account) had occasioned India Stock to fall 4 or 5 p cent.

1765. Augt. 6th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I propose to travel to Lincolnshire, and wait on you the latter end of September or beginning of October, if nothing happens which may oblige me to depart from this Plan.

It was Lord Essex who resign'd his Pension. I heard to day from very good Authority that Mr. Mellish is quite sick of his Post (Sec[y] to the Treasury) & determin'd to quit it as soon as any capable Person can be found to succeed him.

Poor Brtetzcke has been turn'd out of the Place in the Alienation Office, of 100*l.* p ann. which Lord Bute gave him. And this he says is done in conformity to the General Rule of restoring all those who were turn'd out at that time. . . . .

1765. Aug. 13th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I can assure you that Our Noble Friend [Lord Halifax] has a thorough Relish for the tranquility of his present situation, & is as far as your humble servant from thinking it a Misfortune to be *Out*. We entirely agree in Opinion with you, and are so far from thinking

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that being one's own Master is a necessary Cause of unhappiness that we consider it as the very reverse. It would be lamentable indeed if the Mind was incapable of any voluntary Employment or Amusement, & could never act but on Compulsion.

My Peace has been somewhat disturb'd of late by the Offer of an Employment, which though vehemently press'd on me I found myself obliged to refuse: and I shall be happy to find that you, as well as the rest of my Friends approve my Conduct. The D[uke] of Richmond having been appointed Ambassador to France & having obtain'd the Post of Secy to the Embassy for his Brother Lord George Lenox, was exceedingly earnest with me to go with him as his private Secy. The judgment of my friends as well as my own convinced me that I could not without evident Discredit, serve in such a station. But my great difficulty was to give an absolute refusal, & in such a manner as to avoid offending a Duke to whom & to whose Father I am certainly under Obligations. If you are at all acquainted with the tenacious disposition of his Grace, you will easily conceive it was no easy matter to succeed in the first point, as to the latter I can not be sure how far I have succeeded, but I hear from a person to whom he has since mention'd the Affair, that he appear'd disappointed & vex'd but not angry. It is now however all over, I trust, for I have heard nothing of his Grace since last Thursday. . . . . I do not find there is any confirmation of the Reports I mention'd from the E. Indies: and therefore conclude they were mere Inventions. I wish what the News papers tell us of Com: Palliser's Action at Newfoundland may prove equally groundless. . . . .

1765. Aug. 20th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—The People in the City tell me that the Ministry are very earnest in their Endeavours to obtain immediate Payment of the Canada bills and the M. de Guerchy having exerted his Interest with his Court has sent over some Propositions on that subject.

Mr. Dempster is said to have obtain'd for Life Sr Harry Erskine's green Ribbon as Secry to the Order of the Thistle.

I find it still impossible to learn with certainty whether the[re] be any or no Attorney-General. On Wednesday last, when the Appeal for the Sant[issima] Trinidad was heard and determined in favour of the Captors, Mr. Yorke refused the Congratulations of the Advocate Genl in a manner which seem'd to say no such thing was likely. But the Papers have since asserted that he has kiss'd hands. . . . .

1765. Augt 27th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I am glad that you are with the rest of my Friends in approving my non-acceptance of the D. of R[ichmond]'s Offer; . . . there is not a word of anything new stirring at present. I have therefor to acquaint you that on fryday or Saturday next I set out for Suffolk with Mr. Adair; That I propose to stay with him till about the 9. or 10. of next month, and then travel to Somerby to pay my Respects to you & yours . . . . be pleased to address to me at Willm Adair's Esqr at Flixton Hall near Bungay Suffolk.

Before I set out from hence I propose to desire your Frame maker to go to Reynold's & take measure of the Picture [of Lord Halifax] that he may have the Frame ready by the time the Picture is finish'd. I presume you have already given him directions what sort of Frame it is to be.

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Mr Stanhope set out yesterday morning for Lord Carnarvon's from whence he goes to some of the watering places for the remainder of the summer. . . . .

1765. Aug. 30th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . I am sorry your health is not better & much so that it would not permit you to lend a helping hand & your consummate experience to the present administration. I know your sentiments for the King & publick service and am sure if you could you would. Sir Wm York is of opinion you labour as much on Greek criticism, and books, as if you was in office—I say not.—Gordon the new Copenhagen minister passd here for London he ran through, better he had gone on directly there, he leaves a better station for a worse. . . . . I wish he may get well through with it, he tells me he is master of business I have ploughed at it 27 yrs I could not Venture on that round assertion but many have, intuitive faculties he is a good naturd man I know him long wish him well it is all I can say.

I have not recommended Bn Wolf to Ld Stormont he is too much of the monosyllable kind for me I never knew what he was made of he is as stiff as a stake in Poland he corresponded with me I have taken another method & have recommended him to his Secretary of Embassy Langlois a polite & I believe more open man I have desired him at the same time to introduce the B[aro]n to Baron Burmania the dutch minister my old friend whom I dare say on my very name will be kind to him that will suffice at Vienna.

All there is in the utmost consternation desolation & despair on the death of the Emperor he went off suddenly [on] the 18 struck dead at once a sober virtuous man very munificent his charitys are great and I hope will be continu'd else many hundred familys I might say more, wil be in distress and despair. . . . . they yet laugh'd in London to hear a man of 55 [the writer] talk of death dying &c.—hypocondriach spleen—& I know [not] what—I have not forgotten Mr Vansittart I shall write to him and send you a copy I once [saw] him much and knew his character I saw a dutch colonel here who saw your son [William] in his house who with Greeks Armenians & numberless others talk of Vansittart as one of the honestest & best men existent, rais'd his money by fair trade and justly. . . . .

1765. Sept. 5th. Monsieur Alt to the same, from London.—A letter of compliments in French.

1765. Sept. 7th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Flixton Hall. . . . . I purpose to set out from hence next Thursday, and hope to be with you some time the next day. . . . .

1765. Sept. 10th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Brussels. . . . . I am heartily rejoyc'd you have so good an account of your son [William in the East Indies] a dutch officer who commanded there was much pleased with him. I dare say with his virtues his purpose his inclinations he will come a Nabob he cannot fail of pushing his fortune I wrote a letter to Mr Vansittart sent you the Copy. I did it in a hurry not to neglect, he is a worthy man, his character irreproachable, & would have done better there than Ld Cl[ive] let them say what they will.

. . . . The new Emperor's turn is little known the french comedians & Italian Opera are disbanded at Vienna sent adrift some think he will adopt his grandfather's turn, in foreign affairs no change the late

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Empr always inclind for us the Grand Duke of Tuscany is ill in health hectick and consumptive they hope that the Italian air will recover him: the Prince of Prussia ill and lingring flying reports of others ill, the Dauphin very ill and it is thought will not live enough of deaths and dying all quiet all will be so I hope to see you once more before we go off if not fiat voluntas tua God preserve you ever & ever yours my Dear Sir.—J. PORTER.

1765. Sept. 26th. Sir George Baker M.D. to the same, from Jermyn Street. . . . . Lord Middleton, after having tryed two Physicians before, put himself into my hands about ten weeks ago. Since that time I have been perpetually hurryed to and from Mr. Townshend's at Frognal, from which place he (Lord M.) was brought in a litter a few days before his death. On opening his body, we found sufficient reason why his disease was incurable. He had a large putrid abscess in the spleen, a part of the body, of which we know not the uses. Mr. Townshend often talked to me of you in terms of great respect.

. . . . Ladies have certainly a title to the practice of Physic founded on antiquity. The first Men-Physicians only took care of wounds. Internal remedies were wholly in the hands of the fair sex. This I prove from Homer, & other antient Writers.

The Provost [of Eton] has lately been surprisingly better at Worplesdon. I have not seen him; but so Fame says. The Dean of Windsor had two st . . . ls in a fortnight & dy'd of the second. Dr Cust has the Canonry of F'church; Bell, Princess Amelia's Chaplain, Westminster, Barrington is to go to Windsor; & the D. of Newcastles Chaplain Hurdes, is to have Barrington's Canonry of F[en]church.

I am truly happy at hearing such good tidings, as I hear, of [your son] my friend William. Mr. Vansittart says of him all that you can wish. Poor Dr Cooke (you will not mention to him what I am going to say) has been very unhappy on account of George. The Boy has been idle; has spent too much money; and (excuse the phrase) has crown'd all with a *plaudite*. . . . .

1765. Oct. 12th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . As yet I have seen but few people, but I am told by more persons than one, that there are great Animosities and Dissentions amongst the Great; That the Cumberlanders and the Newcastleites can by no means agree, And that it is believed Mr. Secry Conway will resign and that Charles Townshend will succeed him. Tis said also that Lord Egmont is not likely to agree long with the Administration, having declared that in case any Connexion should be attempted with the K[ing] of P[russia] he will oppose such a Measure everywhere, in publick and in private. I am told likewise that our Ministers have strenuously insisted on the payment of the Manilla Ransom, and have received in answer a positive Refusal, which they refuse to take and have ordered Lord R[ockingham] to persist most earnestly in the demand. I give you these as mere Reports, to which I have only more to add, that the Bishop of Exeter [Keppell] is to have the Deanery of Windsor.

I am very glad to learn from Mr. Morin that the D. of Richmond has taken Mr. Changuion for his private Secry, & Mr. Morrison is with him as it ware en second. Upon the vacancy Mr. Morin has got his son into the Office which makes him very happy.

I have been assured, & I hope it is true, that Mr. Phelps has got a Pension of £400 a year. I know he petition'd the K. in July or August last. . . . .

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1765. Oct. 24th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—I return you many thanks for your favor of the 19th. Since the receipt of it, I have not seen Lord Halifax, but the first time I do, I will certainly remind him again of his Picture, which I was sorry to see at Reynolds's exactly as I left it. When I was at Bushy on Wednesday the 16 I did not mention it, because his Lordship told me he was going with Lady Betty to Lady Betty Archer's in Hampshire; They are now there, and I am told by the Porter in George Street, that his Lordship will go from thence to Bath. I suppose he chuses to make one at the Grand Congress which it is said will be held in Bath in a week or two. Mr. Grenville has been there some time with his Lady who is very ill, Mr. Pitt, the D[uke] of Bedford, Lord Sandwich and Mr. Rigby, will, it is said, certainly go thither. . . . . I am told Mr. Phelps's Pension is but £250 . . . .

1765. Oct. 28th. William Cooke to the same, from Eton College. . . . . You had intimation lately of a weak effort I was making, & may well have expected to have heard the process & issue of it; the last the Papers will have already acquainted You with, before our little Bustle would allow me leisure for it. The Case was there was a difficulty in B[arnard]'s eligibility, not having been Fellow in either of the Colleges; a Qualification certainly intended, tho' under some little latitude of Expression, scarce enough for a Court-Lawyer to wriggle thro' & evade. Had This staggered them, & checked the Mandate, another person must have been thought of, & in that case, the recommendation from Bailies might have had its weight. But it was issued, & all Authorities from Law, Visitor, &c. brought in to support it. To dispute it absolutely, impossible, against prescription from the Foundation! To Petition & state ye difficulty, offensive, & perhaps equally ineffectual. The Stream was too strong to stem, & the Conclave ended in the submission of a Royal College to Royal Pleasure. The Case was special, for in the four last Instances the Mandate had coincided with Statute, which might have admitted an humble Representation: but this could not be done without unanimity & general concurrence, which was not to be obtained. The only relief therefore remaining was to drop the Oath of Election, & accept the Royal Appointment absolutely as superseding it, & paramount to all other Rule, & in this conclusion ended this unkindly Affair. I fear I shall scarce approve the Casuistry to You; but I never had so much reason to lament your absence & the loss of your excellent Judgment & Advice.

1765. Oct. 31st. Sir George Baker, M.D., to the same, from Jermyn Street.—I am desired to ask you, in behalf of Lady Middleton, whether you will let your House [in Park Place] on a lease of 12 years. Her Ladyship cannot afford to buy it; but would be glad to take it on the terms mentioned above.

. . . . The Eton People, after having made a bustle, have taken Barnard for their King. Could my Friend Cooke have succeeded, I should have been truly glad. I hear, Burton is to have the Living; and that Hetherington declines in health.

I have no Politicks. All, that I have under the article scandal, is, that Lord & Lady B—n—ke are parted . . . .

1765. Decr 4th. William Burke to the same, from St James's.—I am almost ashamed to say I write to beg the favour of your advice as it realy is an affair of too little consequence to trouble you upon . . . . . The fact is the Tripolitan Ambassador has made me *a present* of skinns,

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&c. &c., they were sent to the house when I was out, & to say the truth, to send them back, would seem to me to be making too much of the matter, & yet whether with real propriety I should keep them or not, I cant determine. G[eneral] Conway has also the same thing happened to him, & I had taken so much warning as to order the Servant in Case of such a thing, to say he was never to take any thing, but by order, the fellow assures me he did all he could, but the people in a manner forced the things in. G[eneral] Conway himself is under some Embarrassment what he should do; he proposes to make at least an equivalent by way of present, and as the thing now stands, I believe myself, it is the only thing I have to do but I, & indeed he would be glad of your opinion; and as this sort of thing, may happen again, will You be so good to say whether I may give a direction to my Servants absolutely to lay any thing out of the house before their Eyes, that may be brought in this way another time, & also to direct me what the propriety will be in the present case . . . . .

1765. Dec^r 5th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . There is an absolute Dearth of News; the only Reports I can meet with are That M^r Secr^y Conway is to take the Lead in the House of Commons; & that the poor Prince [Frederick William] whose life has so long been dispair'd of, has been so much worse than ususal yesterday & last night, that the News of his Death is to be hourly expected. . . . .

1765. Dec^r 14th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . For what relates to the Manilla Ransom . . . . That Affair, I hear, has been push'd till it has grown rather serious. I know P[rince] Mass[eren]o has told indifferent Persons that his Court has been much offended with the Language held to her of late on that Subject: That she is determined never to pay that demand, because she is convinced it is a most unjust one: And that she shall consider our insisting on it any further as a Mark of a Desire to quarrell with her, w^ch tho' it be contrary to her own Wishes, She is not however at all afraid of.

There have been 50 contradictory Reports within as many days as to the manner in which the Session of Parl^t was to be opened, whether by Speech or Message. It is now s^d there will be a short Speech before and an other after the Holydays; & that the Parliam^t will sit only 3 days & adjourn on Thursday. If that be so, I am to go with Lord Halifax on Fryday to Horton where we shall stay about 7 or 8 weeks only.

His Lordships Picture is certainly a great [deal] better for the last Sitting. It is as much mended as it possibly can be, unless the Position of the Head could be entirely alter'd, & I hope & believe you will not now dislike it. The likeness is very Strong & the head is certainly well painted. The only Objection I am aware of is to the [easy Air], which, tho' mended, is not yet quite so easy as his Lordship's. There are still some little Alterations & amendments to be made in the Drapery, which Reynolds promised me yesterday he w^d do directly, & that the Picture should be ready to be delivr'd, quite dry on fryday next, & I have accordingly written to Mr. Gosset to fetch it away on that day.

M^r A[ndrew] Mitchell, you see has got the Red Ribbon; it is preparatory to his Return to Berlin, which, everybody says, will very shortly take place & that we shall at the same time have a Prussian Minister here. This renewal of reciprocal Civilities is probably meant to bring brought ab^t what you have so long wish'd for. . . . .

1765. Dec^r 17th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . M^r Stanhope desires me to present his Compliments to you, & to

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acquaint you that he has been spoken to by a Gentleman of Ireland (he mention'd no Name) who says he has heard that you are desirous of selling your Irish Pension; and, if so, would be glad to know your Terms & treat with you.

1765. Dec^{r} 24th. The same to the same, from Horton. . . . . I am, like you, full of Anxiety with regard to the Consequences of the American dispute. The Evil is in all respects of such a Magnitude, that I cannot presume to guess what are the Measures proper to be pursued for remedying it. The only thing I am clear in, & that I have been from the beginning, is, that the Right of the British Legislature to tax the Colonies is clear and incontestable, and that it must not, cannot be given up, without annihilating the British Constitution in British America. . . . . .

A Gentleman arrived here from Town yesterday who says Lord Temple told him & several others then present that Mr. Pitt will certainly will be in town before the Meeting of the Parliament. This Intelligence raises the greater Expectation as tis certain the latter declared to many people at Bath that he would spend the Remainder of his Life there and at Burton, his seat. If He comes to undertake the Cure of the present Disorder, we may I think expect a more speedy Delivrance that could be hoped for from any other Hand. . . . . .

1766. Feb. 15th. Lord Godolphin, of Helston, to the same. From Pall Mall.—I think myself very much obliged to you for your kind Letter and particularly so for your leaving our Congratulations, by which I am pursuaded that you believe that I am truly concerned for the Loss of so kind a Relation [i.e. Francis 2nd Earl of Godolphin, his cousin].

And from whom I had received so many Marks of Friendship, and with whom I conversed every day (when in Town) for 30 Years till within little more than 24 Hours of his Death, which makes the Parting Grievous tho' he lived much longer than the Common Period of Human Life. He has left the Cornish Estate to me and my Issue Male, and in default of such to the Dutchess of Newcastle and then to the Marquis of Caermarthen. £14,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Bank Annuities to the Dutchess and £1000 to the Marquis. Has appointed me Sole Executor and has given me the Lease of the House in S^{t} James's Park Gogmagog and Newmarket in my own Disposal.

I am sorry to find by M^{r} Whitchcote and D^{r} Baker there are but little hopes of our seeing you and M^{rs} Weston in Town this Winter, I will only say that you were never more wanted than at Present when every Thing relating to the Public Welfare has so indifferent an Appearance and so much wants the Assistance of Honest and Good Men, my Wife Joins with me in sending our Compliments to M^{rs} Weston and Miss which concludes this.

1766. March 11th. Sir James Porter to the same, from the Hague. . . . . I think seriously of Bath on what you write, what I have heard from all hands, I find a difficulty that I fear all company is to be found merely in a crowd none at home. I detest crowds, however even that may find a *mezzo*. I must first puddle away a few days in London where I press for a home monthly or weekly furnish'd in or near it rather, I am now longing to be over and shall loose little time after this month is elapsed, which will not be long, for time runs swimmingly and we with it towards a better region. . . . . .

I hope all their debates distractions & disorder concerning the american affairs are subsided and at an end, that it will tend to his

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Majesty's quiet and the good of the nation; old Burghley's method in great affairs was to state all Debtor & Creditor—Dangers—remedys—but I observ'd much was always left to God—his providence is the great remedy to all and the non plus ultra of human resource. I hope it will not abandon us—as to our american [troubles] this is all I can say—but as to our European [ones] I see no probability I had almost said possibility of their being altered by war or disturbance it is impossible to fight without Money or Men, who has a sufficiency of the former? Where are the latter? You will find S^r^ A[ndrew] Mitchell moving towards Berlin he flatters himself to return, but I do not imagine he ever will be had better look out for a proper spot to rest his bones there; I think he would have prefer'd home, and if I am well informed *inter nos* the Monarch would have rather wish'd he would have staid there, his love and hate alternates like a quartan or rather diurnal fever.

We have been here in profusion of joy on the Majority of the Stadtholder Strange how those Republicans Court power, they are ripe for the Yoke I am pursuaded if a Prince would wish to be more, it is in this ones hands but for any reasonable wise man that power he has is superabundant, it is Kingly with another Name, he has gone through laborious ceremonial & bussiness surprizingly well for a lad of 18, behaves manly discloses genius, & knowledge, the wreck of the family has been surprizingly sav'd and renovated by the sagacity of his Mentor, these people say, qu'il doit louer Dieu que son pere & sa mere sont mort de bonheur—an impious thought—he comes to a large estate clear estate clear £150,007 sterl^g^ near without a debt, he is bred up wise & virtuous, that Mentor is a surprizing man with great abilities and indefatigable labour.

1766. April 12th. Robert Gunning to the same, from Copenhagen. . . . . M^r^ Titley is indeed sir, just what you described him, Able informed, Polite & Friendly, disposed to give me that Assistance which I stand in so much need of, he has promised to direct me by his Advice on all Occasions, but I had much rather been instructed by his Example, & have worked under him for some time than have all at once become his Colleague, and yet the Situation I find him in not only obliges me to that but to take upon me the whole managemmeent of the Business here. His Usual annual Fit of the Gout was accompanied lately with a violent Fever, which tho he has happily got the better of, has notwithstanding left him very weak, & makes him desirous of being eased of the fatigue attendant on the Poste he has so long acquitted himself in, with so much honour to himself & advantage to his Country. Thus Sir you see me thrust suddenly into the Execution of an Office I have had so little time to prepare myself for, with all the disadvantages of Habits contracted by leading so long, a domestic Life & which are so opposite to those of a Court.

. . . . . The inconveniences I found in passing thro Westphalia tho they were great, yet were nothing compared to those thro Holstein Sleswick & these Islands; the Passage of the Elbe & the two Belts the terrible State of the Roads & badness of the Accomodation have determined me to advise M^rs^ Gunning to come from Hull to Elsineur by Sea. . . . by coming thro Holland with 4 Maids & 3 children y^e^ inconvenience w^d^ be immense, She in y^e^ 4 different Passages w^d^ be as long at Sea, & coud not perform y^e^ Journey in less than a month. . . . . . .

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1766. Aug[t] 29th. Sir James Porter to the same, from Richmond. . . . . I am at a loss for my books I have 2000 Vol[s] locked up in a city Warehouse, our friend is gone, S[r] George [Amyand] is no more he has left clear 160,000*l.* stg. and perhaps more, this pursuit keene & arduous, work'd the Capillarys of the brain, wore then to a filament, distorted their whole construction & disolved the whole frame at 46, he was a Warm friend I greatly lament his loss, my sister in law died several months before my arrival, left 14 or 15,000*l.* to her family, 100*l.* to me.

I think it is much better to live in a cell than partake of Ministerial power, popularity is what has been aimed at since S[r] Rob[t] Walpole's death, reputation conduct honesty to depend on an ignis fatuus: ninety nine in the hundred of mankind cannot combine two ideas, mere animal life takes in the whole compass of the understanding, what therefore can be expected than that they should follow like a herd, the hundredth or the thousandth man is the wether with his bell who leads all the rest —the doubts & suspicions against L[d] Ch[atham] seem to subside, the city as an Alderman told me consider him as dead, they may yet find him alive—he is indeed greatly worn down & broken, my hope is all will go on quietly and well and that his Maj. will be easy & happy.

You would surely think me mad if I should resume business of any kind. I cannot write two hours without having the machine, the pivot of it, disorder'd, confus'd, wheeling in a perpetual round, & scarce stability on my feet . . . . if I cannot make my little ones great I can make them happy, my business is to live for them, I can divide nearer 13 than 12 [hundred pounds] annually between them when I dye, and I think my income beyond my wants greatly in this situation. . .

Your coming up rejoices me gives me new life let me know for God sake when & where that I may be in the way. I intended for Bath whether before or after the event of inoculation is the question, for God sake let me know your *departure* the *day* the *moment* and that of your arrival in town, this I still depend on my little ones are all well I am ever & ever with unfeignd affection & esteem.

1766. Oct[r] 24th. Sir Joseph Yorke to the same, from the Hague.—It would be unpardonable in one who feels so warmly as I do the Marks of partial frindship You have honour'd me with, if I kept Silence When an Event So interesting to You as the Marriage of Your Amiable Daughter was passing in Your Family; Accept my sincerest Congratulations upon the Occasion, & my best wishes for its increasing your Satisfaction. . . .

1766. Dec[r] 21st. P. M. Morin to the same, from Whitehall.—I am directed by the Earl of Shelburne to send the Inclosed to you, and to desire Your Opinion what may be proper to be done upon the present Case. . . . . .

1767. Jan[y] 8th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . The only thing I have yet heard is that the E. I. Directors are now reported to have changed the mind they were said to have been in a month ago, and are disposed to treat with the Ministry & Parliament, in consequence of which tis supposed the Company will come down with a million at least, some say much more. The War & Navy Offices I am told work night & day in preparing, ag[st] the 20[th], accounts of the assistance given to the Co. in Troops & ships during the last War.

Pray do you comprehend or even guess as to the possible Motives upon which L[d] Monson's late Place has been given to L[d] Cornwallis, who is with his Reg[t] at Gibraltar or Minorca & not expected home this

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year, as a lady of my acquaintance was told by his Lordship's mother, who added, that neither her son nor any of the Family had ask'd or expected any such thing, nor did any of them know of it, till they saw it in the Gazette. Can it be merely because he was (if I remember right) one of the 5 famous Protesters, or rather Dissenters from the Sense of the rest of the House?

I cannot learn with any Certainty, whether there are or are not any Grounds for the Newspaper Reports of last week of another approaching Alteration [in the Cabinet]. Some admit that the Arrangement looks probable in many particulars. Others assert no such thing is in Agitation, whilst others again whisper a suspicion of Coolness between the Earls of B[ute] and C[hatham] and that if the letter should retire, it is decreed that L^{d} Egmont shall succeed him as prime Minister.—Heaven send all for the best?

1767. Jan^{y} 28th. Lord Hyde to the same.—I was in company with the A[rch] B[ishop] of York. The BB of D[urham], & W[inchester], D^{r} Markham, Stone, the LL. Suffolk & Trevor when I rec^{d} your most affectionate consequently y^{r} most agreeable l^{r} of the 24th ins^{t}. It compleated my happiness to observe the eagerness & friendship with w^{ch} they enquired after you. It was universally wished that you would live among us. Stone did not admit the plea of illness as he knew it never hindered y^{r} excelling. The 66 years were the less argumentative with me as I had just seen at Court the D. of Norfolk & L^{d} Bathurst, of whom the youngest (his G[race]) counts 83. Neither do I comprehend that you can be more regarded or esteemed in Lincolnshire then in London. . . . . As to the political Hydra, it has more heads than Poets can imagine, they grow without amputation. Our Beast, more destructive than that of Gavendon, spreads mischief from his den. He attacks the K[ing], the M[inistry], both HH of P[arliamen]t & what is more the C[our]t of A[lderme]n: He has often been shot thro' & thro' & tho' thought to have been killed rages with greater fury. The Irish Gray Hounds won't touch him; the Scotch have been bit too hard to attack again, & the true Eng[lish] Bull Dog is not let loose: The Mongrils that now head the pack only yelp. Not otherwise with our Colonies.

1767. Feb. 3rd. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I congratulate you on the total departure of the late severe frost. . . . . I am sure we have great reason to be thankfull for this happy change, for the Navigation of the Thames had been so long shut up or at least rendred impracticable, that there certainly was not in this vast Town seven days provision of Meal, and if the Frost had continued, the consequences must have been dreadfull.

The Dearth of News continues still as great as ever. Lord Chatham is still at Bath and it has been reported for those two or three days, whether maliciously or not I can not tell, that he does not intend to return hither, & if so, say the Politicians, some Change must necessarily happen. That may also be the case, if he should come; For Mr. C[harles] T[ownshend] has most certainly pronounced, in the H^{o} of C[ommons] the doctrine of distinction between internal & external Taxation, to be Nonsense and Absurdity, and has also declared his Intention to propose, in the course of the Session, some new Taxes for the Increase of the American Revenue, which, since the repeal of the Stamp Act & the Alterations made in Mr. G[eorge] G[renville]'s Impost Acts, does not exceed 80,000*l.* ꝑ ann. These Declarations, in the opinion of some, may cost the Gentleman his Place; while others on the contrary say that he stands higher in Favour than ever with the most

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powerfull Supporter, & is destined to be prime Minister very shortly. These are all the political Truths or Lies I can send you, except a Report, which I had liked to have forgot, that Advices have been received from America which bespeak a strong spirit of Independency in many Colonies particularly Massachusets, & that 7 or 8 Regiments are to be sent thither.

As Domesticks relative to your old Scene of Action may perhaps not be disagreeable, I will add that Mr W[illiam] Burke has, I am told, declared his Intention of resigning, being, it is said, under such obligations to Lord Verney, who brought him into Parliament, as make it indispensably his duty to join that Lord in P[arliamen]t which however he can not decently do while in Office. The Persons talked of to succeed him are, Mr. Henry Conway a nephew of the Gen[l]s, a Lt Colo Keen, and a Mr. Richards. Of the second I knew nothing but of the third I am told he is a Gent. of Ireland who became acquainted with the H[ertfor]d family at Paris, where he is said to have recommended himself to the Notice & Favor of the Grand Monde, particularly the Female part of it. . . . . .

1767. Feb. 17th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . Lord C[hatham] who is every day said to be coming, is not yet come, & every thing remains in the same State of Stagnation. His Ldsp, they say, disapproves of what was thought to be settled with the E[ast] I[ndia] Co[mpany] & so that business is quite afloat again. . . . I do not believe a word about Ld Rochford's going to Dublin, tho' there are people who still say Ld B[arrington] will not go thither.

1767. Feby 28th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—At length an important Event has happened . . . . the Land tax was yesterday settled at 3. sh in the £ for the current year; The Ministry meant to continue it for this year at 4·sh, but the Opposition carried it against them by a Majority of 18. . . . . .

The motion for this reduction was made by Mr. Dowdeswell, & most powerfully supported by Mr. G[renville] which seems to have been the more difficult for *him*, if you recollect the Quarto Pamphlet call'd Considerations on the Trade & Revenue &c. It is there asserted that by the reduction of many Establishments & by great improvements made in G. G's time in many branches of Revenue, the abatemt of 1sh in the Land Tax was an object very near at hand: But *now* that the Revenue has been diminish'd near £200,000 p. an. & many reduced Establishmts re-augmented, such Reduction must be much further off than ever. It seems therefore that a greater degree of Impossibility or Impropriety has brot that about which in a lesser degree of either was not to be immediately attain'd.

Nobody pretends to know (notwithstanding all the Papers have said about *Litters*) when the E[arl] of C[hatha]m is to be expected.

1767. March 10th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard . . . I have not heard of any one Person who approves that Measure [the reduction of the Land Tax], except Ld C[hatha]m who, we have been told, said if he had been here it should have been proposed at 3 sh. . . . . .

1767. March 28th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . The facts you mention are indeed most extraordinary; and it is much worse with us than I was aware of, if such excessive Dearness prevails in Countries so distant as yours. But the article which surprizes me most is the price of Labour with you. For I find on enquiry that

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at Horton in Northamptonshire, & at Criston in Rutland, 8, 9, & 10d. [per day] are the constant prices in the different seasons of the year, excepting only Harvest time, when Labour is of course much dearer. It seems therefore very extraordinary that at so much greater a distance as Somerby, a labourer shd have 1/6. What is to become of this country Heaven only knows! It is, as you very justly observe, but too evidently at present in the high road to destruction, & from whose Hands are we to expect Relief? The People seem no longer to expect any from our present M[iniste]rs, who, in 5 months, have offer'd no other Proposition than the E. Indian, which, it is now generally believed, will at last come to Nothing. If they should fail in that it is much doubted if they will be able to hobble thro' the Session. And where are the Men of Experience & Ability to be found, who will undertake so difficult a Task as the curing the complicated evils you lament.

I dined two days ago in company with Capt McBride, the Commander of the Jason, who was sent out on the return of Capt. Byron to a certain Island in the Lat. of 52 So in So America, where he resided a year in order to explore the interior. . . . . But bad as it is, the French, it seems, have thought it worth while to attempt a settlement at one corner of it, meaning, I suppose, to try whether we, who can prove our prior discovery & frequent Possession in old times, will make a point of removing them. . . . . .

1767. April 14th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—I shall dine with Lord Halifax at Stanstead tomorrow and I will take the first opportunity of making your compliments of congratulation on the late event which adds so considerably to his Lordships Happiness. For Lady Hinchinbrooke has not only brought him a Grandson, but has had the best of *Times* without one dangerous or disagreeable Circumstance. . . . . .

. . . . It is, my dear Sir, a Consideration the more melancholy, as it becomes the more evident every day, that this Our Country is so clearly in the high Road to destruction, that nothing, as it seems, but a Miracle can save it . . . . . If we must quit it I shall claim the benefit of your declaration in favour of the Grenades. . . .

(P.S.) Capt. McBride's Island is call'd Falkland's Isld tis in the Lat. of 52So about 100 leagues to the Wt of the Continent of America.

1767, April 15th. Sir James Porter to the same, from George Street, Hanover Square. . . . What Mr. Vansittart knows of your Son [William] you do not know, is that he was at Muxabad and that Lord Clive was to pass there in his way up the country or down I know not which that he had pitch'd on Mr Weston to be employd with himself and he was to continue with him whilest he remaind in the country. I do not see things are so restraind but that your son may come in for a fortune before you calculate for he is not excluded private trade or will be in lucrative branches, & what Vansittart got in so few years was by trade, he has not taken a shilling present by what I can find. . . . .

Ld Ch[atham] has been ill indeed, a slow fever not the gout he is better much murmuring on stagnation of business he could not he dard not do anything by the advice of his physician who said it would be death to him. . . .

I am afraid with you our Conquests in India may be ruinous, seas of milk ships of amber, the joke is some will have them acquisitions no conquests where is Common Sense? it is well known you made unmade gave and took by force alone, Alexandr nor Cæsar never conquered—they acquired.

. . . Lord & Lady Hyde have particularly recommended me to assure you of their best compliments, how they esteem & value you he is *Rusticus Expectans* I dare say. What I have heard on good grounds is that our dear Master the K[ing] has declared & is privately determind not to remove L[d] Ch[atham] as long as there is hopes of recovery or until he asks it himself. I am sorry to say I do not like his situation I heard yesterday certainly that a small detail tires his attention his head cannot bear it, which I think promises ill he has yet his slow fever it is diminish'd but his nerves bad and sleeps with opiates—no good signs.

. . . . they found £90,000 in L[d] Ch[athams] office of paymaster he never made the least use of might have been worth in interest to him 30 to £40,000 since that time.

1767. May 2nd. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . If you allow Mr. Ald[erman] B[eckfor]d to be the mouth of the invisible Minister [Lord Chatham] then there certainly was a difference of Opinion in the Ministry. Every one else profess'd to wish for some amicable Agreement, but he was for evicting the Charter, for discussing & deciding on the right to the Territories acquired, & declared that to those Ends he sh[d], on the day appointed after the Holy days (which was yesterday) move eight Resolutions in the Committee. And he accordingly told the H[o] yesterday they were, all right, ready in his Pocket. He was however saved the trouble of producing them; For M[r] C[harles] Townshend, M[r] Conway & M[r] Rouse acquainting the House that some new Propositions had been made to the K's Servants, which they seem'd to approve & which it was believed would be equally acceptable to the Publick & the Proprietors, it was agreed once more to put off the Matter for for another week. The Directors are to meet on these propositions today & to call a Gen[l] Court on Wednesday next, by which means tis hoped that the Plan will be ripe for the Consideration of Parliam[t] on fryday next. As it would have been absurd to have gone yesterday into the particulars of a Plan, which has not yet rec̄d the Assent of the Proprietors, so no mention was made of them. But they are privately said to be, that for the present the Charter is not to be prolonged nor the Point of Right to Territory decided, but for three years (or, as others say, for five) the Company are to take out of the total Profits of Trade & Territorial Revenues, as much as will pay the Proprietors a dividend of 12½ ℔ c[t] ℔ an., to give Government one half of the Remainder, which is estimated at £500,000, to apply the other half of it to the discharge of their own debts, &, when those are all paid, to lend that half to the Gov[t] at 2 ℔ Cent.

On Tuesday M[r] C[harles] T[ownshen]d is to produce his plan for reestablishing the Authority of the British Legislature. Heaven grant that it may be practicable & effectual! . . . . .

1767. May 28th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I was forced to wait the decision of the Question in the H[o] of Commons on the quantum of the E. I. dividend, which, after having twice kept the House sitting till midnight, hearing Counsel & Evidence on the State of the C[o's] Affairs, was, about one o'clock yesterday morning, decided for 10 ℔ c[t] for the next div[d] by 150 odd, to 80 odd: of which Minority M[r] Chancellor of the Exchequer & M[r] Secry Conway, I am told, made part. There being now no room to doubt but the Bill for restraining Dividends will pass the Commons, the Proprietors, I hear, are at work on a Petition against it to the Lords, which does not seem very likely to succeed. But, be that as it may, the principal point being settled with the C[o] (that they shall pay

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£400,000 a year for 3 years to Gov^{t}) this business must come soon to an End. As to America, I do not see that [the] Ministry has any great matters to triumph on. The plan of taxation which M^{r} C[harles] T[ownshend] promised in the beginning of the Session, has never made its Appearance, nor is anything else done that I know of for the re-establishment of the Authority of Parl^{t} in the Colonies, but the Bill for prohibiting the Legislature of N. York from passing any Bill whatever, till they have yielded perfect Obedience to the British Act relative to the Quartering of Troops. This it is said is to hang up in terrorem to the other Colonies, & nothing more is intended in this Session . . . .

1767. June 8th. Walter Kerrick to the same, from Uxbridge.—I take y^{e} first opportunity of informing You that I have settled my Friend Stephen [Weston] at Exeter College. His Name was put into y^{e} Books on Monday Night. D^{r} Kennicott was at his Villa about 7 miles from Oxford, but he returnd to College on Tuesday, and we had y^{e} Honor of drinking Tea with him, and M^{r} Stinton M^{r} Weston's Tutor. He is reckond a very sagacious good Tutor, and I conclude from y^{e} Fullness of y^{e} College, that y^{e} Character I heard of Him is a just one—They found a difficulty in accommodating M^{r} Weston with a Room. The Income to it was only 4 Pound, and I think a little Papering, and a few more Chairs will make it very neat and commodious—The Young Man seemed to like his Destination very well, and from my Knowledge of him, and his Conversation, I must promise myself every thing that is good from Him—It would be Injustice to him, not to acquaint You with what M^{r} Stinton told me, He said, after overhawling him, that He found him an admirable Scholar—I hope that Somerby Air has been of Service to all my Dear Friends there—If y^{e} little I have done in conducting My Cousin to Oxford is agreable to Dear M^{r} Weston, it will be y^{e} highest Pleasure to him who has y^{e} honor *etc.*

(P.S.) My wife joins in Affec^{te} respects to all at Somerby.

1767. June 15th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Flixton Hall. . . . . A Sea Officer, who came hither from London a few days ago, said it was strongly reported that Lord Hillsborough was to preside at the Admiralty; An Alteration which seems to imply many more.

The Appointment of American Commiss^{rs} of Customs (if, as you observe, they escape hanging) will be found, I am persuaded, a very wise & beneficial Measure. But, above all, I applaud M^{r} C [harles] T[ownshend] for having provided for the expence of the whole Civil Administration in the Colonies, & made the sev^{l} Officers concern'd in it independent of the People. This Step ought to have been taken, for the want of it has been sufficiently felt, many years ago. Without it, it was absurd ever to think of preventing smuggling or collecting any Revenue whether old or new. But now we may hope to see the Laws observed and many Evils corrected which have hitherto been incorrigible.

As to the domestic Evil, the dearness of Provisions, it seems indeed that we are to rely entirely on the kind Care of Providence: For the opening of ports for Corn & other articles seems to me but a temporary Palliative, whereas the Case requires a radical Cure. And I beg leave to submit to your better Judgment my humble Opinion that no degree of effectual relief can be expected, unless, in the first place, you lower the price at which you will allow Corn to be exported & on which you will give the 5^{s} Bounty. A Remedy which I presume is not to be expected from an Assembly in which the Majority consists of Land-Owners.

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1768. June 22nd. The same to the same, from Flixton Hall.—. . . Here we are told that there is much Dissatisfaction on account of Wilkes's Sentence, and that a Change of Administration is expected, tho nobody yet knows of what Party the Newcomers are to be. This indeed we thought it not difficult to guess at when we saw such a Mark of the Strength of the Bedford Interest, as the appointment of Mr. Rigby to be Sole Paymaster, but I have since heard from London that when the Bedfordians last came in it was stipulated that Mr. Rigby should have that Post whenever Mr. Cooke should die. After all the expence of forming L^d^ Hillsborough's new office, I see they have put his Ldsp at the head of the Board of Trade, which surely ought to have been done at first. But as the old Proverb says better late than never.

We have, thank God, had no storms nor tempests in this Country, but the most gentle rains, chiefly showers, that could be wish'd; They have put the face of the Country in the highest beauty, & the Farmers say there has not been such a prospect of Plenty for many years.

1767. July 8th. The same to the same, from Flixton Hall. . . . . The last month was no doubt extremely cold, & even now one sees no man who has parted with a bit of his winter dress nor any one that sits with a window open in any part of the day. But yet this year has hitherto been much better than the last, as the notes in my last years Almanack can certify: There were then Continual Rains, & Storms at N.E. all May June & July, and, during the last of those months, we sat all most every day round a Great Fire at Horton. In short the Seasons are totally changed in this Country, and one of them is quite done away: We are now to expect warm weather till the Autumn, and may therefore as well dismiss the word Summer from our Language, as being no longer of any use, in reference to our own Country at least.

When I first saw those Reports in the Newspapers that L^d^ H[alifax] was certainly to come in, I made no sort of doubt but that they were founded, as they have frequently been before on his happening to come to Town on private Affairs, at a Time when Alterations were said to be in Agitation . . . . I have, since the receipt of yours, a Letter from the noble Lord, which speaks of the expected Changes in a way that leaves no Room for doubt. He says, "it is matter of great doubt who are to succeed M^r^ Secry C[onwa]y & L^d^ S[helburn]e. They talk every day of new people, each as fit & as likely as the other. But the general opinion is no great Change will be made at present & that only two or three odd men will be call'd in, to gain Time, & tide it thro' the Summer." I thought it impossible, according to my Knowledge of his Ldsp, that he should take such a Step in the present State & Prospect of Things, & am heartily glad I am not mistaken. . . . . .

1767. Aug^t^ 1st. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . You no doubt receiv'd Advice from some of your Correspondents here, of the breaking off of the Negociation for a gen^l^ Coalition & the Establishment, of such an Administration as should be more likely to be permanent. But these Hopes are entirely vanish'd, and we are now assured that the D[uke] of Grafton is to remain at the head of the Treasury, & that M^r^ Conway will continue to be Secry of State & to take the Lead in the House of Commons. Whether the present Chancellor of the Exchequer [Lord North] is to continue or not, is not said; but M^r^ Bradshaw is to be one of the Secries of that Board, in the room of Mr. Charles Lowndes who chuses to retire, moyennant a chief Clerks seat for his son. . . . . .

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. . . . . The general Alteration of Seasons & Climates in all Europe for some years past does not seem to me to encourage much that Faith & Hope which you entertain: I wish you may be right, but be that as it may, I shall be content to travel alone in bad weather for the satisfaction of waiting on you . . . . . .

1767. Aug^{t}. 26th. The same to the same, from Stanstead. . . . . Our Advices from London have been extremely barren, & except the curious variety of principal Secretaries which the new Lord Lieu^{t} [Lord Townshend] has exhibited (no less than 4 in about a fortnight, I think) there seems to be nothing worth notice but that Lord Northington, who was said to have taken a final Leave of the—[King] & determined never to see London again, has been sent for, &, as they say, is by this time in Town. As his Lordship seems of late to have been the great Resource in time of difficulty, one cannot but suppose from His Summons that some thing is in Agitation.

1767. Sept. 20th. The same to the same, from Walberton near Arundel. . . . . Lord Halifax is gone to Horton, to *assist* at the Races at Northampton, & I am passing the time of his absence from Stanstead, within 17 miles of it, with an old Schoolfellow & intimate, M^{r} Nash. . . . . His Lordship is certainly, as you suppose him, entirely *dis*connected with the set you mention & every other: And appears to me to be not only free from the least desire to go into Place again, but utterly averse from it in the present State of things & of Men. And that State being duly consider'd I cannot but rejoice, but the state of his Honour & Happiness, that he is of that way of thinking.

In answer to your Enquiry concerning the Great Man [Lord Chatham], I can only tell you it was currently reported in London, that, before he left it, he wrote a Letter to the K--- expressing his Apprehensions that the very bad State of his Health would never more permit him to give his Advice or Assistance on any Occasion. Lord B[arrington]'s Abdication, as you term it, seems to have been an immediate Consequence of of his Great Masters Resolution to retire, & if so is exactly conformable to what he was long ago said to have declared, That he certainly would never go to Ireland unless he could have the Advantage of L^{d} C[hatha]m's Advice & support.

1767. Oct. 25th. The same to the same, from Walberton. . . . I have met with here a very ingenious Treatise upon the Causes of the dearness of Provisions, & the necessary measures for curing that Evil. . . . . It bears no name, but is generally known or understood to be written by Mr. Foster of Colchester.

1767. Nov^{r} 17th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . Tho' I have not had the satisfaction to see our Noble Friend [Lord Halifax] since the beginning of September, (the Northampton [election] business having hinder'd him from returning to Sussex till I came out of it) I can venture to assure you that you need not be in Pain for his Health or Safety. I have made all possible Enquiry since my return hither, & I find no reason to believe he was hurt or wounded as the Papers reported. A Blow indeed was aim'd at his Lordship by a drunken Clergyman who headed the adverse Mob; but a faithful Servant, I am told, defended his Master from the Stroke, & beat the Parson within an inch of his Life. And what makes it a much more serious affair for the latter, is, that the Bishop is said to have suspended him from his Functions & to have declared he shall be *broke*. But I

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can yet give you more satisfactory Evidence: for my Lord, in a letter he wrote me on his return to Stansted, after this pretty transaction, assures me that, notwithstanding the great fatigue he had lately undergone, he was perfectly well. He at that time reckon'd that, as Sr James Langham had given up the game, his troubles were at an End. But Lord Spencer having at length found out, as you have seen, another Instrument of Opposition, Ld H[alifax] was obliged to fly again to the Scene of Action on Wednesday last: What pass'd there I have not heard in detail; but in general I am told that his Lordship left it on Sunday, perfectly satisfied with the Appearance of Things, and convinced that Mr. Howe's Chance is not worth a farthing more than Sr James's was. His Lordship however will probably have a great deal of Trouble, & certainly a Vast Expence, between this and the day of Election.

I find it the general Opinion that the ensuing Session will be a quiet one, to the end; that it may be, what everyone agrees with you in wishing it, a short one. But whether Morality & Industry will any where have any chance of escaping, tis hard to say. There are, alas! too many such Boroughs as Grimsby, & too many such Lords as he whom you mention, who are now busy in forcing Strangers upon distant Boroughs with which they have neither Interest nor Connexion, & by dint of money which their Lordships are also famous for not abounding with. Arundel in Sussex, in whose neighbourhood I have lately lived 7 weeks, will not yield in any of the Points you mention, except Methodism, to your Grimsby. She was sold for 15 guis. p vote to Mr Crawfurd, who transfer'd her as it was publickly said, to a Countryman of his & a Successor of ours [in the Secretary's Office], who, when I left that Country was said to be negociating a transfer of her to a third purchaser. If such transactions openly talked of, without Concealment, shall escape the Notice of a Ho of Commons, I shall think it high time to tremble for the consequences.

I am assured that Lord Chatham has purchased his old House at Hayes; whether his Lordship means to be Secry of State again, as the Papers have told us, I have not yet heard.

1767. Decr 10th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I fear there is no room to doubt but the vile Traffick you mention is more generally practiced than it ever was. The instances you talk'd of appear to me more numerous & of greater Magnitude than I remember to have heard of at any former Period: And it is impossible, as you justly observe, for an unprejudiced Person to reflect on the Increase of so great an Evil [as Bribery], without shuddering at the obvious Consequences of it. Our noble friend, [Lord Halifax] however has, I hope & believe, nothing of that sort to answer for; at least I have never heard of any other expence on his part than that of eating & drinking; That, you will say, is of itself a sufficient source of Mischief, but how can it be avoided when an old family Interest is to be defended against sudden & unexpected Invaders? In such a situation one cannot, I think, blame what is done for self defence, tho' one laments & detests such Practices in general.

As to our other great Evil, the dearness of Provisions, it is perhaps more speadily ruinous, & I fear as little likely to be remedied as the former. . . . . I am told there is no Idea in the Ho of C[ommons] of doing any thing more than continuing the measures of last year, notwithstanding the experienced Insufficiency of them, & the sensible Suggestions of the City. You will perhaps be of opinion too that there are

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some Expedients that deserve Attention, amongst those offer'd by Mr Foster, in the work I recommended to your Notice. . . . . .

It is whisper'd this morning that Lord Gower is to have the Seals of the Southern Department, & that by & by & by degrees the D[uke] of B[edford]'s party is to come in, which seems not at all improbable. I can not say so much of another Report that the principal Secry in Ireland having, in a Motion to augment the Army of that Kingdom, told the Ho that it was a Measure which must be carried, for the K[ing] would have it so, was answer'd that those were not words to be spoken in that place, & that he must either recant or go to the Bar [of the House]; but which he refusing to do, a Motion was made for expelling him. Upon Enquiry I hear that this Rumour is certainly founded in Truth, tho' some of the particulars may be erroneously related. It is know, they tell me that a Motion for an Increase of Troops was made & rejected, and that something very disagreeable did pass with respect to the said Secry, but what, is not yet known with certainty. After what I have said will you not be surprized to know that Mr. Secry Conway yesterday moved for Leave to bring in a bill for permitting an Augmentation of the Military Establishment of Ireland? To what purpose, pray, if Ireland will not agree to provide for the Expence of Augmentation? You have seen I presume their Resolution for a tax of 4s in the £ upon absent Placemen & Pensioners; which Tax I am told does actually make part of the Supply bill which is lately come over. But I am assured it can never pass here, because it does not allow the K. the Power of exempting, as all former Acts for the same purpose have done, & must therefore be consider'd as an unprecedented Encroachment on an acknowledged Prerogative. I hope therefore that you & I may make ourselves easy on that Subject.

1768. Jany 30th. Sir James Porter to the same, from London.—You are angry I am to blame, I should have thanked you sooner for your kind letter of Novr. I waited [to hear from] Lord Clive he is in Ld Ch[atham's] case his whole system of nerves destroyd sometimes dying, sometimes tolerable well, sometimes crying, at all times incapable of business; in this situation he is gone to the South of France whether he ever recovers is a problem I doubt however on his return here, I had a friend who accompanys him in his journey I gave him the Commission to enquire after your son [William] he left him very well in perfect health in January 1767 Secretary with Mr Sykes at the Nabobs Court in a flourishing way, and cannot miss of fortune I find he is thought by all those return'd the most promising young man in India sober steady honest and greatly esteemd. . . . .

I dined yesterday at Mrs Osborn's with Ld Halifax who is in good spirits easy & gay stands on his own bottom and only thinks of the Northampton Election which will cost money. I told him when he is askd he should come in he is not against it when he can do it properly I suppose he will have his turn.

You will hear of the present Composition [of the Cabinet] Mr G[renville] quite lefft out consequently our friend Ld Hy[de] Ld Tr[evor] &ca. The Duke of B[edford] took his leave of them and seperated, those who enter have good ability how they will harmonize is the point. I believe well—Mr Wood is with Ld Wey[mouth] and Phelps comes in with Ld Hilsb[orough],—the old standards are usefull & I think makes every office better. I know no other news to tell you, the corruption of the age has been attackd with proper indignation in the Commons the Oxford Corporation under their Common Seal signed by 18 offerd the town to the old members for £7500, all eat & drank

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& guzzled, on the Motion they are all fled, but it will not rest there a bill is to be brought in, and whatever becomes of it the Oxonians will not be forgot. . . . . .

1768. July 2nd. Dr John Thomas, Dean of Westminster, to the same, from Bletchingley. . . . . The good Bp. of Rochester, when I was last in Town for two days, informed me of Your kind intention of paying the late Mr Titleys very generous Legacy *to the King's School at Westminster*, as soon as a proper form of discharge could be settled for that purpose. This, Sir, will be done agreably to Mr Yorks Supposition, & conformally to the practice of our Body in similar cases: in order to wch, I will sollicit a competent number of my Brethren to assist at a Chapter, either on the day when I have the honour to be Installd or as soon after as may be; & in the mean time shall take care that Mr Lucas be requested to favor us with His presence on the Occasion. . . . . .

1768. July 9th. Dr James Marriott, Vice-Chancellor of the University, from Trinity Hall Cambridge, to——— ?—I have been favored with a Letter from Mr Weston who acquaints me that he has authorised you to pay to my Order five hundred pounds left by Mr Titley to ye University, & that you will pay the same upon Notice from me any day between ye 22d: of this Month & ye 5th of August. . . . . .

1768. August 12th. Sir James Porter to Edward Weston, from Ham near Petersham. . . . . To hear you and Mr Weston are well will be of importance to me is it Mr Western as the daily paper mentions or [your son] Mr [Charles] Weston who has Dr Blands prebend of Durham—7 or 800 ℔ ann. Political news I have none I am sick of it all in Statu quo Some will confidently tell you Lord Chat[ham] will appear with new vigour on the political stage credat judæus apella—if all goes right & well I am content. Lord Bute has perhaps by your advice cross'd the seas, he is I am told ill, & perhaps too far gone.—I wish he had done it before now. I have not seen his brother [Mr Stewart-Mackenzie] lately so that I am ignorant of his true state. I think whatever measures government may adopt with the Americans; they will succeed without any great difficulty it is at Boston but two or three degenerate wretches who occasion the bustle and when it comes to the push I dare say they will fear the rod. . . . . .

1769. Jany 17th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . hitherto the only mention of W[ilkes] in the Ho of Commons (as far as I have heard) has been in receiving his Petition, ordering the attendance of Witnesses, postponing the day of Hearing &c., and the time is yet some when Gentlemen will have the Opportunity of shewing themselves Friends to that Patriot or Foes to that insolent Incendiary. I can only say that I have never yet heard reason to doubt but that Mr G[eorge] G[renville] classes with the latter. . . . . .

But we have now a new subject (tho derived from the same Source) which excites the Spirit of popular Revenge on other subjects than those they have hitherto been furious against. Two Irish Chairmen indicted as having been hired for Sr W[illiam] P[roctor] B[eauchamp]'s mob, and guilty of Murder at the Brentford Election, have been found guilty, & will, they say, be hanged tomorrow, notwithstanding tis Her Majestys Birthday. As all Parties are deemed by the Law Principals in Murder, Broughton, who hired them, has absconded, they say, and so, tis reported, has Sr W. . . . . .

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1768. Feby 2nd. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . The Respite of the two Chairmen & the Pardon which, it is generally believ'd, will follow it, are said to be owing to Sr Wm Meredith & Mr Walsingham who moved for an Address to beg Mercy for them. A great number of Members spoke on the occasion & every one, as I am told, except Mr Ald. Beckford agreed with the movers as to the hardship of the Case. . . . . .

1769. Feby 4th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—According to my Promise, I sit down to acquaint you that between 3 & 4 this morning Mr. W[ilkes]'s affair was concluded in the Ho of Commons, & he was expell'd by 219 to 137.—Majority 82, which is a much smaller one than one could either wish or expect on such an occasion. And if any Resolution could surprize one where Party is the ruling Principle, it would astonish me that such a number as 137 could be found to vote against his Expulsion. But above all it wd astonish me that Mr G[eorge] G[renville] should be one of that minority, if I did not recollect his late reconciliation & now perfect intimacy with Lord Temple. . . . . .

No measure has been taken, or even moved for disqualifying him, which inclines me to believe it could not be done but by Act. We may therefore expect to see him re-chosen for Middlesex, on purpose that the Ho may refuse him again & the Fire be kept raging.

Capt Allen, of whom you have probably read in the Session Paper or News, as the person whose Evidence chiefly convicted the Chairman was sent to Newgate yesterday by the Ho for challenging Sr W. Meredith for words spoken in the Ho. . . . . .

1769. Feby 16th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . The name of W[ilkes] has not, I believe, been mentioned in the Ho since his Expulsion; but it soon will as he will this day be re-elected at Brentford, & will no doubt claim his Seat. I do not yet hear any thing of the Intention of Parlt in that case, but if they follow the Precedent you mention, the matter will be short, for I am told that on the re-election of Sr R[obert] Walpole after his Expulsion, the mode of rejecting him was only a Resolution that He was & *is* expell'd during the existence of the Parlt. . . . . .

You have already seen that after all the Expence & Fatigue for such a length of time, & notwithstanding the most promising Appearance of Success, & the Right & Justice of the Case, Sr G[eorge] Osborn has lost his seat for Northampton & Mr. Howe sits in his stead. And this has happened by a great defection of Friends on our side, and almost a total desertion on Ld Northamptons, on the very first question that arose [in Committee], & that was such a one as no one could vote for without voteing against Reason & Common Sense. Mr Howe's Counsel call'd a witness to prove Partiality of the Mayor during Sr James Langhams Canvass, who was not a Candidate at the time of the last Election. Debate arose whether such Evidence was admissible & the question being put, it was, to the astonishment of all the world, resolved to admit it, by 156 to 76, of which minority 60 were Ld H[alifax]'s friends & only 16 Ld N[orthampton]'s. I leave that fact to your own Reflexions. So monstrous a defeat & on so absurd a point could not but convince our side that their Cause was utterly desperate, they therefore immediately negociated a Compromise, in consequence of which tis said Sr G[eorge] Osborne & Sr G[eorge] Rodney drew lots which shd be ousted, the loser (who happens to be Sr G. O.) is to be brot into the first Govt Borough that becomes vacant. And thus ends the history of this pretty transaction.

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1769. March 4th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . But good news is a scarce Commodity. The best I know is that at S[t] Stephens they have this week dispatch'd two great points of business, the agreement with the E. India Company, by which the Publick (barring Accidents) will get an annual Revenue of £400,000 for 5 years, and the payment of the Kings debts. I am glad if only for the sake of H.M. & his Creditors, but for the look of the Thing in the Eyes of Europe, that the £513,000, ask'd for that purpose, was so speedily & readily granted.

. . . . . Yesterday the H[o] being in Commitee upon S[r] G[eorge] Saville's bill for abolishing the nullum tempus, Gov[r] Pownell declared his Intentions of moving next year for such a bill for America & abus'd the whole Administration as the most ignorant Blockheads in all American Concerns. For this he got a very severe dressing from L[d] North, to whom he replied that his Charge was not meant against the Treasury Board, but the late Board of Trade—he might as well have said the present, for there have not been above 2 new Comm[rs] for some years. At least his Brother, who has been a Secr̃y so many years & always reckon'd the Light & Leader of that Board, will be much obliged to him for that speech.

As to the *Wilkemania*, Heaven only knows how long it will rage, how far it will extend, or what will be the End of it! Far from showing any symptous of Abatement, it seems spreading upwards to Classes which are not usually liable to the Infection of popular Frenzy. You read in the Papers of an Association of Persons who, in their Advertisement, call themselves Gentlemen, & Members of Parliam[t]. And yesterday the great Mr. Edm[d] Burke gave Notice in the H[o] of Commons that he sh[d] next week make a Motion relative to the Transactions in S[t] George's Fields in May last, which is understood to be an attack, if not an Impeachm[t] of L[d] W[eymouth] for his letter to the Justice Ponton. Is it not most extraordinary that a Man of such distinguish'd knowledge sh[d] join the Incendiary & his Rabble, & is not their Acquisition of such a Leader strong encouragem[t] to Acts of greater Audacity?

. . . . I have but one bit of News to add, & that is a curious one. The Body of Surgeons at the Hall, having, by Command, taken up & examin'd the Corpse of the Mr. Clark, for whose Murder at Brentford Election the two Chairmen were condemn'd by a Middlesex Jury, have reported that the Man did not die of the Wound or Wounds received there. Mr. Foote, the Surgeon who attended the Man during his Illness, is said to have concurr'd in this Report.

1769. March 16th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard.—

. . . . . M[r] Wilkes has been chosen again today without opposition. Tho' Mr. Charles Dingley advertized himself a Candidate, he did not dare, it seems, to stand forth as such on the Hustings & demand a Poll.

There is not a word of News stirring. I was a little misinform'd in the history I gave you in my last of the Proceedings at Surgeon's Hall. Clarke's body was not taken up. The Enquiry was founded on the written Account which the Surgeon who attended the deceased, gave to Bromfield, with whom the Examiners agreed that the Circumstances warranted a conclusion quite contrary to that which the said Surgeon had drawn from them.

1769. March 23rd. Charles Brietzcke to the same, from Whitehall. . . . . Yesterday the most daring & lawless Mob I ever beheld were let loose upon the Body of Merchants going to address His Majesty,

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in consequence of Hand Bills dispersed over Night & thrown into the Areas of People's Houses so late as 12 at Night, desiring *all true & loyal Subjects* to meet in S[t] George's Fields, & in other Places therein mentioned, in order to form a Procession towards the city, & to take particular Care *not to interfere with the Merchants going to St. James's.* This had the desired effect, & dispersed the Merchants long before they could get to the Temple, the gates of which the Mob had the Impudence to shut, & when some of the Procession got together again, & were going up Fetter Lane, the Mob stopt a Load of Timber, took the horses out, & barricaded up the whole Passage therewith: very few of their Carriages were able to reach St. James's, & his Majesty was obliged to wait till they could send after the address to Mr. Boehm, who had been forced to take refuge in Nando's Coffee House, & had concealed the Address under his coach seat, which kept his Majesty waiting till past 5 before it could be delivered, when there were but a handful of Merchants present: All this time the Mob were behaving in the most insolent [Manner] at the Palace Gates, & the Party of Horse on Duty at the Horse Guards under the Command of Cap[t] Egerton were order'd at 2 past 2 to S[t] James's where the Riot Act was read a 2[d] Time: Lord Talbot took two of the Rabble into Custody, & I hear of above a Dozen more who I hope will meet with their just Deserts.

This serves to show the Views of Mr. Wilkes & his infamous Party in their truest Lights, & confirms the Opinion I have all along entertained of his Intentions; The cloven Foot now appears, & there can remain no Doubt of the Object of his Patriotism. It is not now a Struggle whether He (Wilkes) is the first Man in the Kingdom, but no Body else shall be address'd, no, not even Majesty Himself; I thought it exceedingly indecent their declaring so very publickly their Disapprobation of addressing His Maj[y] but I could not bring myself to believe that any Party of Men whatever could be daring enough, could be so treasonable to prevent His Majesty's Subjects from going into His Presence.—These addresses seem to touch them to the Quick, & I believe will do Wilkes & his Party no good, tho' I do not pretend to judge with any degree of Certainty in these Times of public Danger, & however willing these *Supporters of the Riots* are to make People believe that all is Peace & Quiet, I think Yesterday's Business will too strongly & shamefully confute them.

1769. March 30th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I was yesterday assured it is a certain fact that, since the Adjournment of Parliament & the Flight of the Ministers to Newmarket, L[d] Chatham has been at the Queen's H[o] & remaind there in Conference near 3 hours. And that Lord Temple has since been sent for from Stowe. So we may possibly be at the Eve of another Change of Hands. If so, I pray Heaven they may be such as can restore the internal Tranquility of this distracted country, & put it on a more respectable Footing in the eyes of Europe. I have long considered the Forbearance of France, notwithstanding the inviting State of things here & in America, as a strong presumptive Argument of the badness of her Circumstances. But I had yesterday the dissatisfaction to hear from the Gov[r] of the ceded Islands (who is here on leave) strong reasons against relying on that Argument. He tells me he knows France has paid greater sums within these five years for increasing the works at Martinico & Guadaloupe than in the 30 preceeding Years. He knows that she has eight Battallions there now. He knows that she has put the two Islands (which used to be separate Commands) under one Gov[r], an excellent officer, and that every thing seems to indicate an

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Intention of beginning the war with the capture of Dominica, which being situated between their two Islands, would be a thorn in their side if left in our hands. Upon these Circumstances (which are very pleasant News for me) he is solliciting a reinforcement for that Island. As these particulars were mentioned to me in Confidence I beg you to keep them to yourself.

How do you like, Sir, the spirit of Col° Luttrell, whose father, now Lord Irnham, you must remember at Dublin? The young man, I am told, being moved with Indignation, that such a Nation as this should be bullied, insulted & kept in a flame by an inconsiderable Wretch, offerd himself a Volunteer to Gov^t to stand at Brentford, if they would support him. Accordingly they espoused him, in hopes tis said, that W[ilkes] will thereby be obliged to put up a friend of his own, who being chose will put an end to the Contest. But some people say the Ministry will be disappointed, that W[ilkes] will not put up anybody but himself, as he desires nothing better for keeping up & increasing the Flame he has kindled, than that the H° of C[ommons] sh^d persist in rejecting him, & admit Mr. Luttrell notwithstanding the public inferiority of his number of Votes.

1769. April 15th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . The Election at Brentford was made on Thursday in perfect Tranquility. There was a little mobbing, & pelting of Col° Luttrell & his friends at their Outset in the morn^g but no mischief done. Yesterday the Commons receiv'd the Return & after about 4 hours Conversation, declared the Election null & void: To day they are to consider whether to receive M^r Luttrell, & tis imagined they will sit very late. It is no less true than extraordinary that the Names of three Members of that House, Townshend Sawbridge & Byng are among the 10 or 12 Electors, who, as is usual sign'd the Return: An Act so directly contrary to the Resolution of the H° done by its own Members w^d not perhaps in other times have pass'd unnoticed . . . .

1769. April 27th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . there being not a word of News stirring, I determined to wait for what this day might bring forth. And it has brought forth the Report of the Committee of the Middlesex Freeholders assembled at Mile End, who have been long in deliberation upon the Measures to be taken in consequence of Col° Luttrells Admission, & their Determination is to present a Petition to the K[ing] next Wednesday, praying him to remove his Ministers from his Presence, Trust & Confidence for ever, for which they set forth twenty Reasons. It was observed in the Company where I dined today, that the D[uke] of Grafton, if he had been Chairman of the Mile end Committee, could not have advised a Measure so well calculated for the Security of himself & his Friends & Colleagues, as nothing can make it more impossible to dismiss a Ministry, than the Request of such an Assembly . . . .

1769. June 12th. The some to the same, from Flixton Hall near Bungay. . . . . The Petition of his Majesty's *best* Subjects is surely in some parts the most impudent Paper that ever was penn'd; it seems well calculated to inflame the Multitude, & I shall be very glad if it fails of its intended Effect. Lest it should, I see they are spreading the Contagion by circular Letters, & the Papers tell us that they great success in gaining new friends & Subscriptions. All the Accounts but the French, seem to agree that the Corsicans had much the best of it in the late Action, which all the World, but the French is

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glad of.—Can it be true that L[d] B[ut]e is really coming home? We have not here Faith to believe it. We fear so that his Arrival is more likely to increase then to pacify the Turbulence of the Times. . . . .

1769. July 1st. The same to the same, from Flixton Hall. . . . . Pray do you know, Sir, that this season of the year affords a most agreeable Fruit which is a powerful Medicine in your Disorder? Till yesterday I never heard that such Virtue was in Strawberries: But M[r] John Adair, the Surgeon, (who is here) tells us tis a Fact well ascertained by a variety of Experiments that they are a most powerfull Dissolvent of all gravelly Concretions . . . . . .

(P.S.) I hear nothing from London of the Triumph of the Bill of Rights Men, who having made their own Sheriffs, will, they say, as certainly make their own Lord Mayor. M[r] J[ohn] Adair tells me you may see in Linnæus a full account of the Effects of Strawberries in the Stone & Gout, of one of which Linnæus cured himself by the use of that fruit.

1769. July 19th. The same to the same, from Flixton Hall. . . . We have been much surprized here with the News of L[d] Chathams having been twice at Court, & once, I believe, in the Closet; but we are much more so, that none of our Correspondents have yet been able to tell us whether any Consequences are to be expected from these extraordinary Events. They all agree however that Measures are under Consideration for ending all disputes with America: If that could be done on proper Grounds, it were a glorious Work indeed! But if it were done, by sacrificing for ever the Constitutional Authority of this Country, I should much doubt whether the Remedy was better than the disease. . . . .

1769. Sept. 19th. The same to the same, from Walberton. . . . By two Captains of Men of War of my Acquaintance whom I met with at Weymouth I learn'd that the Russian Fleet is certainly expected in our Seas, in its way to Constantinople, & that they have Instructions how to behave to the Russian Flag if they meet with it. And they added that as the French are certainly fitting out a Fleet of Observation to *attend* on the Russians, we might probably soon find ourselves again involved in War. I would fain treat this only as the suggestion of their Hopes & Wishes, but the Facts are true, the Inference seems but too probable.

1769. Nov[r] 15th. The same to the same, from Stansted.—I had the Pleasure on Monday Ev[g] to find here your favour of the 7[th], upon my return hither with my Lord [Halifax] from London. On the preceding Thursday Morn[g] he receiv'd an Express from M[r] Nuthall calling on him, in the last 24 hours before the Trial, for a Paper very material to his Lordships defence, the Report of the Att[y] & Soll[r] Gen[l] 30 April 1763, (which you will remember) giving their Opinion that W[ilkes] might be committed to any Prison, even tho' he sh[d] offer Bail. This obliged his Lordship to set out Post immediately for Hampton Court to look for it, & he had the good Fortune, notwithstanding the Hurry he was in, to find it in time. By means of this & the rest of the Evidence as well oral as written, everything went as well as could be desired; His Lordship's Conduct & Character had Justice done to them, & the Damages given were much more moderate than most People expected. I do not trouble you with any Particulars because the Trial was advertized to be publish'd the beginning of this week, & you will probably see it as soon as this Letter. But I will have the Pleasure to tell you,

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in contradiction to two Falsehoods already publish'd by Mr W[ilkes] or his Friends, that the £4000 & Costs will be immediately paid, according to the Treasury Minute which *They* read in Court & have put in every newspaper since, & that no further Action can be brot agst Ld H[alifa]x on that Account. . . . . Lord Halifax's Under Secry stands certainly convicted of a gross Impropriety. Tis & has long been generally reported & believed that the Revenue Acts are all to be repeal'd next Session, except that which lays a Duty upon Tea imported into America. And many are of Opinion that the leaving that, or a farthing's worth of anything else in force, will totally upset the Intention of the Measure.

1769. Novr 17th. The same to the same, from Stansted. Last Wednesdays post brought me your Favour of the 10th, which I immediately read to Our Noble Friend [Lord Halifax]: And his Lordship desires me not to miss the first Opportunity of assuring you that it gave him great Satisfaction to hear, in London on fryday last, that you had declined by Letter the Journey you were required to undertake. That it would have given his Lordship the utmost Concern, had you, on his Account, exposed your Health & Life to such a Hazard. That it would have been quite unnessary too; as there was, without You, sufficient Evidence of every Point material to his Defence; &, if there had not, his Lordship assures you that he sets a much higher Value on Your Health, & Life, & the Happiness of Your Family, than upon any Consequence which could have resulted from Your Absence.

1769. Novr 28th. T. Waite to the same, from Dublin Castle. . . . . I will deliver your Respects to My Lord Lieutenant [Lord Townshend] according to your Desire. He often enquires after you and always mentions your Name with Esteeme. I am sorry to say, that there is but too much Foundation for the Story that has been propagated about his Excys having said some very harsh things to Dr Lucas at the Mayors Feast. There is a most abusive News Paper publish'd in this City three Times a week, in which the Doctor is suppos'd to have a Hand, & His Excy at the above merry Meeting having Once or Twice address'd himself to the Doctor & ask'd him whether He could possibly bring his Mind to believe the Doctrines there laid down, the Doctor grew Warm, said He did not understand Why His Excly address'd himself particularly to him, & that but for his high Station he should speak to him in a very different Style, whereupon His Excy said Pray Doctor do not let my high Station stand in your Way, or, if you will wait a little, the Time will come when I shall have no Station at all, & then you will know how to come at me. I understand this to have been the Discourse. But I beg you will not quote me for Your Author.

His Excy familiarizes himself too much to all Ranks & Degrees of People. His Excess of good Nature subjects him to be treated with great Freedom. He walks about the Street like one of us, goes into a Booksellers Shop, talks with Every One he meets whom he happens to know, without considering that we are not used to such Condescensions, & have not Strength of Mind to bear them with Decency. But with all his Oddities & Irregularities He is as honest a Man as ever existed, & has the most pure & upright Intentions towards all.

We have had most disorderly doings in our House of Commons as you will see by the Votes. The Spirit of the Devil is gone forth over the whole British Empire, & Satan seems to be hastening his Kingdom.

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1769. Dec^r 14th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . The Licentiousness of the Press we long ago thought was at the highest, but if you have seen the late Letter address'd (at length) to the R^t Hon^ble George Grenville, which is part of a Pamphlet said to be written by Mr. Wilkes, & publish'd in the London Evening Post, or if you have met with Junius's last Letter to the Duke of Grafton, which has been in almost every Newspaper, you will own, I believe, that either of them exceeds every thing that has gone before it. The Spirit of petitioning however is said to abate & fall into discredit, & the Trial with L^d H[alifax] being over there is an absolute End to Mr. Wilkes's personal Consideration, which perhaps is the very motive for his Endeavours to revive his own Memory by the late fierce Productions which are imputed to him. But be that as it may the State of Things, at the best, is bad enough, the Case is difficult & the Cure very doubtfull. North America affords no better prospect with regard to her Disorders, for she has already told you she will not accept, what was deem'd a full Satisfaction, the repeal of the Acts call'd Cha^s Townshend's, nor be content while a single farthing remains imposed on her by the Authority of Parl^t. As if these were not Evils enough, we have lately been alarm'd by some new Idea of more enlarged Liberty in the Commons of Ireland, who are said to have lately rejected a Money Bill return'd from hence according to the usual Practice, & to have resolved that no money bill should pass that House which had not originated there as a *bill* not as *Heads of a Bill.* The Story has been so imperfectly understood or related by all the persons whom I have heard speak of it, that I have not been able to get at the precise Point on w^ch this Squabble has arisen; all I can clearly understand is that the Pretension now set up by the Irish H^o of Commons was never known but in a single Instance in the Adm^n of a Lord Sydney in 1692 & then the Parl^t was dissolved in consequence of it: You, who probably have the Irish Journals, may have it in your Power to see exactly what it was. Whatever it be, we were told that all Parliamentary business in Ireland was put an End to by the late Resolution, & all its Services Civil and Military left unprovided for: And we know that the Ministry were in the utmost uneasiness & Embarrasment upon the Occasion. But on Tuesday night the D. of Bedford told Lord Sydney whom you knew when M^r Cosby, that he had just received a Letter from Dublin with the agreeable News of that great difficulty being happily surmounted, by what means he did not say. Another Cause of publick Alarm & Uneasiness has been a strong Apprehension of approaching War, as you have no doubt observed, affected the Stocks very considerably. They have since however risen again, as such Rumours have subsided. I know not if there was any good Reason for the first Rise of those Fears, but I fear there is little or none for the fall of them; I know that France & Spain have a very formidable force in the West Indies, we are sure they will not tell Us before hand when they mean to make Use of them, & therefore I cannot help trembling for my Islands.

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1769. Dec^r 16. Sir Andrew Mitchell to the same, from Berlin. . . . . I have sent Berlin Almanacks for 1770, by M^r Weston, who passed some few days here, he left us about a fortnight ago—I must do him the Justice to tell you that he gained My Esteem, but I soon Discovered that he was alienated from his profession and has strong desires to enter the Military, I said what then occurred to me against his quitting the Profession he had been bred to, and advised him to consult with you before he took any fixed Resolution, this he promised very readily and

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added you had ever been his best frend, I thought proper to give you this notice, as I cannot help wishing your Nephew better than he does himself . . . . .

(P.S.) Have you any hopes that the Publick madness will ever be cured ?) . . . . .

1769. Dec[r] 17th. George Grenville to the same, from Stowe.—I write these few lines (tho scarcely able to do it) to acknowledge & to thank you for the kindness of your Letter. I hope that I bear & feel this heavy affliction as I ought to do. I am most thankfully Sensible of Gods Goodness in bestowing upon me those Signal Blessings which I so long enjoyed, to murmer at his Providence for taking them away would be ungrateful & criminal; not to feel when it is his will to punish or to afflict us would be hardness of Heart. In these Dispositions I trust in his Goodness to support & to assist me. The best of all human Consolations is to be drawn from the Happiness of that Part of our Family which survives, & in the Sympathy & affection of the Friends to Virtue & Religion. As such I highly value your kind Wishes & Concern for me & am very affectionately Dear Sir etc.

1770. Jan[y] 18th.—Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . Every day produces some new Ousting or Resignation. The Chancellor (who, by the by is said to have voted with the Ministry after seconding [the Amendment to the Address proposed by] Lord Chatham) is said to be as good as out, but as yet tis uncertain whether any one will take the Seals. Mr. Yorke, we were told, absolutely refused them on Tuesday Ev[g]. Yesterday noon twas as certain he had accepted them, & to-day that is again contradicted. Lord Huntingdon is ousted &, they say, with great Displeasure. Lord Bristol has his Key, & Lord Egmont is talk'd of as his successor in the Privy Seal. The D. of Manchester, Lord Coventry & Lord Willoughby de Brooke have made three Vacancies in the Bed Chamber, & tis said next week will produce as many more in the Admiralty. Lord Granby has resign'd every thing but his Reg[t] & (what is most mirabile dictu) the D[uke] of Northumberland has been in the Minority. I leave you to make your own Reflexions on all these wonders, for I cannot pretend to explain them—There is a Rumour that your Friend the Speaker [Sir John Cust] will resign on acc[t] of his bad Health, but that he means to return to the Chair whenever he shall be sufficiently recover'd. —I forget so mention that Lord Jersey is Master of the Horse to the Queen in the room of the Duke of Beaufort.

1770. Jan[y] 24th. Robert Thompson to the same, from S[t] James's Street. . . . . had I wrote to you last Tuesday, I should have wrote, that Mr. Yorke had refus'd the Seals, & on Wednesday behold he accepted, he paid dearly for them, for it certainly cost him his Life from the anxiety of mind, haveing told his Relations & nearest friends, that he had refus'd them, & then takeing, without acquainting them with it, but he could not withstand the pressing & Gracious manner, they were offer'd to him, by a great Personage, tho' I am told he had refus'd the Minister twice, He is a great Loss to Government & to the Publick, This day the H[ouse] of C[ommons] take into consideration the State of the Nation, & warm debates are expected, & their new Speaker began Yesterday to show his Authority, & they say behav'd extremely well, You know he has a Capacity for that or any thing else he pleases the undertake, Your old Friend [The late Speaker, Sir John Cust] has been assur'd by order of the K[ing] that if he liv'd he should

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have the Peerage, & if not his Son should be created. They hint as if your old Friend Lord Halifax was soon to have an Employment, I Yesterday ask'd him the Question? he reply'd, People told him so, but he knew nothing of it. . . . .

(P.S.) Sir John Cust died yesterday at two o'clock.

1770. Jan^{y} 30th. The same to the same. The Event of this day will hardly be in the Evening post, & if it is, you will not believe it, I therefore trouble you with this to say, the Duke of Grafton has resign'd & People give for a Reason the want of a Chancellor, in the Cabinet, the whole burthen lying upon his Grace, I cannot tell how you look upon this, but in my poor opinion he was the Key Stone, & is a great blow to the Party, they talk of Lord North to succeed him, the whole town are surpized, but I think he will be a Happier man.

1770. Jan^{y} 30th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard.—As I imagine you must be curious to know what pass'd in the H^{o} of Commons yesterday, when D^{r} Musgrave attended by Order, I sit down to give you the best Acc^{t} of it that I have been able to procure, for my Endeavours to get into the House were in vain. You must know then that the Order for his Attendance was in consequence of a Motion made by the Members for Devonshire, in obedience to Instructions which they had receiv'd from their Constituents, who insisted that the D^{r} should have an Opportunity of laying before Parl^{t} that Intelligence which (as he told you in the publick Advertiser of 2^{d} Sep^{r} last) he had in vain offer'd to so many respectable Persons, without finding one amongst them who would prosecute the Enquiry he sollicited into the supposed Treason of Selling the late Peace to France. The D^{r} accordingly came & was at the Bar from three to $\frac{1}{2}$ past seven o'Clock, in which time he laid before the House the Intelligence which he laid before L^{d} H[alifax] in May 1765, & which as it appear'd on his Examination, he had also laid before every Individual of Consequence in Administration or Opposition from the beginning of 1764 to the present time. And after all to the D^{rs} great Mortification no doubt, the House found, as each Individual had separately done before, that his Intelligence was a parcell of Coffee h^{o} Hearsay, destitute of every kind of Evidence, & accordingly voted it unanimously (or very nearly so) to be frivolous and groundless, & such as no Minister or Magistrate could lawfully or prudently found any Enquiry upon. You probably expect as many People did, that he would be sent to Newgate, but that did not happen, probably because it appear'd to the H^{o} that the poor Man was an Enthusiast, in Politicks, & that the Offence proceeded from the weakness of a credulous Head, & not the Blackness of a Vilainous Heart. . . . .

1770. Feb^{y} 6th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I am glad too that Our Noble Friend & Patron's [Lord Halifax's] Acceptance [of Office] gives you Pleasure, He has been so taken up with Visits & Dinners & running over the Town in Search of an House, that I have seldom seen him since his Appointment, & never but in Company; so that I have not been able to present your Compliments of Congratulation, but I shall certainly take the first Opportunity of doing it.

The infamous Abuse of every thing that demands Respect, which so justly moves your Indignation, has lately been carried to a still greater Excess, if possible, than ever, in three printed Essays call'd the Whisperer; and I was yesterday in hopes that you would have the satisfaction to see in the Votes a proper Resentment of it, for it was reported

that Mr Herbert (Nephew of the late Robert, or long, Herbert, an independent Man of great Property & very respectable Character) would move the House to address the Crown to order the Atty Genl to prosecute the Author Printers &c. No such Motion was made however, but I hope it was only delay'd on Acct of the Business of the day, which was the Petition of the No American Merchants. The Commons sat on it till near Midnight, when it was agreed to repeal the Duties on Glass Colours &c but to leave the 3d duty on Tea imported into America. This latter is deemed by the Majority to be a proper Imposition, not injurious to the Trade of Mother Country or Colony, & is therefore continued perhaps the rather as a Mark of that Right which it has so lately been necessary to declare by Law. The others are to be repeal'd as injudicious Taxes, which ought never to have been imposed, since they must necessarily operate as so many Bounties on the Manufacture of those several Articles in the Colonies. However just & reasonable this Determination may appear there is little Reason, I fear, to expect that it will satisfy the Americans: so long as they deny the Authority of Parlt to tax them at all, they will say their Burthen is indeed lighten'd, but that their grievance remains, while a single farthing is imposed on them by that Authority. From whence it follows that nothing less will content them than a total Repeal of every Act which has ever been pass'd for regulating the Trade of America with G[reat] B[ritain].

We are impatiently waiting the Result of this days business in the City, where the Common Hall is framing a Remonstrance (since a Petition is found ineffectual) on the Middlesex Grievance & all others. To a Remonstrance, they tell us, an Answer *must* be given—If not, Force & Arms are the only Remedies. May Heaven prevent the Use of such Remedies!

(P.S.) My Lord [Halifax] has taken a ready furnish'd house (lately Sr Charles Howard's) in Brooke Street.

1770. Feby 8th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . You have no doubt observed with surprize that Contrary to all Experience & Probability the critical Resignation of the D. of Grafton did not at all diminish the number of the Majority on the great day of Battle, but on the contrary that number was increased by two, and every thing since Looks as if the present Ministry were to continue with Lord North at the Head of the Treasury. If that should be the Case, I should not be surprized to see our noble friend Lord H[alifax] take some Post, tho' at the time your Letter was dated & received too, I had no such Idea; and when I consider the whole of Things, I must say that it would no more please than it would surprize me if he did accept. As yet however I have no reason to believe that any thing has been offer'd to him. And I know people who inferr from the delay in disposing of the Privy Seal, a Vice Treasurership, two Seats at the Admiralty &c &c that there certainly must be some Doubt *somewhere* whether to continue the present Sett or to make some Alterations. But I believe the general Opinion is that Lord North's Abilities are great, that the Advantage of the Premier's being in the Ho of Commons considerable, & that things will stand fast as they are.

1770. Feby 13th. T[heophilus ?]Waite to the same, from Dublin Castle. . . . . We know nothing certain about the Continuance of our Lord Lieutenant, nor whether our Parliament will be permitted to meet on the 20th of next Month. You will have read many Paragraphs in the English News Papers of Disturbances and Riots on Account of our Prorogation, Not one Word of which is true. We are at present

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very quiet, but the Air is so full of Combustibles, that I know not how soon we may take Fire. I think the Protesting Lords have hoisted the Standard.

We understand here that it is the determin'd Resolution of His Majesty to support the present Ministers.

1770. Feb. 22nd. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I have now to inform you that Our Noble Friend Lord Halifax is to receive the Privy Seal tomorrow: I have already said enough to show you that I am neither surprized at this Acceptance, nor greatly delighted with it. I do not conceive any great hopes in the present state of things, but content myself with praying that my Patron may, if possible, receive Joy, Comfort & Honour from it, or at least that he may not experience any of the contrary Consequences.

The Papers for which a Printer was call'd (but did not come) before the House of Lords were two Protests of the dissentient Lords. . . .

1770. March 20th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. I should have sent you by the last post my Acknowledgments for your Favour of the 11th instant, had I not considered that I should be able, this Evening, to tell you what the House of Commons had done upon the City's Remonstrance. And I am accordingly to inform you, that, after sitting till four o'clock this morning, twas resolved by 284 against 127 (majority 157) to pass a Vote of Very Strong Censure on the Remonstrance, and to present an Address to the King, expressing their Sense of the indecency & undutifullness of that Paper, & to declare their Resolution to support His Majesty &c &c—You will say, Sir, that Censure is not Punishment, & that this Outrage on King, Lords & Commons, call'd for a very Severe one. I think so too, & I am persuaded the Majority were of the Same Opinion, but tis to be supposed (not only from what each Individual may observe, but what has been seen in each House) that it is not thought safe to attempt Punishment in the present Conjuncture. . . . . There are People however who say they have reason to believe that Parliament has not done with the City Remonstrance, but that after their Address is presented, they are to have something to say to the Lord Mayor & two Sheriffs who have avail'd themselves of the Authority and Influence belonging to their respective Offices, to draw in the Citizens to an Act little short of Rebellion. This however I have on no good Authority, & give it you only as a Report which I cannot myself believe.

Ireland I am told, is all in Confusion arising from Indignation & Resentment, the Speaker, & Lord Shannon & other popular Leaders being lately turn'd out.—America affects to maintain her Resolutions of non importation, but I have now with me a Gentleman who saw yesterday the most authentic Proofs of Bostons having received 7/8ths of a British Cargo, & having sent back only one.

Our Friend Mr Stanhope has lately lost his Brother Sr Thomas, & gain'd by his Will a considerable Sum: The world says £3, 5 or 6,000. He denies its being so much, but admits the Succession is so considerable, that he would not now thank any body for any Sum whatever. He has always appeared to me a very honest worthy man, &, If you think of him as I do, I am sure you will be so glad as I am of this Completion of his worldly Happiness.

1770. April 5th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . I wish I could enclose a printed copy of Mr G[eorge] Grenville's bill (which pass'd the Ho of Commons last Monday night) for regulating the Trials of Controverted Elections, but I cannot procure one. I can how-

ever inform you of its Purport. By this bill 37 Members are to be chosen by Ballot out of any 100 who may happen to be present on a certain day & hour to be prefix'd: Those 37 may be challenged by the respective Counsel for the Petitioner & sitting Members, as Jurors are and for the same Reasons, & are to be reduced to 13. Those 13 are to be a select Committee, to chuse a Chairman from among themselves, to take the same Oath a Juror takes, to examine Witnesses upon Oath, & their Opinion or Verdict is to be a final Decision of the Contest. I hear many Members dislik'd the Bill, but acquiesced in its passing, merely from a Conviction of the want of some Regulation to put a stop to the present bad Practices in matters of this sort & to prevent Interests constantly deciding what the Merits of the Case alone should determine. . . . .

(P.S.) Upon a Motion on Monday night that an End should be put to the Committee on the State of the Nation, the Opposition, conscious of the smallness of their numbers, were very unwilling to divide, but being compell'd it, after an hour & halfs Uproar, they were but 79 to 208.

1770. April 14th. The same to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . . There are reports, these three or four days, that some Negociation is on foot for a Change [of Ministry], in part at least. Many assert there is certainly some Scheme of that sort in hand & to convince one at once they tell one, that Lord Barrington (a noted rat) on Monday spoke in direct Opposition to the Treasury Bench, & that Lord Mansfield on fryday (I think) was large in the praise of M^r^ G[eorge] G[renville]. You have seen in the Papers that Lord Camden is to have the G[reat] Seal again, & there are many who believe it. You know, I presume that his Lordship has obtained, since his Removal, an addition of £7 or 800 a year to his Pension; & if, to such an instance of Weakness Gov^t^ should add so strong a proof of Fickleness as the restoration of him would be, I know not how they can bring greater Contempt on themselves, or give larger Encouragement to Shufflers & Trimmers. . . . .

(P.S.) The Whisperer, you see, is not at all intimidated by the Address of both Houses, & the consequential Prosecution. The Paper still goes on, & the former Numbers of it are boldly advertized.

1770. April 25th. T. Waite to the same, from Dublin Castle. . . . . Your News Papers are full of the great Rejoicings in different Parts upon M^r^ Wilkes's Enlargement: But I can assure you we disgraced ourselves by no such Practices here. Not a candle was lighted up in Dublin on the Occasion, & I cannot learn that there was any such any where else in Ireland. It is enough for us that our Fellow Subjects of England are at present so Mad & Seditious. We look on and enjoy their Madness. . . .

1770. May 5th. Robert Thompson to the same, from S^t^ James's Street. . . . . Our Political Campagne is near over, & I believe L^d^ C[hatham] fir'd his last Gun for this Year, by making a Motion that the Lords should come to some resolutions, in regard to the K[ing's] answer to the City remonstrance, all the Great Speakers of the Minority spoke but few on the side of Government, for Lord Gower, said it was needless, to debate upon the Motion it haveing been debated before, & the answer approvd both by Lords & Commons, so at six they divided for the Motion 37 P^ro^ Con 85, & you see the Government have carried most things by a Great Majority, Yet I am sorry to say Peoples Minds are not settled, & I cannot look forward, (considering our present situation) without some

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Melancholy thoughts, but we must [wait] with patience the Event, which may turn out better than we expect.

Your Neighbour Pelham has bought the Duke of Kingston's House in Arlington Street for 16850*l.* & not thought dear.

(P.S.) I have this instant heard that Wilkes is comeing to the House on Wednesday next.

1770. May 10th. Edward Sedgwick to the same, from Scotland Yard. . . . At present we are tolerably quiet; the distemper has made no late Eruptions, except two or three absurd Motions of Lord C[hatha]m (which you have seen in the Minutes I presume) & some violent Clamations in the Commons. But these fruitless attempts will soon be at an End, if it be true as I am told that the Parliament will be prorogued on this day sennight. In the mean while however some long & furious Speeches may be expected on the unhappy affair at Boston, & they say on the late Measure of appointing French Papists to the Council, Assembly & Bench of Justice in the Grenada Islands. The Commons have twice been alarmed with Reports that M^r^ Wilkes would come to claim his Seat, such a Report prevail'd yesterday but he came not, & tis now supposed he will not come at all.

1773. May 28th. Charles Brietzcke to the same, from Whitehall. . . . The Princess Dowager of Wales certainly sets out about the Middle of next Month for Brunswick to pay a visit to the Princess her Daughter there, and proposes returning to England some time next November. Some of the town Politicians conclude she will not come back any more here, & that this is not the true reason for his going abroad.

Tomorrow the City are to present a most loyal Address to his Majesty on the Queens Delivery, who, with the Young Princess, continues in perfect Health.

Two men were murdered last Sunday Night in the New Road, by some foot pads who attempted to rob them: Two of the Murderers were this day committed to Newgate, & as the Sessions begin to Morrow at the Old Bailey, it is supposed they will suffer on Monday the punishment due for such a bloody minded Act; it is shocking to think to what a pass the lower kind of People are arrived in this wicked Capital; to be sure they have sad *examples* which are very prevalent; it is one use a War would be to rid the Town of them: besides all the Publick Places, which are crowded every Night, they have built three new Places near where the Murder was committed to entertain People with Wine Punch & Tea: one of them in particular is a very pretty but expensive building, where they collected last Sunday fortnight *forty-Seven pounds all in Silver*, besides other Money: It is 6*d.* a head to go in, for which they have Wine or Tea, and it must be a large Company to raise such a Sum.

1770. May 31st. General John Parslow to the same, from Chalgrove. . . . Besides the general complaint for the cold & churlish Season, I have an additional reason to long for Summer weather, that you might make an experiment of Buxton, which, I pray God, may prove salutary to your lungs, & productive of every good effect.

Sir Jacob & Lady Wolff have been kind enough to promise me a visit, in the course of the Summer, on their way into Lincolnshire, & I am in daily expectation of a summons to meet them at Therfield. . . .

1770. June 5th. Charles Brietzcke to the same, from Whitehall . . . Yesterday I received Your Favor of the 1^st^ with Inclosures for

Sir Jacob Wolff, which I sent by my servant directly, & for Mr. Ancel & Mr. Cappes; but as I could not fix the latter any Hour with Certainty out [of] Exchange Time, I called on him after Dinner with the Thirty Pounds for the use of Mrs. Anne Fleetwood according to Your Desire. . . .

1770. June 12th. The same to the same, from Whitehall. . . . The Princess of Wales embarked early on Saturday Morning in great Spirits; was sorry to hear from one of the grooms who attended her R.H. to Dover, that she received gross Affronts in many places, & in others where she was treated with respect, she threw Money among the Populace.—The Report about Egmont Island was nothing but an Exchange Alley Humbug, calculated to lower the Public Funds, which it did better than one p c^{t} for a Day.

Last Saturday morning Mrs. Browne died, and I will tell You the particulars, as are come to my knowledge, of her Will, which contains seven sheets; In doing this I should be happy if I could mention one Instance of Gratitude for the many many Favours received. She appoints Gibson & another Gentleman her Executors, with a Legacy of 600*l.* each.—4000*l.* in Trust for her Executors to pay her Brother (originally a Chymney Sweeper) 2 Guineas every Monday morning during his Life; after which the said 4,000*l.* to be distributed in charity to poor Housekeepers; M^{r} Gibson's Wife 200*l.* & his niece 100*l.* M^{rs} Crucifix 300*l.*, her Apothecary M^{r} Hatch 300*l.*, her two Maids 100*l.* each. M^{rs} Smith the Newswoman 100*l.*—a poor old Man a pensioner of her's 100*l.*—A man in the Strand that sells Wine 300*l.*—A girl she placed in the Asylum 100*l.* & 100*l.* to the Asylum; The House is left to M^{r} Bilson's son, about 6 years old, by M^{r} Larpent's Daughter, but I don't hear of any Legacy to M^{r} Larpent. She has left something to Mr. Wright's Mother, & many small Legacies.

I cannot help reflecting on the Vanity and Imperfection of all earthly Things when I consider Mr. Browne's Life, and the Slavery & Assiduity with which he amassed together so much money, & in how short a Time & in what a manner it will be dispersed. . . .

1770. June 25th. T. Waite to the same, from Dublin Castle. . . . Some years ago Lord Bristol used to be much troubled with the Gout flying about him, but a certain D^{r} Ingram whom he met with in London, took him in Hand and prescribed to him some Pills which have done him infinite service. His Lordship told Sir Robert very lately, that his Brother Augustus Hervey, who is now abroad, had certainly died of the Gout this spring, if he had not very luckily carried abroad with him some of D^{r} Ingram's Pills, which taken in the Extremity of his Pain, sav'd his Life reliev'd him & flung the Gout from his Stomach into his Feet, that M^{r} Augustus Hervey, Lady Mulgrave, who has suffered more by the Gout than all of them, have found incredible Relief from them. . . . If this Intelligence may prove of any Use to you, I shall most sincerely rejoice. . . . I see by M^{rs} Weston's Letter that you are become acquainted with Captain Pringle. He is one of my Lord Lieutenant's Aids de Camp, & my neighbour at the Castle, a more worthy amiable Man never existed. He has almost lost the Use of his Limbs by his Portugal Campaign, and for all his Sufferings has hitherto received only a Company of Foot which amounts to 10 shillings p Day, out of which he supports an aged Mother & a Sister . . . . Notwithstanding the Fertility of the English Papers in Rolling my Lord L^{t} in the Dirt, & insulting him, & appointing a Successor to His Excellency . . . . . We are in a perfect State of Tranquility & Supiness, that there

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is not the smallest Foundation for any of these curious Paragraphs, nor any Thought at present of his Removal. Endeavours have been made by particular Persons to raise a Flame about the Prerogative, but all without Effect. The Duke of Leinster was removed from the Privy Council at his own Request; His Grace was understood to be in connection last Winter with the Earl of Shannon & Mr Ponsonby in opposing Government, but he did not resent their being turn'd out, nor even complain of it. His cause of Discontent was, that a Sir William Mayne, whom His Grace govern'd, was struck out of the Privy Council; He did not think that he could with Honor remain at that Board after that Step had been taken, & therefore desir'd to be dismiss'd, which His Majesty very readily complied with. This same Sir William Mayne, whom His Grace placed in the same Scale with himself, is a Man of no Sort of Consequence except being a Member of this Parliament.

Our Weather has been very cold & disagreeable. The North Easterly Winds have not only blasted the Fruit Trees about Dublin but in several Gardens totally destroyed them. Surely the Seasons were more warm & kindly & regular when I was a Boy. The Great Globe itself, as well as Those who it inhabit, seems hastening to its final Period.

Lord Shelbourne & his Lady are expected here this Week. I suppose he will bring Junius with him, & blow up Something like a Combustion amongst us if he can.

1770. June 20th. Charles Brietzcke to the same, from Whitehall. . . . . It is thought there will be a strong contest this Year for the Choice of the City Sheriffs, and some good Letters have already appeared in the Papers, which call upon the Livery to exert themselves at this Conjuncture, and not to be any longer misled by the artfull Designs of cunning Men, but to be free and independent in their Election of Men void of Party Prejudice, and of good Principles and Abilities.

Mr Beckford has been dangerously ill, & I hear is yet so;—Monday he relapsed again, & it was thought would not not survive the Night; This is an unlucky Incident for the Patriots at this Crisis. . . . .

P.S. Mr Belson's son has 300*l.* besides the House, & Mr & Mrs Belson 20 Guineas each.

1770. June 30th. The same to the same. . . . . The Lord Mayors Death is certainly a great Check to the Patriots, who are filling up, as they can, the Vacancies by it from among the Sons of Freedom. Mr Trecothick was Yesterday declared Mayor, and Mr Richard Oliver, of the Bill of Rights, is to be the Member for the City, & one of the Aldermen; they declare Sir Henry Banks shall always be set aside, for the Trouble he has now given them, and for putting their worthy Sheriffs to the Expence of a Weeks Poll. I hear Mr Beckford has left the greatest part of his Fortune to his only legitimate son. To his illegitimate Children, which are very numerous, 5000*l.* each, but not one farthing to Lord Chatham, or Wilkes, or for the Support of poor Liberty. It would have come very opportunely had he left a handsome Legacy to the former, as it was but last Saturday decreed, that his Lordship should refund above 12,000*l.* part of the Pynsent Estate, which sum he has no doubt long since expended.

The charge in the Papers against Mr Bradshaw for selling a Place under the Government & the Story that Lord North would prosecute him for it, I take to be all a Lye, for his colleague Mr Grey Cooper denies in Yesterday's publick Advertiser having the least knowledge of

this Affair; Besides, the Story at the first told [was] very improbable but anything will serve now a days.

. . . . It is very difficult for me to find that Paper void of falsehood or Sedition, or to which to give the preference; the Gazeteer is one of the best; though there are none without Letters, &c.

The purchasing of Lottery Tickets is all a Lottery; they have been falling some time, & are now near par, & may probably be under, tho' not much as everyone has such a propensity to gaming.

1770, July 7th. The same to the same, from Whitehall. . . . . Q. in the Corner writes again today to Mr Bradshaw, not being at all satisfied with Mr Cooper's Letter of Vindication; I should in such a case have advised against all Letter Writing, especially in Answer to anonymous Scribblers; & have given immediate Orders for prosecuting Author and Publisher, and caused a paragraph to be inserted in all the publick Papers, mentioning that such a Prosecution was actually commenced.

The Lord Mayors Speech on his being elected has disgusted a great part of the City, which will prevent his being first again next November as was first intended. Mr Nash has declined opposing Mr Richd Oliver for the City Member, so the wrong headed Patriots have the whole field to themselves; His Brother Mr T. Oliver, who was the first Candidate, is getting better of a Fever he caught of Parson Horne [Tooke], who had it from Mr Beckford, though last Saturday it was thought Mr Oliver could not survive the Night. His Brother, the new Candidate, is said to be by much the cleverest Man, that is, He can most inflame the Minds of the Livery.

NOTE.—There are several other letters in this volume from Mr Sedgwick to Mr Weston relating to the questions of the Canada Bills, Turks Islands, and the Spanish Galleons.

ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE WESTON PAPERS, Vol. VIII., 1722–1767.*

1722 or 1723. Lord Townshend to the King. A draft in Lord Townshend's handwriting. Undated, and endorsed by Edward Weston—"probably 1723."

SIRE, Being induced to think from some Words which fell from your Maty when I had the Honour to lay before You a Draught of ye Speech, that Your Maty may have it in yr thoughts to spend the Summer at Hanover; I most humbly beg leave, in discharge of the Duty I owe to Your Maty, to lay before you, with the greatest Deference & Submission, some short & impartial observations on the present State of Your Matys Affairs, in the doing which, if it should be my Misfortune to suggest anything in the least contrary to your Matys Inclinations, I hope from the Experience I have long had of Your Indulgence towards Me, that You will not impute it to the Want of a due Concern for everything that may promote Your Matys Satisfaction (which no one living can wish more passionately than I do) but will believe it to proceed from a sincere Zeal for Your Service, and the

* Miscellaneous letters on large paper.

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future Ease and honour of your Governm^{t}; and I beg leave to assure Your Ma^{ty} that after I have humbly laid before You my Thoughts upon this Subject, I shall heartily endeavour to facilitate whatever Resolutions Your Ma^{ty} shall finally take.

The great Spirit & Majority with which the Bills for punishing the Conspirators were carried through both Houses in the first Session of this parliament, the Quietness & Unanimity with which the publick Service has been dispatched in This, the severall good Laws that have been passed for the Ease & Advantage of Commerce, & in favour of the Publick Revenue, the Universal & uninterrupted State of Tranquility Abroad, and flourishing Condition of Trade & publick Credit at home, have all concurr'd to restore a far more general Calm and Serenity throughout the Nation than has been known at any time since Your Ma^{tys} happy Accession to the Throne; A very great Change has been wrought, in favour of Your Ma^{ty}, in the City of London, whose Influence & Example is of so great Consequence to the whole Nation, as has appear'd in two successive Elections, in opposition to the utmost Efforts & most Indirect Practices of the United Party of Jacobites, The Universities have behaved themselves at least inoffensively, & some Steps have been taken by Your Ma^{ty} to make it no less their Interest than Duty to cherish & propagate Principles of Loyalty & Affection to Your Person & Government. So that upon y^{e} whole no doubt can be made but that if these beginnings are thoroughly pursued, and the present good dispositions y^{e} Nation improv'd and strengthen'd by proper Methods & Measures which may be still taken, they will grow so settled & confirm'd as to make Your Ma^{tys} Reign for y^{e} future no less Easy than Glorious & Successfull.

But however promising these Appearances are, yet Your Ma^{ty} must be sensible that the Jacobite Party is still very strong, and their Views only suspended in Expectation of a favourable Opportunity. Of this Your Ma^{ty} has the strongest Proofs & surest Intelligence. Those of the Foreign Ministers who are best acquainted wth this Country, & who, upon account of their Religion, may be supposed to be so far admitted into the General Designs & Consultations of the Disaffected, as to be no incompetent Judges of the Heart and Spirit that Party is in; do in their most Secret & Undisguised Relations to their Respective Courts, where they may be supposed to open their Minds with the greatest Freedom & Sincerity constantly represent the present Tranquility of this Nation as owing more to y^{e} Despair of giving Your Ma^{ty} any disturbance from Abroad, than to any real Change or Submission wrought in the Minds of the Pretender's Adherents; insinuating that if the Engagements which at present withhold France & Spain from espousing his Cause, were once dissolved and a bare Connivance only in his favour from either of those Quarters, the Spirit of Disaffection would soon rally, & the Sparks of Resentment, which now lie smothered, would break out into as fierce a Flame as ever.

However Vain their Reasoning may be as to y^{e} Success that would attend any such Practices, yet thus much is undeniable, that these Notions lessen the Weight & Influence Your Ma^{ty} ought to have abroad, as to the affairs of Europe in general; And it is equally certain y^{t} nothing will so soon give Credit to these Opinions and Insinuations as the seeing any handle given to the Enemies of Your Ma^{tys} Government for propagating Discontents at home, & for alienating y^{e} Affections of Your Ma^{tys} Subjects.

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Among all the Topicks for sowing Sedition there is none which the Jacobites have managed w^th^ greater Industry & Success than Your Ma^tys^ Inclinations frequently to visit Your German Dominions. But whatever Artifices they have employ'd to this End, yet y^e^ Necessity of Your Ma^tys^ inspecting from time to time the State of Your Affairs in those parts, & y^e^ Prudence & Caution Your Ma^ty^ has used as to the times & Seasons of undertaking this Journey, have in a great measure disappointed their Endeavours to misrepresent this Step: but when they may with some Appearance at least insinuate that this Journey will become Annual, the Wisest Man cannot foretell what Mischiefs such an Opinion, should it gain Credit, may produce.

Should Your Ma^ty^ therefore after so long a Stay as your Affairs required you to make at Hanover last Year, think it proper & adviseable immediately after the ending of this short Session again to visit Your Foreign Dominions You would thereby give an Opportunity to the Disaffected to insinuate that the same Inclinations which call Your Ma^ty^ abroad this Summer, being likely always to subsist will always produce y^e^ same Effect, and Britain be thereby reduced to the same State with Ireland (where the Lord Lieutenant never appears but when the parl^t^ is called to give Money) and never enjoy the Blessing of Your Ma^tys^ presence any longer than while this Service lasts.

Having laid before Your Ma^ty^ the Inconveniencies & Dangers which in my Opinion will arise from your going abroad this Year, I most humbly beg leave to mention some of the many great Advantages that will in all Probability be the consequences of Your Ma^tys^ staying here this Summer. In the first Place the Well affected Party in general being supported by Your Ma^tys^ presence, & encouraged by being under Your immediate Influence, will be enabled to make the best advantage of the present Good Temper the Nation is in. Your Ma^tys^ Friends in the City will not only carry everything during y^e^ Summer, but, by y^e^ help & Assistance of Your Servants, will be prepared to lay before the Parl^t^ Such Bills as may for the future secure the Government of y^t^ important Place entirely in y^e^ hands of those who are Zealous in Your Ma^tys^ Interest.

The next Points of Consequence to y^e^ Peace, Ease & Security of Your M^s^ Government, are y^e^ Clergy & y^e^ two Universities, & if a right Use is made of their present Disposition, I am persuaded it will not be difficult to find out some further Encouragements that will make y^e^ Majority of those Great bodies firm friends to Your Ma^ty^, & as Your Ma^ty^ knows that I have always had the gaining of them over to your Ma^ty^ very much at heart, so I have lately had frequent conversations on this head with y^e^ B^p^ of London who is with me fully perswaded it would be very practicable to reduce them to a better Sense of their Duty, and We have already made a rough Draught of some things proper to be done towards compassing this Great End.

The last & most Important Consideration is y^e^ preserving y^t^ Zeal & Affection towards Your Ma^ty^ which has hitherto appeared so eminently in this parl^t^ & taking hold of y^e^ present Situation of Your Affairs for concerting, during the recess, such measures as may, with their Concurrence at their next Meeting, secure Y^r^ Ma^ty^ & y^e^ Nation from the frequent Convulsions which have at times been felt by Your Royal Predecessors ever since the Revolution.

I must before I conclude beg leave to make one further observation to Your Ma^ty^ that should you be pleased to defer going abroad this Summer, Your Ma^ty^ may, by calling y^e^ parl^t^ in October next have y^e^ Session finished in Feb^ry^ & without the least inconvenience to your

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Affairs sett out from hence in the Beginning of March next, & stay at Hannover, if you think fit, till Jan^ry following. So that take two Years together, You will at once pass almost as many Months there as You could do, if You went this Summer & y^e next; with this only difference, that y^e one may occasion & bring inextricable difficulties upon Y^r Affairs here, & the other will not give rise even to y^e least Murmur.

I presume to send Your Ma^ty my Thoughts upon this matter in writing that what I have to lay before Your Ma^ty may be done with greater Exactness & Privacy.

I once more beg Your Ma^ty will believe y^t what is here said upon a Subject which I fear will be disagreeable to You, flows from a Heart full of Duty & Veneration for Y^r Sacred Person, & from no other Motives but those of Honour & Conscience, & y^t after I have laid my thoughts with the greatest humility & Deference before Y^r Ma^ty, I shall not only obey, but cheerfully execute whatever Y^r Ma^ty shall think fit to determine, being with y^e warmest Zeal & most unalterable Attachment

Sire,

Your Ma^tys most
dutifull Subject and
most devoted Servant
TOWNSHEND.

1727 or 1728. [Undated]. John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, to Lord Townshend.—May it please your L^p.———I hope the Nature of my Office, which obliges me to make particular Researches into the Ranks of Precedency, will justify my submitting to y^r L^ps Judgement, whether in case His Majesty pleases to create Prince Frederick a Duke it may not be thought proper at the same time to convey the like Honour upon Prince William, by reason of the following words in the Statute 31 H. 8, which giues Precedency only "to the King's Son, the Kings Brother, the Kings Uncle, the Kings Nephew, and the Kings Brothers or Sisters Sons," beyond which Degrees according to another Clause in that Act, "all Dukes, Marquisses, &c. shall be placed after their Auncyentiez." I am induced to suppose the words the Kings Nephew in this place denote the Grandson, as the word Nepos often doth in Latin, because there is a Provision in the same Act for the Kings Brothers or Sisters sons, whome we now style Nephews. Prince Fredericks Precedency is fixed at all events, but the Heirs of Prince William will be subject to the Terms of this Statute, and in time may be forced thereby to be placed only according to the date of the Patent that shall be granted. It would be a breach of Duty in me to state the consequencies of Contingent uses, which may have effect according to the Intention of that Act in the Precedency of the Descendants, but it would really appear to me somewhat extraordinary, if any Person, who is not intituled to an higher Precedency than Prince William, should be promoted to a Dukedom before him. For nothing save an Act of Parliament could remedy such a Distribution as to Precedency. If I have taken too great a Freedome I beseech your L^p to impute it to the sense I have entertained of the Duty of my Office.

The Assumption of Titles seems to depend much upon Fancy, wherein there hath been & always will be difference of Opinions; The Dukedome of Cornwall is approtiated to the eldest Son of the Crown, but the Younger Sons haue had Titles Conferred upon them, which were vacant that had subsisted in the Nobility for several Descents, and sometimes had new Titles originally given them, And a very great number

of the present Styles of the Nobility were formerly vested in the Younger Sons of the Sovereigns & their Heirs. And either the Revival of and old Title, or the Erection of a new one is precedented. If the taking the Title from the former Dominions in France can give no displeasure there, as Aquitaine is a sounding name, & was formerly in the Black Prince, in John of Gant, who was summoned to our Parlaments under that Denomination, in Henry the fifth while Prince of Wales &c so I think it is not lyable to any Objection that it hath been lately used by any of the Princes of France. If any of these Titles taken from the Territories in that Kingdom should be approved, I will prepare a List of those formerly used by the Descendants of Our Kings as Anjou, Alençon, Mayn, Provence, Champagne, Poictiers, Monstreul, &c.

All the Counties of England and Wales giue Denominations save the following ones.

Gloucester hath been esteemed unfortunate.

Northumberland was an Earldom for several Descents in Percy.

Flint was never a Title but esteemed an appendage to the Earldom of Chester.

Brecknock is void by the Attainder of the late Duke of Ormond.

Glamorgan, the Family of Beauford allege they have some Signet from Charles the first, but no Patent.

Merioneth is a word of that Sound, that no person ever took it.

Cumberland was in Prince Rupert, and in Prince George of Denmark, who had an Act of Parliament for Precedency but limited to the Term of his own life.

Lancaster is of a particular nature, and without consulting two Acts of Parlament, which haue not hitherto been printed, I cannot determine, whether by that in the first of Hen. IV the Dukedom can be granted separate from the Possessions or whether by the method of Entaile in the first of Ed. IV it can be granted. If this Title should be pitched upon, the matter should be stated for the Opinion of the Judges.

All the Cities of England give denominations to the Nobility, save London, Westminster, Canterbury (which may as well be granted as York) Durrham & Ely (which have not been granted being Palatinates) Gloucester, Bath & Wells.

If new Titles should be pitched upon, then they may for the greater Honour be taken from the Principal places in England, Scotland, Ireland, and from the Principality of Wales & Dutchy of Cornwall. And there are Precedents of creations of Titles in England & Ireland by the same Patent, specifying the Distinctions of these Peerages; In this case some Titles of the following nature may be considered, Duke of London, Marquis of Edinburgh, Earl of Dublin or Ulster in Ireland (the former was a Marquisate under Rich. 2 & the later hath been for several times in the younger Sons of the Crown), Viscount of Aberfrau & Snawdon, which were the Titles of the antient Princes of Wales before they were conquered by Edw. 1. Baron of Lanceston or Trematon which are the chief Honours of the Dutchy of Cornwall, w^{ch} later Titles from Wales & Cornwall will (I think) be a complement to the Prince.

The Isle of Wight had Lords thereof, and Hen. 6 created a King thereof who dyed very soon afterwards.

Most of the Ancient Palaces & Seats of the Crown are involved among the Titles of the present Nobility; Windsor Castle remains which would be probably too near to the Family of Windsor in sound, Hampton Court would be the same with that place the Lord Coningsby so called

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& took a Title from thence for his daughter, Kensington & Winchester are already Titles, so that I cannot recollect any other Palaces, saving Whitehall, & S^{t} James.

I grow tedious & forget to whom I am writing, I however craue leaue to mention one Enquiry which may be made, when Prince Frederick and Prince William shall be created Dukes, whether according to the method of ranging described in the abovementioned Act of Parl^{t} made in 31 H. 8 the Kings Brother (that is the present Duke of York) is to precede these Princes, who are there denominated the Kings Nephews, or whether these Grandchildren of the Crown according to their Proximity in their Succession to the Crown, shall not precede their Uncle; That matter may be considered while the Patents are passing. I am with the greatest Duty

My Lord

Y^{r} L^{pps} most Obed^{t} Servant

JOHN ANSTIS.

1729. Undated. A project of a suspensive treaty, headed "Ideés Generales pour la formation d'un Traité." Ten Articles in French with marginal comments by the British Plenipotentiaries at Soissons. 11 pp.

1729. June 11th. N.S. Lord Townshend to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries at Soissons [Mem^{o} in pencil: "Duplicate amongst Lord Townshend's papers"]. From Hanover. 4 pp.

1729. June 11th. N.S. The same to the same. 14¼ pp.

1729. July 27th. N.S. The same to Mr. Finch, Envoy at Stockholm, Draft Dispatch. From Osterode. "Very private." Permitting M^{r} Finch to offer to the King of Sweden one of the vacant Garters.

1729. July 29th. N.S. The same to Mr. Benjamin Keene, Envoy at Madrid. Draft Dispatch, 2¼ pp. . . . . His Majesty is as you may imagine, under great impatience to hear that this Negotiation is brought to a happy issue. You will therefore do all that lyes in your power to prevent any unnecessary delays on the part of the Court of Spain, which His Mat^{y} hopes you may compass without much difficulty, since M. Patino, who has the chief Credit at that Court, has not only declar'd his own approbation but even that of his master of the chief points which we insist upon.

1729. Augt. 31st. N.S. The same to M^{r} Dubourgay, Envoy at Berlin. From Hanover. [Mem^{o} in pencil "Duplicate amongst Lord Townshend's papers."] Draft Dispatch. 2¼ pp. . . . . As to what you mention concerning the Queen & Prince Royal of Prussia, They may both be persuaded that the King has the greatest Compassion for their Sufferings, & will be far from imputing anything that passes upon this occasion to either of them. . . . . As to what M^{r} Kniphausen hinted to you about referring the present dispute to the Arbitration of the Duke of Wolfembuttel & the Landgrave of Hesse, the King takes very kindly the part M^{r} Kniphausen has acted thro' this whole affair. The single point in dispute is, whether his Prussian Ma^{ty} shall set at liberty, & restore those of his Ma^{tys} subjects which his Officers have seised by force & violence, at the same time that his Ma^{ty} on his part releases those of the King of Prussia's Subjects, who have by his Ma$^{ty's}$ order been arrested by way of Reprisal. The Reason-

ableness & Justice of this offer on the part of the King our Master is so clear & self-evident, that his Ma^ty cannot, as yet, see there is any occasion for referring it to Arbitrators, & hopes that his Prussian Ma^ty will be satisfied with the Answer he has made him this day by his Ministers. However in case the King of Prussia sh^d be still of opinion that an Arbitration is necessary, the King our Master, to convince the World how much he is dispos'd to do every thing in his power for preserving the publick Tranquillity, will agree to M^r Kniphausen's proposal to referr the Dispute with the King of Prussia to the Arbitration of the Duke of Wolfenbuttel & the Landgrave of Hesse. You will lose no time in communicating this resolution to M^r Kniphausen & acquaint him, that since the King has been pleased to show so much Condescension on this occasion, His Ma^ty will with the greatest reason expect an immediate Answer on the part of the King of Prussia.

1730. April 21st. The same to Lord Waldegrave, from Whitehall. [Draft]—A-part.—Though I could not speak so fully & openly in my other Letter, I may in this acquaint your Ldship in confidence that the time of your continuning at Vienna cannot but be very short. M^r Walpole is already here, & will not return to Paris, unless it be barely upon a Compliment & to take leave of the French Court. M^r Poyntz will very soon be recalled from thence, his Ma^ty designing to give him some Employment here at home. And as for My L^d Harrington, He is, as I am persuaded, intended to succeed me in the post of Secretary of State, which I shall very soon have his Majesty's leave to resign. I inform'd y^r L^dp, when I last had the pleasure of seeing you, of my resolution to take this step, I have not since thought it necessary to trouble you with any particulars concerning it. I shall only take the liberty to assure you that I am so sensible of Their Majestys' great Goodness to me upon this, & all other Occasions, that I shall always to the utmost of my power contribute to support their Interest & Service. I cannot inform y^r L^dp whom his Ma^ty intends for your successor at Vienna, that being not yet determin'd; & therefore shall only add to this trouble my sincere Congratulations upon this fresh Mark of the Kings' Value & Esteem for you, together with the assurance of my being always with &c.

P.S. Y^r L^dp will be pleased to observe the utmost secrecy with regard to the contents of this Letter.

1734. July 30th. N.S. Horatio Walpole to Lord Harrington, from the Hague. 12 pp. "The original Draft is in Horace Walpole's collection."

1734. Aug^t. 3rd. N.S. The same to the same, from the Hague. Secret. 8 pp. "The original Draft is among Lord Walpole's papers."

1734. Aug^t 6th. N.S. The same to the same, from the Hague. Most Secret. 1½ pp. "The original Draft is among Horace Walpole's papers."

1734. Aug^t 17th. N.S. The same to the same, from the Hague. Secret. 6 pp. "The original Draft is among Horace Walpole's papers."

1734. Nov. 13th. Lord Harrington at Whitehall to Sir Robert Walpole at Houghton, by Chandler. [Copy of Draft.]—I send this Messenger to you with the enclosed Dispatches from M^r Walpole, which are the last that I have received from him, and all that has not been transmitted

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to you. You will see that he presses extremely for his Ma^ty's Orders upon the Point of the Preliminaries, without which both he and the Pensionary are convinced that France will not go any farther in the Negociation. I have therefore prepared a Letter upon that Subject, which was ready for last night's Post, but as it relates to an Affair of so great Importance I would not let it go without your Opinion upon it, which I must accordingly beg you will let me have with all possible Expedition that I may be able to send M^r Walpole the Instruction which he waits for with so much Impatience, by the next Mail, which will go from hence on Friday.

It were certainly to be wished that this great Work of a general Pacification could be finished & compleated without being obliged to burthen ourselves with any Preliminaries of this Nature, which may be ill interpreted by some People if they come to be known, and raise Jealouses and Apprehensions in others, but that Consideration must however, if we are determined to go on with France, yield to Necessity since there are no hopes, according to M^r Walpole's & the Pensionary's Notion of the Cardinal's continuing to treat with Us upon any other foot.

And indeed since it is impossible we should tie up France by any other Means than by laying our Selves under Some reciprocal Restrictions, I think it deserves mature Reflection, whether it would be for our Interest or not to proceed with that Crown without some such preliminary Engagem^t.

This Negociation is carried on upon the Supposition of the Cardinal's being Sincerely disposed to restore the publick Peace upon moderate Conditions, and with Security to the Equilibre. If his Em^cy has not really these Dispositions, but is on the contrary only seeking to gain time by his present Transaction with us, in order to prevent our putting our Selves in a condition to oppose such ambitious Designs as he may be preparing for execution, It seems to be very indifferent, as to the Success of the Negociation, whether we enter into Such Preliminaries, or not, In the first case, he may, after the Conclusion of the Preliminaries, still protract Affairs till the time of entring again upon Action, by chicaning upon the Terms of the Plan itself, & in the Second, though he should have agreed with us upon a certain Plan, he will be at liberty to fly off from it when he pleases, under pretence of it's not proving satisfactory to his Allies, or either of them. But if, on the other hand, France is really sincere, may it not be looked upon as an Advantage to y^r Maritime Powers to have fixed the Execution, as far as it may depend upon that Crown, of a Plan which they are Supposed to approve, by means of such Preliminaries, since, without an Engagem^t of that Nature, she would be always at liberty, either out of Complaisance for her Allies, who might disapprove it, or out of Resentment against the Emperor, who might be equally unreasonable, to Set the whole that should have been agreed on between Us aside, and to push the War on in all parts as vigorously as ever, and that without any Breach of Faith towards his Majesty and the States, whereas in the Case of our being entred into the Preliminaries above mentioned and settled a Plan of Pacification with the French King, as the Emperor's Refusal to accept our Plan will not disengage us, so the Disapprobation of Spain or Sardinia will not release France from the Engagements she will have contracted towards the Maritime Powers.

But though it should be allowed that such a Restriction upon France would be a real advantage to his Majesty & the States in the Negociation, it is Still to be considered whether it would, or would not be too dearly

purchased by the Concessions on their Part contained in the two Preliminary Articles, as you will find them proposed in the inclosed Draught which I have prepared, as I before acquainted you, for Mr Walpole. Upon all which, as also upon the Answer which his Excy should be authorised to give upon the Several Points of the Conferences with Monsr Jannel, I hope to be honoured with your Sentiments by the Return of this Messenger.

1735. Aug. 20th. Horatio Walpole [*to the Pensionary?*] Copy of letter, unaddressed.—Sir, Such is my sincere regard and affection for your Excellency, that there is no friend nor even a Relation, that belongs to you, that can be more sensibly Afflicted, than I always am, when Your Excellency is miserably tyed down to your bed, by that implacable Ennemy the Gout: which made me readily accept the Excuses, you sent me for not seeing me several days together altho' I was informed, that several others of my rank and Station had that honour at the same time. However I was not wanting to communicate to you according to my usual Confidence the most secret and important dispatches, which I had received relating to the present juncture of Affairs. Upon the meeting of the States of Holland, as I thought it necessary at this critical time to see you I had the happiness of being admitted at last on Wednesday morning to your presence, when I having acquainted you, with his Majesty's Sentiments upon what has lately passed between the King and the States, and between the States and the French Ambassador in consequence of our joint Offices, and expected and desired your opinion and Advice. I received from you nothing but dry, short disagreeable and reproachfull expressions, without the least tendency towards telling me Your Sentiments, or acting in concert with me, Altho I was informed, that you was the same day to others in the best and most chearful humour. I took my leave seeing it was to no purpose to importune you then, upon your letting me know, that you hoped you should be in a condition to attend the States of Holland next week. If this was a sort of Artifice to divert me from inquiring, and to avoid your telling me, what was already projected to be done by that Assembly, give me leave with all due respect to say, that it was an Artifice which by no means becomes a person of your great Qualitys, Candour and integrity, and a treatment which my constant attachment to, and confidence in you, and even my Submission to your judgement in affairs, by no means deserve, And I cannot forbear Adding that it has the Air of such a piece of finesse, since you must have known, that the States of Holland were to have under their Consideration a project of your own framing, relating to the Affairs depending between Us, and were to separate this Week. In what sense I am therefore to interprete this reserved, unkind and unprovoked behaviour of your Excellency towards me, whether I am to attribute it, to my own disagreeable Way of transacting business, or to a Resolution taken by you to break of that Union and Concert, with which business has been carryd on between his Majesty and the States, through a perfect good understanding and communication of thoughts between Your Excellency and me, ever since I have been charged with this painfull and unfortunate Embassy, is, what I am desirous to know, in order to take my measures accordingly, having as yet not mentioned to any body, nor in my private nor publick Dispatches this cold and uncomfortable Situation, that I am in at present, with Relation to you. I am etc. H. WALPOLE.

1740. Jany 9th. The Count of Stolberg to the King of Denmark, from Hanover. "Translated out of the High-German." . . . . . In

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obedience to your Majtys Commands I set out from Werningerode hither on the 6th Instant, but on account of the badness of the Roads I arrived here but the 7th in the Morning.

Although I found the Minister of State de Münchausen and the rest of the Ministry all present . . . . . I found him and his Colleagues in no small Disquiet and Apprehension touching an Alliance said to be upon the Carpet between Yr Majty and the Crown of France.

They told me unanimously not only all those things which I have already related to your Majty, but made also no Matter of Secret of some creditable Intelligence being received in England from Sweden, ... and likewise from Amsterdam, viz.: that of late frequent Couriers were arrived with Dispatches from France, and returned thither, and thô the Contents thereof were kept very Secret, they were nevertheless observed always to occasion some Deliberations & Commotions; That the Secretary of the Embassy from France is very assiduous about some of Your Majtys Ministers; and that a Secret Alliance between Your Majesty and France were either already concluded, or on the point of being soon; nay it were even reported, Your Majesty's being to engage Yourself, to quarter in Your German Dominions those Auxiliary Forces Your Majty were to keep for the French Service; to the End that thereby the Views of that Crown might be the better supported, and maintained against those Powers, which would oppose them.

Although I endeavour'd to pursuade them to the contrary . . . . it seemed to make no Impression upon them, since they were rather of opinion, that upon reflecting at the same time that Colonel Palmstierna, a Man who in the last Diet of the States in Sweden had much distinguish'd himself by his Zeal for France, and who actually stands engaged in the French Service had been pickt out for the Swedish Embassador at Copenhagen; and that Count de Lynar would, at the Request of the French Court, be recalled from Sweden, It were therefore not difficult to infer from thence, that France thereby design'd to unite the Crown of Denmark with that of Sweden, and both with Herself in such a Manner that Sweden by the Means of Denmark rendred more puissant, should be more able to execute the French Views, or both jointly do and execute all things which France might hink fit, and hat more particularly, according to Conjunctures which might happen, those of the Powers or States endowed with Patriot-Sentiments, should be rendered incapable to succour Germany.

They were no Ways able to comprehend and to judge of the Grounds France might have excogitated, and the Promises She might have offered, to make the Court of Denmark relish a Project of so far distant a Prospect, and at the same time so much repugnant with the Dignity of His Danish Majesty. Neither the Preservation of the Tranquility in the North, nor the Safety and Good of the Common Cause and of the Protestant Religion in Germany, nor the Balance of Europe could herein be the Object held in View on the part of Denmark, because nothing would be more opposite to the attaining of all these Ends than such an Alliance reported to be going forward with France. . . . . How lastly the Crown of England must needs look upon such a Treaty, no body could fail to guess, who would reflect, that the said Treaty were at such a time begun, when that with England is still subsisting, and when the said Crown had already by Mr. Titley made an offer for its Renewal.

After duly considering all these Circumstances I beg of Yr Majty to give me proper Instructions, if, and what sort of Insinuations I am to

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make, in order to remove the above said Apprehensions; whereby I shall also be enabled, and will not fail to take in hand to the best of my power the proposing of the other Affair according to Yr Majtys most gracious Commands.

In the next Place I am to entreat Your Majesty to grant me Your most gracious Leave to remember my former Dream.

Could I now, with all Submission, at Werningerode bawl so loud as to make Your Majesty inspect the Danger You are going to involve Yourself in in Case this Report should be true (which I cannot be brought to believe after the Letters I have received both from Your Majesty and from Mr de Schulin) I should certainly make a still greater Noise than I did at that time when a sleep.

Is not Your Majesty in regard to the present Circumstances the Arbiter in the North? You can in all sorts of Revolutions take Your Measures and incline which Way You please! Is it not in the present Posture solely in Your Majestyes Power to succour poor Germany? Can You not give more Weight to the Religious affairs in the Empire than any other Power? and keep France back from doing anything at all? Surely nobody is more able to make Acquisitions than he, who watches close behind the Wall and not Stirrs till after others have for some time enervated themselves. Your Majesty as well as Your Ministry did consider all this perfectly well when I had the last time the honour to be with You, and therefore it is next to impossible to me to believe the Truth of this Event.

Should Your Majesty be pleased to enter into a further Alliance with England, I should hope to procure for Yr Majty one according to Your own Wishes, in which You would always keep Your hands free, and nevertheless receive a certain Subsidy.

I must most humbly implore Yr Majtys Pardon for the Liberty I take, because, although I give an entire Credit & Belief to Yr Majtys gracious Assurances, nevertheless does thereby appear clearly to me, that nothing at all should be upon the Carpet! Fidelity and Devotion and, if I am allowed to speak freely, a most tender Love for Your Royal Person and Prosperity is the Source from whence this Writing flowes because Your Majesty knows that I have no particular Views, but that like a faithfull Servant, I speak what I think concerning your Prosperity. . . . . .

1745. Various dates. Some particulars extracted from letters relating to Jesuits and the places at which they were officiating in England under the directions of Henry Sheldon. 13½ pp. It concludes:—There are several Letters from his Brothers & Sisters from Weston near Chipping Norton in Oxfordshire, by which it appears that he has several Neices either at School or in a Nunnery at Ghent & a Nephew or two there or there abouts. And he seems from the correspondences at Bath with several People to be a person well related.—There is reason to think from several of the letters that he goes a kind of visitation twice a year amongst the Roman Catholick familys dispersed about the Kingdom. The priests who write to him express themselves in the most humble Terms, and all of them begin their Letters to him with hon^rd Sir.

1745. Various dates. Some particulars extracted from Sheldons correspondence with abroad relating to certain Jesuit seminaries on the Continent, viz.: Coalpits, Blandyke, Steendam, Holk and La Cocherie. 6½ pp.

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Coalpits seems to be in the Electorate of Cologne, and one Charles Roels to be the Governor of it under Sheldon . . . .

Blandyke. There is reason to think that there are great numbers of Boys at this Factory. Two sons of Sir Carnaby Haggerston are named. Two of Sir Henry Bedingfield, who go under the name of Clay, & who were to be sent to La Fleche afterwards. It appears that they have a Poet Laureat there, several Musicians, Writing Masters, & a Maker of Tragedys. J. Gifford, who seems to be the Chief Manager here under Sheldon writes to him from time to time to give him the State of the Factory . . . .

Steendam. S. Roberts Master here, writes accounts of the State of the Place to Sheldon, and desires his orders about People who want to leave that Place, & to go to Gravelines and other Places in Flanders. . . . .

Holk and La Cocherie. Percy Plowden & one Tichbourne seem to be directors here. . . . .

From la Cocherie one Dinsdale writes to Sheldon to let him know that if he will not allow him £15 ℔ ann he cannot stay there. This man appears to have been sent thither from Yorkshire & writes like a writing Master. . . . .

Ghent. One Gillibrand writes to Sheldon Ap. 6, 1754. My Bro. who lives with Mr Chorley in Gray's Inn will soon pay a Years Annuity of £50, pray speak to him about it. And when it is paid, I beg your kind Remembrance of a little Pocket Money. 10 months of my Tertianship are past.

Heatby from the same place 12 Ap. 1745. My apprenticeship at Ghent is almost expired, and I am preparing for a Course at Liege. My Father, who is able to leave me very considerably, has wrote to me to come over to him to London, & he threatens to cut me off with a shilling unless I obey. . . .

Louvain, 15 Sepr 1745. Richard Knight desires Sheldon to forgive him the Interest of 1000*l.* which he had agreed to pay to Thirburn (Sheldon's Predecessor in England) for at the time he settled this upon the Jesuits, he thought his Sister was going to be married. But that being over for the present, he says he cannot pay it, till She be disposed of.

Paris, 5 May 1745. Geo. Hunter thanks Sheldon for having appointed him to take care of Mr John Dormer's Son during his stay about Paris.

No date. Copy of a paper in Sheldon's handwriting, wherein are several accounts of Estates and Bond Debts belonging to the Jesuit Factory in England under his direction. 2¼ pp.

1736. June 26th—July 13. Extracts from four letters from Robert Trevor at the Hague to Edward Weston about the Original Papers of Monsr Canillon which Mr Trevor had promised to get for Lord Scarborough from the Society of Surinam as soon as they should arrive from thence. 2 pp.

1743. March 29th. Instructions for ye Earl of Stair.—To march to the height of Mentz with the whole Army, Horse, Foot and Dragoons, and there to make Yourself Master of the Rhine and the Mayn.—To keep a watchful Eye on the French.—If they pass above you with an Intent to go into Bavaria, then you are to follow Them,

and endeavour to prevent them.—If they pass below you then you are to follow them with all your Force, & endeavour to intercept them.—You are to take care not to give any just Offence to, or to be the Agressor in any Hostility against any of the German Princes, who are no otherwise engaged in the War against the Queen of Hungary, than by letting out Troops to the Emperor; But you are, as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, to consider the French, and any Troops in Conjunction with them as Enemies, on the other side of the Rhine.—If the States General will garrison Mons, Ath & Charleroy which his Maty has applied to them to do, the Hessians will be order'd to follow and joyn you.—If the Austrians that are with you should insist upon your marching into Bavaria, or have Orders to go thither, whether you will accompany Them or not, acquaint them with the Orders you have received, and let them do as They please.—The King conceives, that the Queen of Hungary will be better served in the manner He has laid down, than by your Lordship's Proposal of marching with part of your Army to the Danube, our chief point of View being to prevent a new French Army from attacking the Queen.—His Majesty has been informed by the Austrian Ministers, that the Queen is able of Herself to deal with the French that are now in Bavaria, if We can prevent any more going, which is our principal Object in the intended March.—His Majesty thinks you are not Strong enough to leave so large a Body behind you at Liege, for you cannot march too strong into the Empire.—Your Lordship now having His Matys Intentions, may put them in Execution, without waiting for any further Orders.—We cannot at present take any more foreign Troops into our Pay, the Demands in Parliament being at an end for this Year.—You will take such Proportion of the heavy Artillery with you, as you shall judge necessary. The rest you will leave in some Place of Safety; But his Maty would have you take all the Field Train with you.

1744. June 4th. Dr Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, to Edward Weston. From Peterborough. . . . . I have spent some days at Bugden in ordaining a young sett of Clergy. I found them all very well qualified upon a thorough Examination except One who was so extremely deficient that I could not admit him. I kept the young Sparks three Days strictly to their Duty made them attend twice a Day at Prayers in the Chappel where I tried the Voices of those to be ordained Deacons by making them read the Lessons, and suffered none of them to gallop To and from Cambridge every Day as had been the Practice. I made the Ordination a little more Solemn than Usual at Bugden and took all imaginable Care not to be imposed on by False Titles, and so had a smaller number of Candidates for Orders than was Customary. . . . . .

1745. Novr 29th. Copy of a letter *to the Duke of Newcastle?* From Litchfield, unsigned.—I am commanded by his R.H. to send your Grace Copys of 2 Lrs. One from the E[arl] of Cholmondeley ye other from Warrington, wch contains not only ye freshest, but ye most particular accots We have of the Rebels. The D[uke] of Devonshire is now here, who has promised his R.H. [the Duke of Cumberland] to break in Such a manner ye Roads by Buxton to Darby, as shall secure that Pass, so that his R.H. will find himself at Liberty to turn his thoughts towards ye securing ye Side of Chester & No Wales.

The two Batns of Guards will be here on Sunday, a good many horses have been sent to Coventry from these Parts to help them forward the

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Town of Birmingham has distinguished itself on this Occasion, they send 200 Horses & pay themselves 7^{s} a Horse for them.

Inclosed is the disposition of y^{e} Army this Day.

1745. Nov^{r} 29th. Extract from a letter of Sir John Legonier *to Lord Harrington?*—From Litchfield, fryday 8 at night.—The Rebells have entered Manchester and some abandon'd Villains to y^{e} number of 150 have taken on with them. The Guards in Spight of most execrable Roads will be here either tomorrow or Sunday, after which we march up to them, I believe on Monday, with a full Intent to attack the Villainous Crew, wherever we may meet them: The Thing is now grown serious, but when we shall be able to bring them to an Action, is not in us to say. God send us the Success, of w^{ch} I do not doubt, and that these Wretches *etc.*

P.S.—The soldiers must suffer no doubt in a Country where Straw is most scarce.

1746. Jan^{y} 21st. Major General Cholmondeley to Edward Weston, from Edinburgh.—I am sorry to renew our Correspondence with so disagreable a Subject, as our Scandalous Affair at Falkirk, but as I am sensible that you and every one else, are desirous to be Inform'd of the truth of that Affair, I send you a most exact account, of what I know of it, that by Comparing the different Accounts, you may attain a true knowledge of the affair.

On Thursday Gen^{ll} Huske, and Brig^{dr} Mordaunt with the Troops, under their Command, march'd to Falkirk. I march'd with three Battallions, under my Command, from Barrowstowness, to the same place, and we all got to Falkirk about one a Clock, we march'd thro' the town, and drew up, upon a plain, & Incamp'd, Leaving Falkirk about one hundred paces, in the rear of our Left, our Camp was very strong, having in our Front, a Deep, hollow, Morassy Ground, and upon our right Flank, some Inclosures with large wet ditches.

We Incamp'd in two Lines, fronting the Enemy, and as the Ground, wou'd not admit, our Extending the Incampment any further, we had three Regiments, Incamp'd upon the right Flank, Obliquely.

The Enemy lay behind Torwood, which was Opposite, to the right of our Incampment, about two, or three, miles from us.

About Seven at Night, our Artillery Arrived.

Friday morning about eight, Col^{o} Campbell, with his Highlanders, Joyn'd us, as did also Cobhams Dragoons, The Highlanders were advanced on the other side the Morassy Ground that lay in our Front, and Lay there in some Farm houses.

About Eleven the Rebells were in Motion, I saw them very plain with a Glass, at that time they march'd to the right, which was the Left of our Camp, but as there were several hills between us, we cou'd not tell exactly, where they took post, Upon this, Orders were given, for the men to be ready to turn out, at a Moments Warning; About one, we had Information, that they were marching towards us, The Army, was Immediately order'd to stand to their Arms, and form, in the front of their Incampment, All the Cavalry were order'd to march to the Left, to take post there, and the two Lines of Infantry, were order'd to face to the Left, and in this Position, we march'd them to the Left near half a mile, but as we had hollow roads, and very uneven Ground, to pass, we were in great Confusion. Here we form'd again, in my Opinion a very good Situation, but we were no sooner form'd, but order'd a second time, to take Ground to the Left, and as we march'd, all the way up hill, and Over very uneven Ground, our men were greatly Blown.

Our First Line, Consisted, of Legoniers, Proyalls, Poultneys, Cholmondeleys, & Wolf[e]s. Our second Line, Batterans, Barrells, Flemings, Monro's & Blakeneys, where Prices were form'd, I realy Can't say. The Old Buffs were the Reserve.

Our Highlanders were left in the place before mention'd, not only to secure our Camp, but to prevent their marching a body of Troops up, and Falling upon our right Flank. The Glascow Regiment were drawn up, upon an Eminence, in the rear of our left Flank, our whole Cavalry were form'd upon our Left, they began the Attack with spirit which did not last Long, Nevertheless they broke a Considerable body of the Highlanders, but another body Coming upon our left Flank, our Foot gave a feint Fire, and then faced to the right about, as regularly as if they had had the word of Command, and cou'd not be rallied, 'till they got a Considerable distance, altho' I do not think they were pursued by two hundred men, Barrells Regiment, kept their Ground, and I got Legoniers, my late Regiment, to form upon their right; Barrells Left was secured by a little Farm house. In this Situation we kept our Ground, and with the assistance of the Officers (who deserve the greatest Praise, for the Spirit they shew'd,) I got the men to be quite Cool, as Cool as ever I saw men, at Exercise; and when the Rebells Came down upon us, we not only repuls'd them, but advanced, and put them to Flight. During this time Gen[ll] Huske was rallying the other Troops that had been broke; Then I told these two Battallions, that if they wou'd keep their Ground, I wou'd go back, and rally the Dragoons, they promis'd they wou'd, and kept their Word. Accordingly I went to the Dragoons and rallied about one hundred of them, and told them, that I had repuls'd the Enemy, with two weak Battallions, and that if they would march up, I wou'd head them, and that I wou'd order the two Battallions, to march up Briskly at the same time, & give them their Fire, and that they shou'd fall in, Sword in hand, these were greatly pleas'd with this, and with many Oaths, and Irish Exclamations, swore they wou'd follow me, I march'd them up, to the two Battallions, but when we were to advance, they kept at least one hundred Yards behind me; With some Difficulty, I got them to the top of the Hill, where I saw the Highlanders form'd, behind some houses and Barns, (I was forced to fire a Pistol amongst them, before I cou'd get them to do this,) I then return'd to the two Battallions, to march them up, Here Gen[ll] Huske Joyn'd me, and I told him, that if we Cou'd get some more Battallions, to Joyn us, we might drive them, but as Night was drawing on he order'd me to retire.

My Chief Inducement, for giving you this Minute Account, is to do Justice to the Officers, of these two Battallions, who behaved so well, that their stand stopt the Rebells, from pursuing our Troops, which else wou'd have been cut to pieces.

As I wish, and make no doubt, but those Officers who behaved ill, will be punish'd, so on the other hand, I cannot help, wishing, that those, who behaved well, may be rewarded; and that they wou'd give the Regiment to Col[o] Stanhope; when I say this believe me, that I am not byass'd by Friendship, for I declare to you, that I never was above ten times, in his Company; all the View I have, is the Good of the Service.

Were I not writing to a Friend, this might be Construed as too strong a self Panegyrick but as I am Certain, you will share in the pleasure, and Satisfaction, I feel, in having done my Duty; I Flatter myself you will be Convinced, that my sending you this Account, proceeds from a desire to give you pleasure, and not to Satisfy my own Vanity. Besides

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I think, I am the more Justified, in doing this, as what has happen'd, may again happen.

Att Fontenoy, I remain'd to the very last, in the Field of Battle, a Circumstance, I am affraid, known to very few people, and were I not to send you, the particular Account, perhaps I might have the same ill luck, and no one ever hear of it.

I make no doubt, but you will have many more Accounts, sent you, perhaps some of them, many differ in some Little Particulars, from this, by writing in General of things, Lumping the Account, without distinguishing particulars.

As I was therefore fearfull of Mistakes, I read, this Account to the Officers of the two Regiments, they told me it was very just, and offer'd to sign it; Flattering myself that that, was unnecessary I wou'd not give them that trouble, but if any Doubt shou'd arise, I hope you will be so much my Friend, as to let me know it, and in that Case, I will get, not only the Officers, but every Man, in in the two Regiments, to Confirm every Circumstance, I have mention'd.

P.S. Inclosed I send you a List of the Kill'd, Wounded, and Missing of the Infantry, as Likewise a List of the Rebell Army, given to me by Majr McDonald, who we took prisoner, and has great Obligations to me.

1746. April 18th. H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland to the Duke of Newcastle, from Inverness. [Copy].—I had the honour to acquaint His Maty the 16. by Lord Bury of the compleat Victory we gained that Day over the Rebels; I must own I never expected They would have had the impudence to risk a General Engagement, but their having burnt Fort Augustus the Day before, convinced me They intended to stand.

We gave our Troops a Days halt at Nairn & Yesterday Morn: marched off from thence between 4 & 5. in four Columns.—The three Lines of Foot (reckoning the reserve for one) were broke into three from ye Right, which made the three Columns equal & each of five Batns The Artillery & Baggage follow'd the first Column on the right, & ye Cavalry made the fourth Column on ye Left.

After We had marched about 8 miles our advanced Guard composed of about 40 of Kingstons & ye Highlanders led by ye Quarter Master General, perceived ye Rebels at some Distance making a Motion towards us on ye Left on which We immediately formed, but finding the Rebels were still a good way from Us, & that ye whole Body did not come forward, We put ourselves again upon our March in our former Posture, & continued it to within a Mile of Them, where We again formed in ye same Order as before; after reconnoitring their Situation We found them posted behind some old Walls & Hutts in a Line with Culloden House; as we thought our Right entirely secure Genl Hawley & Genl Bland went to ye Left with two Regiments of Dragoons to endeavour to fall on the Rebells right Flank, and Kingston's Horse were ordered to ye Reserve; The ten Pieces of Cannon were disposed two in each of ye Intervals of ye first Line, and all our Highlanders (except about 140 which were upon the Left with Genl Hawley, & who behaved extremely well) were left to guard the Baggage.

When we were advanced within Five Hundred Yards of the Rebels, I found the Morass upon Our Right Flank quite uncovered to Them. I immediately ordered Kingston's Horse from the Reserve, & a little Squadron of about Sixty of Cobhams, which had been patroling, to cover our Flank, & Pulteney's Regiment was ordered from the Reserve to the Right of the Royals.

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We spent above half an Hour after that, trying which should gain the Flank of the Other, & I having sent L^d^ Bury forward within a Hundred Yards of the Rebels, to reconnoitre somewhat that appeared like a Battery to Us, They began firing their Cannon, which was extremely ill served & ill pointed. Ours immediately answered Them which began their Confusion. They then came running on in their wild manner, & upon the Right where I had placed Myself imagining the greatest Push would be there, they came down three several Times within a Hundred Yards of Our Men, firing their Pistols & brandishing their Swords, but the Royals & Pulteney's hardly took their Firelocks from their Shoulders, so that after those faint Attempts They made off; & the little Squadrons on Our Right were sent to pursue Them. General Hawley had by the Help of Our Highlanders beat down two little Stone Walls, & came in upon the right Flank of their Second Line.

As their whole first Line came down to attack at once, their Right somewhat outflanked Barrels Regiment, which was our Left, & the Greatest Part of the little Loss We had was there, but Bligh's and Sempiis giving a Fire upon those who had outflank'd Barrel's soon repulsed them, & Barrels Regiment, & the Left of Monroe's fairly beat them with their bayonets; & I dare say there was neither Soldier nor Officer of Barrel's, & that Part of Monroe's which engaged, who did no kill their one or two Men with their Bayonets & Spontoons, & they so fairly drove them back, that in their Rage that They could not make any Impression upon the Battallions, They threw Stones at them for at least a Minute or two, before their total Route began.

The Cavalry which had charged from the Right, & Left, met in the Center, except two Squadrons of Dragoons which We missed & they were gone in Pusuit of the Runaways; Lord Ancram was ordered to pursue with the Horse as far as He could, & which He did with so good Effect, that a very considerable Number were Killed in the Pursuit.

As we were on Our March on to Inverness, & were near arrived there, Major General Bland sent Me the inclosed Paper, & I immediately received the French Officers & Soldiers as Prisoners of War. Major General Bland had also made great Slaughter, & gave Quarter to None but about Fifty French Officers & Soldiers He picked up in his Pursuit.

By the best Calculation We can make, I think We may reckon the Rebels lost Two Thousand Men upon the Field of Battle and in the Pursuit, as few of their wounded get off, & We have 222 French & 326 Rebel Prisoners as by the inclosed Lists.

Colonel Howard certainly killed Lord Strathallan, as his Seal & his different Commissions from the Pretender were found in the Pocket of the Person killed by him. It is said & I believe with some Foundation, that Lord Perth, Lord Nairne, Lochiel, Keppock, & Apprin Stuart are also killed.

All their Artillery, and Ammunition, of which I shall inclose a List, is taken, as was the Pretender's and all their Baggage, which was in general plundered; there are also twelve Colours taken.

I have the Satisfaction to say that all the General Officers & the Corps did their utmost in the Ma^ty^s Service, & all strove to shew their Zeal & Bravery on this Occasion.

The Pretender's Son, it is said, lay at at Lord Lovats House at Aird the night of y^e^ Affair, Brigadier Mordant is detached with 900 Volunteers this Morning into y^e^ Fraziers Country to destroy all y^e^ Rebells he finds there; Lord Sutherlands & Lord Reays People continue to exert themselves, & have taken 100 Rebels whom I have sent for, & I

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have great Reason to believe Lord Cromarty & his son are also taken. The Monro's have knocked on y^e^ head 50 of y^e^ Rebels in their flight. As I dont know where the greatest Bodys of Them are, or which Way they have taken to shift for Themselves, I can't as yet determine which Way We shall march.

I had forgot to mention that y^e^ 17^th^ as I was at dinner, three Officers & about 16 of Fitz James's who were mounted, came and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

I send a List of y^e^ killed wounded & missing on our side, which amounts to above 300, but I hope a good many of these will be found to have drop'd behind in y^e^ March, or to have gone out to see what they could pick up.

I have made all y^e^ French Officers sign their Paroles, & propose sending them to Carlisle 'till his Ma^ty^s Pleasure shall be further known. I still continue to make that Distinction, & am endeavouring to find out who are Native born Subjects of y^e^ King, not looking upon them as Prisoners of War but as Rebels.

They continue as yet dispersed, & their own Accounts make their Loss greater by two thousand than I have ventured to state it. I have four of their principal Ladys under Guard, Lady Ogilvy, Lady Kinlock, Lady Gordon, & y^e^ Laird of M^c^Intosh's Wife. I have also retaken Major Grant the Gov^r^ of Inverness, & have order'd the Generals Hawley, Lord Albemarle, Huske & Bland to enquire into the reasons for y^e^ Surrender of Fort George, & as I fear he will not have any good ones to give I shall order a Court Martial for his tryal, which I have his Ma^ty^ will approve of.

It will be absolutely necessary, that new Forts be erected here, & where Fort Augustus stood, & whoever his Ma^ty^ may think proper to order to inspect their Construction, should be sent down immediately as y^e^ Season is now come for Works of that kind. I am your

Affectionate Friend,

WILLIAM.

P.S. Lord Cromarty with other Prisoners, according to y^e^ List inclosed is just brought in from Sutherland by y^e^ Hound Sloop which I had sent for them, & I am just landing them: I should be glad to know His Ma^ty^s Pleasure as to Lord Cromarty & Lord Kilmarnock, who may be tried whenever it may be thought proper. I think it needless to send a List of y^e^ Common Men Prisoners.

1746. April 19th. Extract from a letter from Sir Edward Fawkener dated at Inverness.—The Success of the Action upon the 16^th^ is greater in its Consequences than was imagined on the Day of the Battle. The French are almost all come in by Parties to surrender Themselves Prisoners. The Number of Officers allowed to be French already amounts to about 50. There are others not allowed to be French. The Number of the Private Men is not yet certain. Ninety are come in this Day. Lord Cromarty & His Son with about 10 Officers & 150 Private Men are just brought in by the Hound Sloop. They were taken by Lord Sutherland's Men in His County: Lord Cromarty Himself at Dunrobin Castle. The Number of the Slain rises very high. The Duke States it at about 2000, but the Rebels report it to be more considerable. We imagine They reckon all that are missing. The Lowlanders who were in the Rear got off best, & we hear They are getting home as fast They can: but the loss fell heavy upon the Clans, & many of their Chiefs are killed. Brigadier Mordaunt returned this Day from Lord Lovat's House which he left in a Blaze. The Briga-

dier says there was not a Man to be seen in all the Country, except the very few unsuspected ones. H.R.H. will leave things upon such a Footing in the Country, that the future tranquility of it may easily be secured. His Royal H. gave Life & Spirit to the Army. He settled all the Marches, & by His activity got together the necessary Fund of Provisions for putting the Army into Motion towards this barren Country, & He provided so well, that We have not wanted any thing. The Disposition of the Army for the Action as well as the Directions for the Execution were also entirely owing to His R.H^{s}.

We cannot learn what is become of the Pretender's Son. Report says, he passed by Fort Augustus the Evening of the Action with a Guard of Eight Men. He was at the Head of the Second Line at the beginning of the Action, but went off at the first appearance of Disorder amongst the Clans. Our Motions from hence will depend upon the Informations we may receive about the Rebels. By the best account we have been able to get, the Rebels were above 8000. A Multitude of Letters which are fallen into our Hands, shew that they have been a long while in great want of Money.

1746. April 16th. Copy of a letter of certain French Officers, addressed to Major General Bland and enclosed in the Duke of Cumberland's letter of Apl. 18th.—Monsieur, Les Officers et Soldats François, qui sont à Inverness, se rendent Prisonniers de Son Altesse-Royale Monseigneur le Duc de Cumberland, et esperent tout ce qu'on doit 'attendre de la Generosité Angloise. (Signé) Cusak. Murphy. Le Marquis de Guilles. Dehan. d'O Brien. M^{c}Donald.

1746. April 16th. Copy of a Return of Ordnance & Stores taken at and since the Battle of Culloden. Dated at Inverness and enclosed in the Duke of Cumberland's letter of April 18th.

1746. April 15th. A List of Prisoners taken in Sutherland on this date and embarked on board H.M^{s} Sloop Hound, Capt. Dove Commander :—

The Earl of Cromartry; Lord M^{c}Leod, his son; Lieut. Col. Kendall, in the Spanish Service; Capt. M^{c}Kenzie, Brother of Ballon; Capt. Roderick M^{c}Culloch of Glaslick; Lieut. Roderick M^{c}Kenzie, Brother to Keppock; Lieut. Alex^{r} M^{c}Kenzie, Brother to Dundonald; Lieut. Alex^{r} McKenzie of Cory; George S^{t} Clair of Gees; Hector Campbell in Caithness; Hector M^{c}Kenzie; Lieut. James Macrae in the Spanish Service; and one hundred and fifty-two Private Men.

1746. April 16th. "A List of the Officers, who (the Rebels themselves say) were killed in the Battle."—[These are] Lord Strathallan, Lord Balmerino, The Duke of Perth (but not certain); Colonels: Mac Lochlin, Chisholm, MacIntosh, Frazier, MacDonald of Keppoch, Cameron of Lochiel, Grant, MacDonald of Glen Ronald; Captains: MacDonald of Glen Ronald, Nairn, Farquharson of Whitehouse, Farquharson in Achron; Ensigns MacIntosh and MacDonald of Loch Garey.

The Rebels themselves think that there are many more of their principal officers killed, but can not be certain being all in such Confusion, And according to their own Computation They have lost 2500 men killed in the Field of Battle, or in the Pursuit.

1746. April 17th. Copy of the Parole d'Honneur signed by the French officers in Inverness at this date :—

Nous Soussignez au Service de S. M. T. C., nous reconnoissons Prisoniers de Guerre de S. M. B^{que}; et nous nous engageons Sur nostre

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Parole d'Honneur de ne point Sortir de la Ville d' Inverness, Sans une Permission de S. A. R. Monseigr le Duc de Cumberland. En Foi de quoi, Nous avons signé ceci, et y avons apposé le Cachet de Nos Armes. Fait au Quartier General à Inverness, le 17 Avril, 1746.

Stapleton, Brigr des Armées du Roy T. C. et Lt-Coll du Regt de Berwick.
Jean McDonell, Coll Regt Fitz James.
Le Marqs de Guilles, Capt. de Marine.
Franc. Nugent, Capt. au Reg de Cavalerie de Fitz James, chargé de faire les Fonctions de Marechal de Logis des Troupes Francoises.
Patrice Nugent, Capt. au Reg Fitz James Cave.
N. Comerford, Capt. au Regt de Bulkley.
Cusack, Richd Bourke, } Capt. in Dillon.
Jean McDonagh, Michel Burke, } Lieuts in Dillon.
Edwd de Nugent, Capt. in do.
Carbery Fox, Lieut in do.
Thos McDermott, Capt. au Reg de Rothe[s].
Dudley McDermott, Peter Taaffe, } Lieuts in do.
Pierre O'Reily, Lieut in Berwick's.
Robt Stack, Capt. au Regt de Lally, etant blessé Murphy a Signée pour luy.
Richd Murphy, Captn in Lally's.
Miles Swiny, Patrick Sarsfield, Jacques Grant, } Lieuts in do.
Jean O'Bryen, Capt au Reg de Paris. Milice.
O. Donohou, Douglas, } Capt. au Regt Royal Ecossois.
Alex. Gordon, Aumonier des Troupes Francoises.
Pierre Colieno, Second Capt de Vaisseau Espagnol.
Barnaval, Lieut au Regt de Fitz James.
Robt Shee, Thos Bagott, } Capts - Mark Bagott, Aide Major, } do.
Alex. Geoghegan, Capt. au Regt de Lally.
D'Andrion, Officier d'Artillerie.
Jean Nugent, Lieut, De Cooke, Cornette, } Regt Cavalrie Fitz James.
John Dillon, Capit: au Regt de Dillon.
Thos Scott, volontaire au Regt de Bulkley.
Dussansay, Ingenier Francois.
D'Hortoux, Capitain, Dicconson, Nairne, Damary, } Lieuts, } au Regt Royal Ecossois.
ODaniel, Lieut au Regt de Bulkeley.
Chas Guillme Douglas, Capt. dans Languedoc.
Jean St Leger, Capt: au Regt Royal Ecossois.
Eugene O'Keaff, Lieut au Regt de Berwick.
Charles Bodin, Officier de l'Artillerie.
Philippe Molloy, Marechal de Logis de Fitz James.
Le Lord Lewis Drummond, Capne au Royal Ecossois.

1746. April 19th. Return of the Rebel Officers now Prisoners in Inverness.

3	Colonel	Lord Kilmarnock.
	do.	Francis Farquharson.
	do.	Mac Lachlan.
1	Major	James Stuart.
5	Captain	James Farquharson.
	do.	Andrew Wood.
	do.	Alex. Coming.
	do.	Sprewell.
	do.	Alex. Buchannan.
1	Lieutenant	George Gordon.
3	Ensign	Duncan MacGregor.
	do.	James Lindsay.
	do.	James Hay.
1	Engenier	John Finlayson.
1	Chaplain	George Law.
1	Depty Paymar	—— Nairn.
1	Surgeon	George Lowther.
1	do.	John Rothery.
1	Lifeguard	Sr John Wedderburn.

1746. Oct. 28th. Lord Harrington to Lord Sandwich, from Whitehall. [Copy of Despatch.]—I have received since my Last and laid before the King Your Lordships Dispatches of the 1st & 4th November N.S. where in You complain very strongly of my having communicated to Mo Boetslaar here His Majesty's Expedient for keeping up the Conferences, without the actual Admission of Our Allies to Them, at the same time that I sent it to Your Lordship; and desire farther Orders from the King in relation to that Expedient.

To the first Point I can only answer, that it was very natural for me to impart that Expedient to Mo Boetslaar, He being sent hither by the States expressly as a Minister of Confidence to treat upon those very affairs, having been in the Secret of this Negotiation from the Beginning, and receiving constant accounts from the Pensionary of Every thing that passes in it, and Copys of Every Paper which has any Relation to it. Neither was it possible for me to foresee that your Lordship would conceal from the Pensionary the Orders, which You had received.

As to the Second Point, The only Question seems to be whether We should agree to go on with France in the Conferences, in case of the Refusal of Our Allies to agree to His Majesty's Expedient, For the Expedient itself cannot in the Nature of it take place without their Consent. And as it was therefore a Thing intended from the first to be proposed and recommended to their Ministers, which has been very properly done by Your Lordship, and they have already written for Instructions from their Courts thereupon, it is his Majesty's Opinion that we must necessarily wait for their Answers. Neither can the King apprehend any ill consequence from such a Delay, since, considering that a Week has already passed since their writing for those New Instructions, Your Lordship may expect to be apprized of the Sentiments of the Court of Vienna, at least, (which is the Principal) in a short time after Your receiving this Letter. And as the Method of Negotiating proposed by the King, makes no essential Difference with regard to their Interests, His Majesty thinks it very probable that They will acquiesce in it, and thereby render it entirely needless to enter into the Question of what may be fitting to be done in case of their Refusal.

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In General Your Lordship may repeat the assurances so often given of His Majesty's sincere desire not only of continuing the Conferences, but of bringing Them if possible to a happy Issue; and Your Lordship may be assured that, when the Method of proceeding in Them is adjusted, You will be furnished with sufficient Instructions upon the Points, which will be the Subject of your Negotiation.

1748. Oct. 15th. Bishop Thomas to Edward Weston, from Buckden. —I told you that I had writ to Hanover. . . . In my Letter I enclosed a few lines to the K[ing] in Case it shoud be thought proper to shew them. The purport of them was, that as I had the Honour of being known to him near twenty years, and he had been so gracious to make me his Chaplain, and to raise me to a very considerable Bishoprick, I thought I shoud offend If I made Application for more Preferment without first acquainting him, and knowing his Pleasure, whether it would be agreeable to his Intentions. That the Bishop of London was in Extremities, and that I feared he would have a Loss of him, as he was an able and wise Man, and firmly attached to his Interest. That he had been some Years B^p^ of Lincoln and was translated from thence to London, and as several of my Predecessors had been considered for their Care of this large Diocess & I hoped under his Reign that I shoud be likewise, if I behaved well in my Station. But that I had so Deep a Sense of his particular Goodness to me, that I woud by no means sollicit any favour of him, but at his own Time, and as he in his great Wisdom should Judge to be most proper, and best for his Service. . .

P.S. I need not tell you how glad I am of the Bishop of Salisbury [Sherlock] accepting London.

1753. Dec. 29th. The same to the same, from London. . . . . My sentiments with regard to the Jews are not so favourable as Yours. I was for granting them all kinds of Franchisements in Relation to Trade and even Denization, but I was by no Means for Naturalizing them or incorporating them into our Nation. I did not indeed oppose the Bill, because I was then extremely Deaf and in no Condition to oppose nor did I choose to be Singular, but I was in my Heart against it. One of my Reasons was, because the Preamble of the Act of James I. to be set aside for their Qualification runs thus. Whereas Naturalization is an Act of Mear Grace and Favour and it is not thought fit that any shoud be Naturalized but such as are of the Religion established Therefore &c and I did not think it reasonable to Remove what our Forefathers judged to be a Fence to the Constitution in Compliment to the Jews. Another of my Reasons was, that tho' the Jews have in other countries priviledges and Enfranchisements as in Holland and France yet I believe there is in No Country a publick Law for Naturalizing and incorporating them with the Natives of that Country, nor should we like to have them dispersed as Country Gentlemen in our Parishes. . . . . I own I have no Prejudice to Jews as Jews. I respect them as a living Monument of the Truth of our Religion and would deprive them of no legal Right or do them the least Injury but for the Reasons above I am against their being incorporated or made One people with our selves. . . . . .

1756. July 7th. S. Metcalfe to the same, from the Prince George in Gibraltar Bay.—We arrived here on Wednesday y^e^ 16th of last Month, after a Short and pleasant Passage, & was join'd by Adm^l^ Byng's Squadron a few Days after. On Thursday last, Adm^ls^ Hawke & Saunders arriv'd to take y^e^ Command here, instead of Byng & West, who are going home in y^e^ Antelope; M^r^ Brodrick is also going to England in y^e^ same

Ship to receive his Command, he being appointed rear Adm[l] of the White. . . . . CHARLES FLEETWOOD WESTON UNDERWOOD, ESQ.

P.S. We are in Dayly Expectation of y[e] Adm[l] making y[e] Sig[l] to unmoor, & we hear y[e] French Fleet (at Toulon) is prepar'd to give us a very warm Reception. Our Captain's Name is Wheeler, remov'd from y[e] Isis.

1761. March 31st. Lord Bute to Andrew Mitchell, envoy at Berlin. [Rough Draft].—I am commanded by the king to acquaint you that your Dispatch to the Earl of Holderness of the—having been laid before His Majesty, & His Majesty having maturely weighed & considered the whole Contents of the same, & especially that Part wherein you set forth the King of Prussia's Demand of Nine Millions of Crowns to be paid him annually by Great Britain to enable him to carry the War against y[s] Empress Q. & her Allies, in case of a separate Peace being concluded between Great Britain, & France, I have by the Kings Order in conjunction with M[r] Pitt, declared to the Prussian Minister residing here, that notwithstanding his earnest Desire of giving the utmost Assistance to the K. of Prussia that can with any shew of Reason be expected, the sum required as above by his Pr[n] M[ty] is so enormous, that there is an absolute Impossibility of complying with that Demand, or indeed with any Thing approaching to it. You are therefore on your part to hold the same Language upon that subject to the King of Prussia, but you will take care to express yourself in Terms of the greatest Cordiality, accompanying your Discourse with Assurances of His M[ty's] constant Affection to that Prince, & of his warmest Wishes for the Success of his Arms against all his Enemies.

1762. March 29. Minutes of a Cabinet Council at S[t] James's.

Present. Lord Chancellor. Duke of Bedford. Duke of Devonshire. Duke of Newcastle. Earl of Hardwicke. Lord Mansfield. Lord Legonier. M[r] G. Grenville. [and the] Earl of Bute.

The Emperour of Russia's Declaration having been considered by their Lordships, They are all of opinion that a letter ought to be written to M[r] Keith expressing His Majesty's Highest Approbation &c[a] of the said Declaration with Assurances of His Majesty's concurrence in doing every thing in His Power towards bringing His Imperial Majesty's Pacific Views to a happy End; & that a Communication should be made to the Czar of any Measures thought proper to be taken at present concerning the Court of France.

Their Lordships are also of opinion, that this is a proper time to make an offer to France of renewing the Negociation with that Power; & that the most becoming manner of doing this will be by the Secretary of State writing a Letter to the Duc de Choiseul to be communicated to Him by Mon[r] de Solar; The Letter to be formed on the following Heads. —As the Court of France proposed to enter into a Negociation with Great Britain last year, offering Terms to be agreed upon between the two Powers, which from various reasons became infructuous, His Majesty thinking the present Moment most proper to shew His Moderation & sincere Desire to put an End to the Calamities of War, in a manner suited to His Dignity, does now on His Part offer to His M. C. M. to enter into a Negociation for the bringing about an Equitable Peace between the two Nations, & is willing for that purpose to send a Minister to the Court of Versailles & to receive one from thence, not thinking it necessary to specify particular Terms, as His Majesty is of opinion, that the Method, the most likely to abridge the Length of the Negociation, will be to fix on the two last Ultimatums, as a proper

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Basis, in discussing which each Court may propose the Alterations, that they shall judge necessary from the different Changes, that may have happened in their respective Situations.

The Lords approved likewise that an offer of Negociation & of sending Ministers to each Court respectively, should also be made to the Court of Spain; & that this offer should be by a Letter from the Secretary of State to the Spanish Minister at Madrid, to be conveyed through the Hands of the Sardinian Minister residing at that Court; & that Copies of these several Proposals to the Courts of France & Spain be communicated respectively to the French & Spanish Ministers.

The Lords are also of opinion, that the Blowing up of the Fortifications of Bellisle may be postponed & even the Idea desisted from, in case the French shall give a proper Answer to His Offer.

1763. May 13th. Emanuel Mathias to Lord Halifax, from Hamburgh. A letter referring to a petition to the King, that was enclosed in it, and begging his Lordship to support the petition with his influence.

1763. June 24. Heads of a Despatch from Lord Halifax to Lord Buckinghamshire.—That it has been Matter of Great Concern to the Ministers of the King, that on so great so Essential a Subject to the Preservation of the Peace of Europe and the naturally-united Interests of G. Britain & Russia, nothing has hitherto been done relative Either to y^e^ Treaty of Alliance or Commerce. It was much to be Wished that Those Interests had been as clearly understood by the Court of Russia, as they have been by the Court of Great Britain, for in that Case there would not have been a Delay of An Union so necessary to both. This Delay has weakn'd the Credit of both Courts; & has taught other Powers who have very different Views from those of the Empress & the King, to begin the Practices with certain States in Europe whom, when y^e^ Joint Courts shall think proper to correspond politically with upon a joint System, we shall find Embarrassed with untimely Connections they may have made. The Crown of England has no Alliance She looks to with that Desire she does to that of Emperial Crown of Russia, She knows the Consequences to both, as it respects each other Immediately, and the alliances with other Powers it may be necessary for them soon to make.—We have by no means been able to relish or understand the Wisdom of the Court of Russia in being apprehensive of strictly forming the wish'd for Alliance as soon as possible after the Peace.—Nothing has been wanting on our Part to prove our Sincerity—we have gone as far as it was possible in Every Proof his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to call for, not only with Respect to a Successor to the Throne of Poland, when it shall become Vacant, but on Every other Occasion that hath offer'd.—We begin to be reflected on Abroad & at Home, that we have not already obtained a strong Re-union of our Natural Alliances. The Treaty of Alliance & of Commerce with Russia I look upon as y^e^ beginning of our Foundation, this once laid, we shall know how to act wisely & comformably to our Joint Interests & for the Maintenance of the Peace of Europe as occasions may arise, and as our Correspondence may determine right—but at present y^e^ Empire of Russia & the Kingdom of G. Britain remain Capita Mortua in European Politicks, and it is unfortunate for both Nations that they are so.—We are however assurd all shall be set to rights when y^e^ Court arrives at Petersburgh—Your Lordship will take Early Care it shall be so, for Count Worrenzow gives me the strongest assurances of y^e^ best Intentions on the Part of his Court—The Business

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must not be delayd, & in his Majesty's Name I must insist with yr Lordship that not one Moment of material Negociation may be lost, & [as] you wend from Post to Post let me know Every Step you take.

1763. Oct. 15th. Minutes by Lord Halifax.—Remarks on the French & Flanders Mails.

A Letter to be wrote to Sir Horace Man acknowledging ye Receipt of his Letter, & thanking him for having transmitted ye K[ing] of France's Letter, & that of Cardinal de Choiseul to the Pope.

A letter to be wrote to Mr Colebrooke thanking him for his civil Expressions towards me, &c. &c.

As Mr Ch——ion says the Differences that had arisen with respect to ye Visiting of french Ships are entirely ajusted, I think it very probable that Spain will likewise drop her Pretensions to ye Visiting of french & English Ships in her Ports.

A letter to be wrote to Mr Murray at Venice to satisfy him that ye King does not disapprove of his having given Leave to ye English Consul to go to Holland.—Mr Murray says that ye Court of Spain have informed ye Venetian Embassador that his Catholick Majesty looks upon ye Peace that ye Republick has made with ye Algerines as a Declaration of War against him.

Mr Jamineau to be wrote to, and after returning him Thanks for his Civil Expressions with Regard to me to be told that Sir James Grey's absence from London prevents me at present from making any Enquiry into ye Cause of ye Grievance Mr Jamineau complains of; but that I will do it on Sir James's Return from ye Country.

1764. Oct. 10th. Edward Weston to Lord Halifax, from the Gravell Pits. A draft of a long letter in which the writer resigns his post of Under Secretary of State on the grounds of ill health and infirmity. 4 pp.

The following passage may be quoted from this letter:—

In quitting yr Lps Office I hope you will forgive my presuming to be an humble Petitioner to you that your laborious and faithfull Servant Morin, who has served if I mistake not 23 years, & was an Under Secretary to Lord Holderness, & to whom I have paid £25 p Qr ever since Ld Bute's going into the Treasury, may not be a Sufferer by it, [i.e. by the writer's retirement], but have it made up to him in some Shape or other. . . . . .

1764. March 12th. Draft of letter from the same to the same, from Park Place St James's. A letter of compliments acknowledging a friendly letter from Lord Halifax on the writer's retirement from his post as Under Secretary. It concludes:—Permit me to finish this with claiming the only as yet unperformed Promise which has been made me by yr Ldp. Yr Friend, & my Patron the late Ld Granville, in giving me his Picture, inscribed it upon the Canvas Amicissimo Viro. You will not I am sure be asham'd of being seen by Posterity in such Company: Yr Portrait remaining in my Family will be a new Testimony of my having been honoured with the Esteem of the most highly Esteemed Character of the Age I lived in, will give Credit to Those who do not yet exist, & be an Incitement to Diligence, & Fidelity,—Merits by which I have acquired your Patronage—in those Stations wherein Providence may place Them.

1764. May 4th. Sir Joseph Yorke to Lord Halifax, from the Hague. The writer congratulates Lord Halifax on receiving the

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Garter, thanks him for interesting himself on his behalf, and solicits a Continuance of his countenance and advice.

1764. July 27th. John Fountayne, Dean of York, to his brother in law Edward Weston, from Hill Street, Berkeley Square. The writer as Executor of his Aunt M^rs^ Sherlock, widow of the Bishop of London, states briefly the contents of that lady's Will, and in a Post Script dated the next day, adds,—M^rs^ Sherlock was bury'd this Morning early at Fulham. . . . . .

1769. Feb. 17th. Lord Hyde to the same.—A friendly letter anticipating a visit from M^r^ Weston. The writer mentions that his three boys are at Eton and the girl is at home. He goes on :—As not only I have not, but nobody has, such strong & precise expressions as your own, I read to M^r^ G. [M^r^ Geo. Grenville ?] your paragraph on him. He is much pleased with y^r^ good opinion & the continuance of y^r^ friendship. He has an experience that forbids him to put a high price on men in general, but that teaches him at the same time duly to estimate those of tried merit. I will only say that your regard for each other is reciprocal. Measures he mostly adheres to, & the determination to do what he thought was legal directed his vote against the expulsion [of John Wilkes] in an illegal manner. The more lawless a man is the more attentive a judge should be to preserve even the forms of law. He bid me tell you that He was ag^st^ the expulsion for the same reason that L^d^ M[ansfield] reversed the outlawry Error. An Indictment on multiplied crimes is not to be found in our Courts : Schoolmasters may lump faults, judges ought not, for too many reasons for a letter, especially to you to whom they all occur. Considering his opinion of the criminal, He gave the strongest proof of his own rectitude, which I believe is for ever to guide *him* let who will direct the *State*. I wish I and mine may ever be able to do as he did on that day. What will happen on this, should the Sheriffs make the return of the Election at Brentford yesterday, may be of a decisive nature ; tho' I don't foresee the end of confusion. The aldermen of London are proceeding legally towards another expulsion or rather a non admittance. Certainly the best engine ag^st^ Mob is Law. But I can tell you nothing new. . . . . .

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DUKE OF ORMONDE, &c., 1736 to 1738, FROM THE WESTON PAPERS. 2 Vols., folio.

These volumes contain copies of a Correspondence which was carried on by the Duke of Ormonde and other Jacobites, between Oct. 4th 1736 and May 22nd 1738, and which was intercepted in transitû.

Internal evidence seems to show that the letters here preserved were intercepted and copied by an agent of the British Government before being forwarded. The agent writes in French and signs himself "Le Connû" or "le connû," and from certain peculiarities of his writing and spelling it would appear probable that he was of Dutch extraction, or at least that he had been educated in Holland.

I have in vain endeavoured to find out the true name of this Agent by searching for it in "The Holland Correspondence" amongst the Foreign Office State Papers at the Record Office, and perhaps it cannot now be recovered ; but on "Le Connû's" original copy of one of the intercepted letters which he sent to Edward Weston, viz., that of

Hamilton to Ormonde dated April 30th 1737, there is a slightly damaged impression of an armorial seal displaying a shield bearing the following coat :—"Gules, on a Bend Argent three Roses"—which possibly affords a clue by which to identify "le connû." This seal also bears the legend—"ANDER ROOS . . . . ECK"—which perhaps if perfect would read—"ANDER ROOSE DECK"—the Dutch equivalent of "sub rosa." Papworth's Dictionary of British Armorials ascribes the armorial coat—"Gules, on Bend Argent three Roses of the first"—to families of Jay and Russell, and—"Gules on a Bend Argent three Roses sable"—to Berenden. He also gives the coat—"Sable on a Bend Argent three roses gules"—to families of the name Roos, or Rosse, Roose and Rose.

The first of these volumes is entirely in "Le Connû's" handwriting, with the exception of an incomplete Alphabetical Key to the cyphered names of persons and places, which is in a contemporary hand, and with the exception of a note from Anthony Corbiere at the commencement of this volume referring to the Key or a similar one.

The second volume of this correspondence is in the handwriting of Government clerks, and contains duplicate copies of almost all the letters in the first volume. It also contains official copies of a few letters which manifestly belong to the same correspondence and were similarly intercepted, but of which "Le Connû's" original copies have not been preserved either in this collection or amongst the Foreign Office Papers now in the Public Record Office. These latter letters I have throughout distinguished by an (*). Of one letter, viz., that of Kelly to Hamilton, dated Dec. 11th 1737, there are three copies in this collection, namely, two official copies besides the original copy in "Le Connû's" handwriting.

I have not been able in every case to identify the persons who are indicated by cyphered names, but most of the interpretations suggested by Edward Weston's interlineations, or given in the prefatory Key, together with a few others about which there can be little doubt are here inserted in the text within brackets.

I ought perhaps to mention that I have failed to find in the Record Office any letters similar to those comprised in the correspondence which I now proceed to set out in full.†

Anthony Corbiere to Edward Weston. Dated Nov^{r} 29th 1737.

I return you the Papers now, for the reason you mention and I keep your Key 'till I have copied out your Additions, after which I will send you that too.

I cannot think of any alteration to any one of your interpretations, unless you would have *the* person for whom it is designed in N^{o} 91* to be the Pret[ende]r himself instead of K[in]g Theodore [of Corsica].

Libertus "to Mons^{r} Binet" [Ezeckiel Hamilton]. Dated, in London, Oct. 11th 1736.—I acknowledge the receipt of y^{e} hon^{r} of yours of the 6th, 24th, & 27th. That of y^{e} 6th was of so pressing a Nature that by the advice of my friends, I shew'd it to M^{r} V^{us} Brother, and was going farther to show it to M^{r} — but was forbad by y^{e} brother.

The whole affaire is in the Brothers hands who has promis'd me a decisive answer in a fortnight time. According to y^{r} orders, I could mention no terms, neither will I : but I told him what offers I sus-

† These letters have been numbered in various ways by different hands, and as they have not been bound up consecutively according to *any* of the numbers on them, I have disregarded the numbers.

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pended to serve Vus So I have left it to the Brother, what he will doe in it You shall be acquainted wth as soon as I know myself wth a full account of all the steps I have taken assisted by my friends.

A. Williamson "to Mr Binet at Mr Archdeacons at Rotterdam." Dated Oct. 13th 1736.—Your favour of ye 5th of Aug: of ye 6th and 15th of Sept. found me in the Country with our friend whither I retired for the benefit of ye Air after my very long illness, from wch I thank God I am pritty well recovered. Your favour also of ye 27th of Sept. and 1st instant found me in town in order to meet at his Request the Squire, who by the inclosed speaks for himself, he has among others Consulted me on this occasion and for that purpose gave me a detail of ye whole affaire and also of some injurious and dishonourable treatment he had formerly received from others who pretended to honour [him.] I own to you, I advised him not to stir a step without a Settlement for that honour was now a days only a word in most peoples mouths but never practiced, especially by the quality who from their High Stations think they have a right to impose upon and deceive their inferiors, I related to him my case, and showed him where one was willing to do me justice, but had not resolution to insist, or power to have it done, and that the other who had power was determined that it should not be done at least by him, and that in a few months, his case might be like mine, and he have reason to repent his depending on Honour and quiting a certainty for an Uncertainty.

I waited on Mr Littleton the very next day after his coming to town from ye Country, but he was so engaged that I could not speak to him for about Six minutes, he was much hurt therefore about a week hence he is to give me Notice when I must dine with him and over a bottle remember our friends. You may chance to be one of them.

Your account of Mrs Little Grieves me and those few that knew the affair, wch begins to take air by the help of Mr Wy's Nephew, I heartily wish the advice I formerly gave her relating to her conduct, had had its due weight with her. She then perhaps had not been in the hurry, you mention. I cannot help condemning from the bottom of my heart, the mean part acted by Mr Vincent & Mr Atkins [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] in taking the advantage of Mrs Little['s] Zeal, assiduity and good Nature in persuading her to undertake an affair, wch had they openly as they should attempted, might have been attended with success, whereas on the Contrery from the Nature of things must in her hands miscarry. Make it Your own case, would you hearken to ye advice or comply wth ye Request, of one in a favorite Point, with whom you were at Variance.

The pictures and snuff box are come safe, I approve of Your fancy and like them much, I take this opportunity of returning You my sincere thanks for them, the several enclosed that came are delivered or forwarded as directed but I have not yet heard one word of or from Young Drims, his behaviour to me is Unaccountable, he came to town and leaves it without calling to inquire after the health of a sick friend. It is on your account only that I am uneasy.

Pursuant to your directions of ye 27th of Septr I waited on Mr Mills, I read to him that part of your letter that related to him & Anderson, he tells

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o p e r . c o l o u r s
144 . 167 . 61 . 177 . 11 . 143 . 105 . 149 . 212 . 172 . 196

you r s c he me
there is no need of pursuing 801 . 178 . 195 . 13 . 345 . 476 at

c l u b
the 17 . 105 . 216 . 33 where he hardly ever appears from the

c o l d r e c e p t i
14 . 147 . 105 . 45 . 172 . 66 . 11 . 69 . 166 . 181 . 82

c n
144 . 123 he has lately met there, for it is known why he left

F r a n c e c o m p
55 . 173 . 25 . 122 . 13 . 64 that he has 15 . 142 . 131 . 164

o u n d e d g o v e
147 . 217 . 126 . 45 . 68 . 49 with the 71 . 147 . 218 . 67

r n m e n t e x p e
172 . 125 . 134 . 66 . 121 . 182 . at the 64 . 222 . 163 . 68

n c e u p h is
128 . 19 . 67 of others as is believed and Given 214 . 163 . 95 . 391

p a p e r [s] s e r v
169 . 27 . 161 . 68 . 172 [195] to their 196 . 67 . 174 . 217

i c e d r o
85 . 18 . 61 for these reasons he thinks it is best to 46 . 175 . 147

p that p a r t s c he me
162 . 686 . 167 . 28 . 174 . 196 of your 194 . 17 . 344 . 475

u n s a f e for him
as very 215 . 128 . 196 . 29 . 56 . 63 . 321 . 373 to practice

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on such a 219 . 86 . 101 . 109 . 24 . 401 so that it remains for

that
you maturely to consider the further Uses You would make of 686

l e t t e r
106 . 64 . 182 . 189 . 69 . 172 but I must first Observe to You that Mr Piggot having made Use of Mr Rochefort to convey it to Anderson his Sentiments and Directions Anderson no doubt must be too well acquainted and intimate with Rochefort, how he has disposed of that Gentleman or how he may influence him, You may imagine from

m a k
the knowledge You may have of him. I insist that you 130 . 24 . 111

e a n o the r Cypher q u i t
61 . 29 . 124 . 141 . 645 . 172 . Ratroy 151 . 213 . 86 . 184

e d i f f e r e n t from
64 . 44 . 82 . 51 . 57 . 63 . 176 . 67 . 128 . 187 . 336

the g o v e r n m e
647 rest for the 74 . 147 . 215 . 65 . 176 . 126 . 132 . 67

n t a l a r m e d have
125 . 182 is 26 . 105 . 29 . 172 . 135 . 67 . 48 and now 354

a l e t t e r in t
29 . 106 . 62 . 181 . 189 . 68 . 172 . wch has been 406 . 185

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e r c e p t e d
64 . 175 . 19 . 67 . 164 . 186 . 65 . 47 . before them there-
you r n e x t l e t
fore let 999 . 179 . 121 . 64 . 223 . 185 . 109 . 62 . 186
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189 . 67 . 172 be 47 . 88 . 174 . 61 . 15 . 186 . 66 . 43
to H a w k s w o r t
707 Mr 91 . 24 . 202 . 112 . 193 . 206 . 147 . 174 . 187
h at S t r a h a n 's
99 . 282 Mr G. 198 . 189 . 178 . 27 . 92 . 29 . 129 . 196
You cannot but know the rest: let me know what agreement You make
it must
with ye person that delivers it, and it shall be paid for 424 . 494
not c o me b y the p o s
555 . 16 . 146 . 476 . 31 . 242 . 647 . 164 . 146 . 194
t
189. My Compliments waits on my Good Land Lord. [This letter and the preceding one are endorsed "from Le Connu, received Novr 1st."]

Duplicate of a letter from Le Connu to Mr George Tilson at Hanover. Dated 16th Octr 1736. [Received at the Foreign Office, Octr 9th O.S.]

Il n'y a plus a douter où les Gens du Pretendant forment des esperances; le mesme Agent Ecossois (dont le Nom ne me revient pas en Memoire) qui a eté ici lors des derniers attentats dans le dernier Regne du Roy George 1er de Glorieuse Memoire est revenu ici . et se signe G. Binet coñe le remarqueres par cette lettre dont le Nom Monsieur Neville est aussi supposé: Il faut aussi que je Vous dise que bien des Gens du Ministere en ce pays sont coñe persuadés qu'il y a bien des choses cachées Sous ce qui est arrivé a Edimbourg et que cette affaire a etté conduite en cachet par des seigneurs affectionnés aù Pretendant, et qui prennent cette occasion du Grand Mécontentment de la populace Angloise contre le bill de Genevre: Avec cella la mauvais sang de la Cour d'Espagne contre l'Angleterre, cella les fait craindre que cella se conduit ensemble pour embarasser le Roy et son Ministere.

Je me fie Monsieur a la secrettesse de cette ma Correspondance, et que mon caractere ou écriture ne se voie, car Vous juges assé de la consequence et de ce que je risque.

P.S. Le Nom estoit Walkinshaw où a peu prés tel il m'est revenû en Memoire.

G. Binet [Hamilton] to Monsr Neville, [the Duke of Ormonde,] under cover addressed to Monsr Waters Banker at Paris. Dated, at Leyden, Octr 13th 1736.

I received the honour of your Grace's most obliging letters of ye 21 & 24 of last month, since I came to this place and I beg leave so return my most humble thanks to your Grace for them.

Mr Berkeley who designed to have paid his duty to Your Grace received a letter from his father whilst he was at Spa, allowing him to go to Itally, and the Season of the year being advanced He took the shortest road through the Tyrol: He proposes on his return from Itally to have the honour of waiting on your Grace.

A few days before I came from Bois le duc a person who pretended to be a Pce of Mount Libanus and had travell'd over all Italy and France

and under the pretence of recovering his Territory had rais'd contribution in Holland as he had done in other places was seized at Bois le duc all his Certificates were proved to have been forged and he was executed, for forgery is death by the Laws of this Country. Mr Urghart whom I met with at Rotterdam desired me to offer his Most humble duty to Your Grace.

To Lord Harrington from Le Connû, Dated Octr 26th 1736.—Voici la suite de la Correspondance de la personne du Pretendant Venû icy qui ne se trouve pas estre Walkinshaw, mais un Hamilton qui a demeuré a Rotterdam pendant que feû Sa Majesté le Roy George I Vivoit; Il est aisé a remarquer Quils Designe Sa Majesté par le Nom d'Arbuthnot: et Vostre Excellence ne manquera pas de découvrir Qui est Mr Nevill, Si cest le Pretendant mesme où son Agent a Paris; Par ce quil dit *the unreasonable demands of Mr. Arbuthnot on Your Grace.*

Il faut Quil y ait encore quelqu'un en ce pays sous le Nom de Niket qui a envoyé a Mr Nevill la lettre que Sa Majte a écritte aux Etats Generaux en faveur du Prince d'Orange.

Avec le temps on pourra découvrir quelque chose de plus.

From the Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated Oct 4th 1736. [Signed "Nevill," and enclosed in the last. Le Connu's copy begins with the following note. "Cette lettre a eté adressé a Rotterdam à Mr Archdeacon, et outre cette adresse la il y avoit deux Couvertes dont l'Un avoit l'adresse à Mr Binet & L'autre a Mr Hamilton."]

I have received Your last and hope in God others are quite recovered.

I am sorry Mr Lulnney [Mr Pultney] has been affronted. I don't seen [know] if you will see Mr Niket, he sent me a letter from Mr Arbuthnot entelling [containing] his demands: I fancy Mr Niket may not be atromper [of a temper] to the purpose of ye latter being a friend of his, let me hear certainly [constantly] from you.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Oct. 24th 1736. [Addressed to Mr Nevill under cover to Mr Watters, Senior, Banker at Paris, and signed G. Bennett. Enclosed with the last two letters.]

I this morning received the honour of Your Graces letter of the fourth instant and take the first opportunity of returning My most humble thanks to your Grace for it.

I saw Mr Urqhart at Rotterdam and in this City but he is now at the Hague and designs to sett out in a few days for London. I once occasionally mentioned to him the unreasonable demands of Mr Arbuthnot on Your Grace, but the subject appeared to be new to him, at least he made me no answer on that head.

Your Grace has seen the Ellectors letter Concerning the Pretensions of his Son in Law to the Marquisats of Terveer & Flishing: I hear that the answer to it Will not please the Ellector and that Zeland will Not agree to give the Prince possession of them, He has been offer'd a hundred thousand Rix dolders as an equivalent, And that sum is deposited for that purpose in the Bank of Amsterdam.

The weather has been bad here for some days past, excessive rains, and thick fogs, but the frosts are expected soon which are the most wholesome time of the year.

My Lord Lee's eldest son had an unlucky accident lately here, His arm was dislocated by a fall out of a Chaise but he is soe well recovered as to be able to go to Paris.

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To Lord Harrington from Le Connu. Dated Ocr^{r} 30th 1736. [Received at the Foreign Office Oct 22nd O.S.]

Voici encore Une piece qui est Une lettre a Ezekiel Hamilton, ce ne Sont encore que des lettres que Hamilton a écrites ou de Spa ou de Liege, auquelles L. Neville reponed; et il semble Quil S'est informé a Liege par rapport a des Armes & Munitions, mais que rien ne peut sortir du pays qu'avec la Conoissance du Chapitre. Lamke [Lambe?] sera le Nom Supposé de quelque Agent du Pretendant en Espagne: [The Earl Marischal?]

Il y a bien apparence lorsque Neville scaura la bonne arriveé de Hamilton en cette Ville Qu'on Voira plus clair en cette Correspondance et dont je ne manqueray point d'en faire Un dû rapport et montre a Vostre Excellence avec combien de Zéle j'observerais le service du Roy.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated Oct 15th 1736. [Addressed to Ezekiel Hamilton and signed L. Neville. "In Le Connu's of Oct. 30th"].

I have the favour of three of yours of the 24th Sept^{r} 28th Sept^{r} and second of this month.

I am glad that you are as well as to have begun your journey.

I am heartily sorry for the death of Hooker Clusht [D^{r} Clerk, M.P. for Oxford]. I hope M^{r} Bromly will be chosen in his place.

I am sorry Jordaen does not come in this Country And the Duke of Queensborough is indisposed but glad that there is no danger.

I scaned the paper that mentions the submission that the Liege Munitions [Musicians] were oblig'd to make by order of the Chapter: this will I hope find You safe and in good health at Leiden Where I hope to hear often from You, You will be quiet and safe there.

I am Oblig'd to Lady Tenores [Ferrers] for the honour she does me.

I shall be glad to have the honour to see the two ladys you mention. L^{d} Digby was my particular friend.

I gave your letter to M^{r} de Lement he is a Very worthy Gentleman and much your friend.

I have not heard from Lamke since he left Barcelona.

The same to the same. Dated Nov^{r} 7th 1736. [Signed "Nevil," and addressed to G. Bennett.]

I have yours of the 24th Oct^{r}. I see all myn comes Safe to you.

I fancy M^{r} Urqhart must have known something of the letter he sent me though he wonders on it.

I am glad Lord Lee's son is recovered.

I have not seen the letter you mention it has not been encovered as expected. I suppose it will be on the publick letters.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Nov^{r} 21st 1736. [Addressed to M^{r} Nevil, and signed G. Bennett.]

I humbly beg leave to return my most humble thanks to your Grace for Your Graces letter of the 2^{d} of this month. It is the Greatest Honour and Satisfaction I can possibly have in my retirement to hear of your Graces health and to receive Your Graces Comands.

I now begin to relish the Place I am in, and to make a Good Use of the Leisure I enjoy. I find that my coming hither has Given an Alarm to Morpeth Lumnsdens brother in Law: He is very desirous to discover the Motives of my Journey, as I conjecture of some Questions that have been ask'd of me And Artfully Cover'd as if there were no design in them.

I am glad that the young Ladies are at the End of their journey, the Eldest only went to the South of France on account of her health, for the younger Miss Fanny had a Strong Constitution, she was reckon'd to be the best Walker and the best dancer of all the Ladies in Spa, and was much respected by every body for her good quality.

There is no account of the Princess of Orange delivery. I had the honour to inform Your Grace that it is now doubted wether she be with Child, a Violent Whig who was lately at ye Hague spoke of it here with the greatest Concern.

By what I can find the Prince will never succeed in his Pretensions to Flissing and Terveer: I long extreamly to hear of Mr Kellys safety.

To Lord Harrington from Le Connu. Dated Novr 2nd 1736.

Je suis infiniment Obligé a Vostre Excellence de m'avoir fait Avertir par Mr Weston, avoir recu ce que javois pris la liberte de Vous envoyer. Voici ce qui s'est presenté depuis ma derniere de Mardi dernier; Mais aù moment du depart de la presente il me tombe en Main encore Un paquet pour le Comte Marschall a Madrid Avec Une lettre dedans pour Mr Aitkins qui est Aù dit Comte Marschal venante d'Ecosse, mais Que je ne puis examiner Qu'apres le depart de la presente; Ainsy j'en relatteray le contenû a Vostre Excellence Mardy prochain.

Hamilton to Captain John Urquart at Rotterdam, under cover to "Mr Andrews under the Boomjes at Rotterdam." Dated Octr 31st 1736. [Signed E.H. This and the next letter were enclosed in the last, and were received at the Foreign Office Octr 25th O.S.]

I wish you a good Voiage and journey and you cannot send me more agreable News than of your safe arrival. I send the letters I design'd to have troubled You with by a Gentleman who left this Town on Sunday Morning, but if you can have a leisure Evening, I wish you would call at the Rainbow Coffeehouse, when you'l meet with Mr Walter Price, Mr Child, Mr Drapier, Mr Waikburn and some more of our brethren who frequent that house, they are gentlemen of great worth and You will be pleas'd with them, and I beg you to assure them of my respects, I am extremely pleased with my Residence here, I have an entire Comand of my time, and I am determin'd to make the best use I can of it.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Novr 1st 1736. [Addressed to Mr Neville, and signed G. Bennett. Received at the Foreign Office from Le Connu Oct. 25th O.S.]

I received by last post the honour of your Grace of the 15th of this month, and nothing can give me greater pleasure and satisfaction in my retirement here, or at any time than to hear of your Graces Welfare wch I daily and earnestly pray for.

This is the Quietest and the Cleanest Town I ever lived in there is a Great Concours of Students from al parts even from Muscovy, wch the great fame of Doctor Boerhave professor in Physick draws hither and there is also a good Accademi for such young Gentlemen as desire to ride and Fence wch is a thing I have often heard Your Grace observe was wanting in the Universities at home, wch Will I hope some time or other be regulated to prevent so many young Gentlemen Going to Genever and Lausanne where they are often bred up in such Principles as are not agreable to our Constitution.

The Yatches are not yet arrived at Hellevoetsluys the Ellector will not See His daughter for she expects to lye in about ye time of his

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Return and tis taken for Granted that he will Not go to y^e^ Hague to see her.

I am extremely Obliged of y^e^ Marquis de Como for the honour of his Remembrance, If I can meet w^th^ any new Curious book here that I think Will be agreable to him I will take the liberty to send it to him.

From Cuningham to Hamilton. Dated Nov^r^ 5^th^ 1736. [Unsigned, and addressed to Timothy Bennet.]

Your favour of the 9^th^ instant came to hand and I immediately own'd my mistake to M^r^ Mills, to whom I had cõmunicated it and show'd him Your letter, and I also mention'd it to another who I hope You will some time hence see, I cannot see him at present but I shall sett him right; what led me into the mistake, was, your dating Your letter from that persons house and Your writing that you had wrote such a letter to M^r^ Ash, made me conclude that it was at their instigation, I cõmunicated this affaire but to those two, and by owning My mistake to them hope it will not go further, I have not had one line from M^r^ Bernard since I had the pleasure of seeing You: I assure you I was told by a Gentleman that you design'd going to Huntingdon & he quoted M^r^ Wys Nephew for it.

To Lord Harrington from Le Connu. Dated Nov^r^ 6^th^ 1736 [Received Oct^r^ 30^th^ O.S.]—Voici Copie de ce qui metoit tombé en main Vendredi passé aù depart de la poste: Il ne S'est rien autre presenté du depuis: J'aurai tous les soins possibles pour decouvrir autant quil sera en mon pouvoir de cette sorte de Correspondance il puroit pourtant que les esprits de leur sorte a quelque chose sil venoit quelque incident Qui fit revivre la Guerre et qu'en ce Cas ils se flattent peut estre avec l'Espagne et la France.

P.S. Voci encore Une Copie de E.H.: pour Spau.

From Hamilton to Alexander Hay at Spa. Dated, at Leyden, November 6^th^ 1736. [Signed E.H. Enclosed in the last.]

You'l excuse me for not acknowledging sooner Your Obliging letter of y^e^ 3 & 4^th^ of last month With several inclosed: I met my friend M^r^ Urq[uhart] at Rotter^d^ he proposes to set out for Schotland the latter end of this Week. If M^r^ Dicconson be still at Spau my respects to him and his family. I can hear no account of y^r^ friend B^p^ St[rickland]: he was not in this Town, by what I can find he has taken another Course. If you have received any letters pray forward them to Rotter^d^: to Mr. Andrews. I am pursuaded due Care is taken of my Chaise. My most humble service to M^rs^ Hay.

From Hamilton "A son Excellence Le Comte Marschall L^t^ General des Armées de Sa M^te^: Cath: chez M^r^ Patric Joyce banquier a Madrid." Dated, at Leyden, Oct^r^ 31^st^ 1736. [Signed G.B.]

I have not had the honour of hearing from Your Lordship since You left Avignon, My Lord Duke was pleas'd to inform me of your safe arrival at Barcelona, I had the Honour to write to your Lordship about y^e^ Middle of August and also in September.

I have been in this Town near three Weeks and hitherto I am pleas'd with it, I have as much leisure as I desire to have, and I have some agreable Company; I sometimes meet with Travellers who give me an account of the Current News at home, the fame of Boerhave draws many persons hither and I believe the Pars Grobile [the Jacobite Party] will wish that I had remained in Paris, since I had the honour to see Your Lordship I have not met with one person who does not detest them, and who does not Wish them in Lapland or even a more disagreable Place. I had the pleasure of seeing M^r^ Urqhart several times he is Very sincerely Your Lordship's humble servant, the Duke of Gordon

is at Utrecht but I hear he proposes to come next Spring to this place, I wish he may come by what I can find he has good dispositions tho' all possible pains is taken to pervert him.

The inclosed was sent to me by a friend in London to be forwarded to Mr Atkins I know not who writes it. I had the honour of drinking Your Lordships health With Mr Andrews and Mr Andrew Forbes at Rotterdam. If your Lordship should have any Comands for me if they are directed for me by my own name at Mr Andrews house Merchant on the Boombjes at Rotterdam they will come safe to me. I hope Dr St Iago [the Pretender] was well When Your Lordship heard from him.

To the Earl Marshal, from Elizabeth Semple. [Undated, "This letter was from Scotland. The cover was to Mr Aitkins and the letter in it To the Rt Honble Earl Mairshall."] May it please your Lordship— I humbly beg leave to represent our suffering case to your Lordship. Mr Semple being now in the North of Schotland at ye Slains & I being advised this is a time to endeavour to procure some redress from the Court of Spain.

I beg your Lordship Will pardon this trouble and further begg if Your Lordship can make interest in our behalf that we might have our effects restored, and as the South Sea Company pays a Considerable sum of money to Spain that we might by that means find some redress: We have been long sufferers and as your Lordship as always had compassion on the distres'd, and Mr Semple having had the honour to be so long known to your Lordship gave me the assurance to apply to your Lordship.

(P.S.) Wee have made interest to ye Ambasadrice of Spain as also to ye Dutchess of Wharton who will use their interest in our behalf wch wth Your Lordships We hope for some redress.

"Ce papier qui suit fut avec cette lettre."

May it please your Lordship—The effects of Mr James Trollope Canary Merchant, to the Value of near thirty thousand Pound being attak't at the breaking out of ye War with Spain, application being made to her late Majesty Queen Ann, Special Articles were incerted in the Treaty of Peace in behalf of Peter Menshull Esqr and his sisters joint, &c. &c. of the said Trollope, and were put in the possession of some part of the effects, but upon breaking out of ye warr in the late Kings Reign were again attack't: but upon his late Majestys most Gracious letters Were again putt into possession of some small part of the said James Trollops effects in the Canarys: but stop being put to proceedings by those concerned, by appealing to the Warr office at Madrid We cannot obtain an order from the Court of Spain that the Kings fiscal or remembrancer in the Canarys may bring our affairs to a finall determination and remit it to the Councell of Warr.

As also His Catholick Majesty according to Articles of Peace Will in his Clemency refund what was received into His Royal Treasury: The reprisal made 1702 as also a debt owing by King Charles the II. to the deceased James Trollope of one hundred thousand Pieces of eight We beg your Lordship Will of your Goodness Use your interest to obtain us some relief as your Lordship in your Great Wisdom shall think fit And we shall always be bound to pray for Your Lordship.

Our claim is to be found Registered in the Warr office at Madrid.

To Lord Harrington from Le Connu. Dated Novr 9th 1736. [Received November 1st O.S.]

Je n'ay rien autre a observer, sinon que la premiére lettre sans estre cachettée a ete dans la seconde et que la Superscription a eté de la main

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de la Seconde lettre : peutestre qu'on Voira clair dans le chiffre lorsque Hamilton écrira le contenû a Nevill, ce Nevill est Peutestre le Duc d'Ormond a Avignon dont quelques Gazettes font mention.

P.S. Il paroist que la lettre signé Williamson est ce Henry Cuningham a qui Hamilton repond come Vostre Excellence Voira par l'incluse.

Hamilton "to Mr Henry Cuningham, at Mrs Beanes in Warwick Court Holborn." Dated Novr 9th 1736. [Unsigned; enclosed in the last.]

I this moment received yours of ye 13th October & that the post is going out I would not lose a moment in Setting you right as to one part of your letter which I own Surprized and exceedingly vext me, that is where you seem to blame Vincent & Atkins conduct towards Little [me], for I cannot recollect any one expression in any of my letters that coul'd give the least occasion to such a mistake for Little tels me that he has [i.e. I have] all possible esteem for them, he looks [I look] upon them as his [my] sincere Zealous friends & he says he knows [i.e. I know] they are so, & therefore it Never enter'd into his [my] head to blame them in any particular: as to the letter Little writt [I wrote] to Mrs Carr [the Pretender] Soon after he left Finglas [Paris] he writ [I wrote] it before he [I] saw Mr Vincent or Mr Atkins, and Consequently they neither had nor could have any hand in pursuading Little [me] to do any Such thing. If this mistake of my sense or meaning should also take Aire and be believed it would do Little [me] a prejudice, & provoke & justly too Vincent & Atkins, tis true Little [I] shew'd a Copy of that letter to those Gentlemen, but that was some weeks after it was writ & sent. If any other persons have fal'n into the same mistake Which is intimated in yours pray Undeceive them Without loss of time for a Story of this Nature Woul'd be acceptable News to Piggott, & why should Little [I] or any other of his [my] friends do a thing that woul'd be so verry agreable to him. How Wys Nephew shoul'd come to know any thing of Littles [my] Concerns I know not, I am sure it did not come from Little [me]: His [My] tenderness for Mrs Cope [the Pretender] lest it shoul'd do her a disservice was the reason of his [my] concealing the motives of his [my] going to Huntingdon [Holland] except from his [my] most intimate Friends, my Service to the Squire & Mr Mill I will soon write to the Squire & more fully to you. I am satisfy'd with Mills objections to my former Proposal.

From Hamilton "to the Rt Honble the Lady Elizabeth Caryll Protectrice of the most Noble order of Tobosco." Dated, at Leyden, November 15th 1736. [Signed E. Hamilton.]

If I had received the honour of your Ladyships letter in due time I wou'd have sooner done my Self the honour to have return'd my most humble thanks for it And I should be a Very Unworthy Knight If I were not thoroughly sensible of your Ladyships Condescension in taking the least Notice of one who values himself on nothing More than the Honour of being Under Your Ladyships Protection: I shall endeavour to deserve the continuance of it by the most dutyfull respects to your Ladyship and by my Constant readiness to Obey your Comands.

Your Ladyships Brother My Lord Sempill & Mr Sempill Will do a particular Honour to the most Nobel order by the acceptance of the Stalls in it; If their merits were not Universally known Your Ladyships aprobation of them would give them a sufficient Title: I beg Your Ladyship to assure your fair Sister of my most humble respect.

From Hamilton "to My Lord Sempill dans d'Etrapa de fauxbourg S[t] Jacques à Paris." Dated, at Leyden, Nov[r] 15[th] 1736.

If I had received the honour of Your Lordships in due time I woul'd sooner have acknowledged it. I had left Spa before it came to that place and it was forwarded to me here: the fair Protectrice will have reason to tax me with want of duty and respect but I beg Your Lordship to give her the inclosed And to make my excuse to her in a better manner than I can doe for my Self.

I have seen M[r] Urqhart several times he waited for his baggage from Rouen w[ch] arrived only two days ago and he proposes to Sett out the latter end of this Week from Rotterdam for London.

I find from the English Prints that M[r] Kelly has made his Escape from the Tower, I long impatiently to hear of his safe arrival on this side of the Water for if he shoul'd be taken He will probably be made a sacrifice.

I am much Obliged to your Lordship for the account of In . . . s return, His journey did infinite Mischief and his return was the only Remedy left to stop if possible peoples Mouths.

I propose to remain here for sometime I wanted a little retirement And I could not have chose a better Place for that purpose than this, I have not heard from [the] L[ord] M[arischal] for some time: If Your Lordship has any Comands for me they may be directed chez M[r] Andrews Banquier sur le boomties à Rotterdam: he is a honest Man and a friend of M[r] Urqhart, My most humble respects to My Lady, Miss Sempill & the Abbé.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Nov[r] 15[th] 1736. [Addressed to M[r] Neavill, and signed G. Bennett.]

I had the honour to write to your Grace about a fortnight ago, and tho I have nothing to justify My Giving your Grace the trouble of another letter at present; I cannot denny Myself the satisfaction of sometimes paying my duty to your Grace. I was Yesterday extremely pleased to find in the Newspapers that M[r] Kelly has made his Escape: I hope in God he will get safe out of the hands of those whose tender mercys are cruel and I long impatiently to hear that he is safe on this side of y[e] Water.

It begins to be wisper'd here that y[e] Princess of Orange is Not with Child, the time being elaps'd that was named for her delivery, and this seems to be Confirmed by her Coming incognito to this Town two days ago to Consult Doctor Boerhave the famous Physician. The Duke of Richmond attended her, and to Conceal her journey she came in a hired coach and the Duke sat on her Right hand.

I had the honour to inform Your Grace that the Answer to y[e] Ellectors Letter referrs' him to y[e] Estates of Zeeland the Ellector has since Writ a stronger Letter on the same subject, but in all probability an answer to y[e] same purpose will be returned to him, that demand Will never be Comply'd With for it is look't upon as a step to one of a Higher Kind.

[The last three letters were sent to England by Le Connu on November 16[th].]

To Hamilton from Captain John Urquhart. Dated at Rotterdam Nov[r] 16[th] 1736. [Addressed to Ezekiel Hamilton.]

Our bagage was taken ashore yesterday without any damage, I presume you will have yours today You have nothing to pay M[r] Andrews on account of any Charges that has been on them. I received Your obliging letter for M[r] Drapier & shall carefully deliver the one I got

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last from You. I am Going to pack up my Cloakbag for my Voyage. My two Young Kinsmen send You their due Compliments.

To the same from — Andrews. Rotterdam Nov^{r} 16th 1736. [Unaddressed, and signed "Andrews."]

M^{r} Urquhart is Gone from hence this afternoon for the Paquet he left the inclosed for you.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated Nov^{r} 2nd 1736. [Addressed "To Ezekiel Hamilton," and signed "L. Nevil."]

I have yours of the 13th Oct.: all yours are come safe to me. I believe you have met my letters time enough to have spoken to M^{r} Niskett. I thank him for his compliments: This morning I saw my Lord Migbuies [? Digby's] Daughter wth S^{r} John Holbin and they stay'd about three hours and went on their Way to Aix, where they will stay the Winter, the two Ladys seem Not to have good health, I wish that air may do them good:

The poor Pretended Prince [of Lebanon] has paid dear for his forgery:

I am sorry I shall not see M^{r} Berkley as he designed let me hear Constantly from You.

From the same to the same. Dated Nov^{r} 18th 1736. [Unaddressed, and signed "L. Nevill."]

I have yours of the first Courant. I am very glad that you are so well pleased with Your Residence.

I wish our Universities would take example by Leiden concerning an Academy w^{ch} as You remember I have often proposed.

I have no News to send You only that it is said M^{r} Patinho died the 3^{d}.

Le Connu to Edward Weston. Dated, at Leyden, Nov^{r} 27th 1736. [Received Nov. 19th. O.S.]

En reponse de l'honneur de Vostre lettre du 9^{e} J'ay celluy de Vous remercier pour l'avis que S. Ex^{ce} My Lord H[arrington] a reçeu les miennes, et pour Vous dire que j'ay envoyé les mesmes Copies a M^{r} Tilson a Hannovre regulierement.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Nov^{r} 29th 1736. [Addressed to M^{r} Neville and signed G. Bennett.]

Since I had the honour to write to your Grace, I received Your Graces most Obliging letter of the 7th and I am extremely Sensible of your Graces Goodness in thinking of a faithfull tho' useless Servant of your Grace.

I have not been able to gett a Copy of the Answer to the Ellector's letter, and I am the more concern'd for it because it Will not be inserted in any of the Gazets of this Country, for it is an Establisht rule here not to allow anything to be printed while the affair is in Agitation nor untill it is finally Concluded: And as this Answer only referrs the Ellector to the Province of Zeland Whoes chief interest is not to Grant the request it is lookt upon to be equivalent to a flat Denyal.

One of the last English papers mentions a report that M^{r} Kelly was taken in Portsmouth, but I am sure that it is a Groundless one, and I presume to mention this to your Grace, lest it should gett into the French Prints and Give an uneasiness to your Grace, Since the date of that News paper I received a letter from a friend [Sir Redmond Everard] of M^{r} Kelly Who Gave me a Hint only that he was safe, and I believe his Chief reason of doing it was lest that news paper should allarm me.

For some days past there have been high Winds which have done Considerable damage: Two English ships were lost near Catwych and an English sloop bound from Rotterdam to London.

To Lord Harrington from Le Connû. Dated Decr 4th 1736, [Received Novr 29th O.S.]

Voici les pieces qui Se present a present. Le monde reflechit beaucoup que la Mort de Monsr de Boetselaer arrive ainsi a Dire a l'instant que S. A. Royalle Madame la Princesse d'Orange entre en travail d'Enfant: Les Voeux de trois contre Un sont qu'Elle mette Au monde Un Prince; Dieu le Veuille pour le bonheur de la Republique et pour le soutient du Protestantisme.

Sir Redmond Everard to Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Decr 4th 1736. [Unsigned, and addressed "à Mr le Chevr Everhard à Chatou prés de Nanterre."]

I received the favour of two of yours of the 7th and 25th of Nov: the first came to my hands 22 days after the date of it tho all my letters from Paris & other parts come regularly to me soe that the mistake must probably happen in Your parts, And I therefore beg You to take care for the future whom You employ in putting Your letters into the Post-house, when I was at Spau you said You had Writt a letter to me wch I never received And as that is the only letter that has miscarried since I saw you, tis therefore probable that the miscarriage Was in Your parts and not at Spa.

I am extremely Glad to hear that Johnston [Kelly] is safe, Yours gave me the first account of it; If he had been caught he Would probably have been Used with Great Severity, surely he took care to qualify him self [i.e. to provide himself with money] before he left London. If he did not that deffect cannot possible be supply'd abroad. I wonder he did not see you en passant, but I hope that he is thoroughly Qualifyed that he may be of Use to Mr Le Noir [the Pretender]. As to the other things You mention concerning him: they will have but little weight, for if no body scrupuled to converse with him at home, why should they be afraid to do it abroad: He us'd sometimes to dine with large Companys, and he was allowed to walk in publick places and as to his hand being known I suppose he will not write as Mr D—— us'd to do & I am sure that Mr B's is as well known as his.

You suppose that I hear sometimes from Bin[gley], the last letter I had from him Was about three months ago wch I answered: I have often the honour of hearing from Mr Neville [the Duke of Ormonde]—I had a letter from my Nephew the day I left Spa, I have not since heard from him.

The Captains [the Kings] Politicks in Church and State are very Extra Ordinary and I question whether they will turn to account in any respect.

I am Unwilling to write to you freely on one Article of your letter for I have strictly follow'd the rule I laid down not to mention the true reason of my leaving the Neighbourhood of Mr Fettiplace [i.e. Paris]: I had good grounds for what I did, and tho I know that Morpeth &c [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] are dispis'd yet tis good to be sure, especially in a case of Great importance to me and if any accident had happen'd it would have been Very indifferent Comfort to me that My friends were mistaken and did Not imagine that such a thing coul'd possibly have been compast; I like my present situation to well to change it for a doubtfull and Uncertain, I have the free Comand of my time wch I have long desired, and when ye season of the year allows

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it I can amuse myself by seeing several parts of the Neighbourhood. I am particularly pleas'd with one circumstance of my being here that Morpeth &c [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] Will be griev'd to find that I am in this place because I see more of my friends & I have a frêer comunication with them than I could have eeven in Your Neighbourhood, and in this one respect I shall disappoint several of their wicked purposes.

I am sorry I did not see Dr Ki[ng]tho if I had seen him I should not have given him the darkest hint of what [I] had reason to fear from the two brethren [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] because of the Consequences of it to Isham [the Pretender], & therefore I am sure You said Nothing on that head: I suppose he gave You a particular Account of the State of your friends.—You say nothing of the In——'s return tho' I hear he is at his old Residence, I suppose the Captain sometimes sees you: did he excuse his Visit [to Court] on the [King's] birthday. The most remarkable news here is the death of the Grand Pensionary. He is much lamented for he Was esteem'd to be a Gentleman of great probity. My respects to Madame &c.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Dec 3rd 1736. [Signed G. Bennet, and addressed to Mr. Nevil.]

I beg leave to return my Most humble thanks to your Grace for the honour of your Graces Most Obliging letter of the 18th of November and I most humbly Congratulate Your Grace on the safe Arrival of Mr Johnston [Kelly] on this side of the water and that he is now out of the reach of his Ennemys: I suppose and I hope that he is arrived; It is mention'd in the Gazette of this Country, and the little Knight [Sir Redmond Everard] informs me that he heard he was at Paris.

A Ridiculous Quarrel hap'n'd lately at ye Hague between the Duke of Richmond and a Phisician in that place at a Club of the Knights of St George as it is Call'd, wch by what I can learn of ye Nature of that Club is a sort of Society like the free Masons, the Phisician has said that he was sure the Prince of Orange could have no Succession for he had known him from a child; It was at ye Close of the Night after they had drunk Very plentifully, and the Duke of Richmond immediately seiz'd the Doctor by the Throat and would have strangled him if he had not been prevented: This adventure has made a good deal of Noise in this Country And is the subject of all most every Conversation.

The Grand Pensionary is extremely lamented. He was allowed to be a Gentleman of Great Abilitys And Great integrity. Mr. Boetselaer Who is a leading Man in the States General is dangerously ill: I have not had the honour of hearing from [the] Lord Marschall since he left Your Grace: I have writ twice to his Lordship.

Lord Andover "a Mr. Hamilton chez Mr Andrews Marchand à Rotterdam." Dated, at Ashstead, Decr 4th 1736. [Signed Andover; received from Le Connu Dec 26th].

I am very much obliged to you for ye favour of yours and as much surpris'd to find by it that you have Not received a letter since I heard from You. I directed more than two or three since that address'd to you at Michael B: rue Colombine. I must now return you thanks for your Good Wishes to me and mine. The Chancellor [*of the order of the Knights of Tobosco?*] has been with me & desired that I would make his complements whereever due. If when I am in town I can be of any Service to you, you know how to direct to me.

The Duke of Ormonde "a Mr Ezekiel Hamilton." Dated Jany 12th 1737. [Signed Nevill.]

I have yours of the 28th Dec: Mr Kelly is not on this [side of] the water that I know, the little Knight [Sir Redmond Everard] was mistaken, but by letters from England of late date, I ought to expect him daily.

Thank [you for] your News: I again Wish You a happy New Year and many.

E. Loftus to Hamilton. Dated, at Paris, Jany 25th 1737. [Addressed to "Mr Binet chez Mr Archdeacon à Rotterdam."]

I was favoured wth Yours of the 8th of this, I am Very thankfull for the advice therein concerning Mr Ellis, I writ him some time past according to the Address you Gave me & told him at the same time I would remitt him in this or next month part of what is due to him & that he [would] always find me very just to perform all I can to make him easy; You may depend Sir I'l behave my Self on all occasions as an honest Man & shew them they were not mistaken in ye Character You Gave of me for wch I am Much obliged to you. The family assures You of their respects.

* Hamilton to the Earl Marischal. Dated, at Leyden, Decr 17th 1736. [Signed E. H. and addressed:—"Al Exmo Señor El Conde Marescal d'Escozia Gde Ms As Comodesco, Tene Gl de los Exs de sa Maj. Cath. en el Regno di Valencia."]

I have been some time in pain at my not having the honour of hearing from your Lordship, but three days ago I received your Lordships of the 6th of Novr which was forwarded to me from Paris; In my last I gave your Lordship an Address to me at Rotterdam, and you may either make use of that, or address to me by my own Name chez Mr Aleome prés l'Eglise de St Pierre à Leyde.

I have been here above two Months, & hitherto I am extremely pleased with my Situation, I have the free command of my time which I have long desired to have, one day with another I read or write ten or twelve hours of the 24. When the Weather will allow it I walk for an hour or two, and I have a Book ready to amuse me when I get into a Sollitary Place, I have no Spleen, the best Remedy for that is a constant Application of the Mind to Subjects that are not disagreable. I have here as Virgil says *Secura Quies et Nescia fallere Vita.* I believe my Enemys [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] will be more vext at my being here than in any other Place, because I shall see more People than I cou'd do even in Paris, and *They hate the light*, and all Persons who will put their Aciions in a true light *because their Deeds are Evil*, the last Words are out of a better Book than Virgil, I do'nt quote the Place because your Lordship is no Stranger to that Book, and to the particular Passages in it.

Another advantage of my Situation here, is that I hear frequently from my Friends in England, and in the Spring I shall see many of them here. I have not yet sprung my Mine as to Gardner, I have had reasons to deferr it a little, if I should not succeed, I ca'nt help it, I have then done my Part, if it shou'd happen as an Author says *non Persuadebis, etiam si Persuaseris* the fault will not lye at my door. Your Lordship must forgive my Latin, It is the language of the Place and I may quote it here from morning till night without any imputation of Pedantry.

There are but few Scots Gentlemen here at present, there's a Brother of Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope a very deserving young Gentle-

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man. There's also ye eldest Son of Sir Robert Monroe a lively youth of 17 or 18 Years of Age, a good scholar for that age, and he has taken a sort of liking to me, he will probably prove a better Man than his Father, and as far as I can judge of the Place his Estate lyes in, 'tis of some Moment to instruct him in right principles: He professes great respect for Mr Lambe [the Earl Marischal], it would not I believe be amiss if Mr Lambe [your Lordship] made some mention of him. A respect for Mr Lambe [your Lordship], is one Article of the Cattechism I instruct him in; *ille pluribus virtutibus abundare debet qui alienas sic amat*. I did not intend to give your Lordship any more Latin, and therefore I must conclude in plain English that I am &c.

(P.S.) I will forward your letter to Mr H . . . . Mr. Ch[arles] For[bes] is here at present, he was a great friend of L[ord] M[ar]'s and was with him at his death.

From the same "to John Ellis Esqr at his house in ye Pall mall London." Dated, at Leyden, Jany 25th 1737. [Signed E. Hamilton.]

I have been absent from Paris for some time wch was the occasion of my not receiving Sooner and acknowledging the honour of yours; I have prest the Banq[uie]r by severall letters to finish that affair as soon as possible and he promises to remitt you a Part of the money in a little time, and he said that he would write to you to the same purpose; As for His Circumstances it is difficult for me to determine Anything concerning them, but he has ye character of an honest Man, and he has lately enterr'd into a Partnership that will probably mend his fortune: besides you'l be pleased to Consider of ye Consequences of taking other measures wth him than those he now proposes, which is to pay that debt by degrees: I have all the papers here, and wherever I goe I carry them with me for fear of Accidents, and if you should have a desire of Seeing them in Order to have them examined by those who have skill in such things: I can easily send them from hence without any expence to you: I wish with all my heart this affair were well ended; I would do any thing in my power to contribute towards it.

[P.S. added by Le Connu:—"apres avoir fermé ma lettre à Vous il y a encore cellecy qui part ce soir pour Londres de ce E. H."]

* Hamilton to the Earl Marischal. Dated at Leyden, Jany 21st 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed G. Binet. Received at the Foreign Office Jany 18th O.S.]

I last Post received the honour of your Lordships of the 15th Decr and I wish your Lordship had some more agreeable Employment than the killing of Wild Beasts, which however I dispair of as long as the two foxes [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] keep close in their kennel, as to the other Diversion of reading it is attended with delight as well as Profit, and if your Lordship shou'd want any Books from this Part of the World, I can easily send them to some Port of Spain. Have you ever seen Barbeiracs Translation of Grotius de jure Bello et Pacis: It is a good Translation of an excellent Book and is in some respects better than the original because the Latin is a close and crabbed Stile, Barbeirac has clearly express'd the sense of the Author: If your Excy will have it sent you there must be Care used in the conveying it for it is prohibited in Spain.

I have not been idle since I came here, and I have met with some very honest and agreeable young Men [i.e. strong Jacobites] who are very desirous of conversing with me, I have confirmed some and mended Others. Benson [i.e. the writer] is the Patriarch of the Place he is in, and he could not meet with more regard from his best friends in New-

bury than he finds in Britport [Leyden or Holland]. This will vex the Par ignobile [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] when They hear of it, as they probably will do, for They have been very desirous to know y^e^ Motives of Bensons [my] Journey, and They have already employed a sneaking fellow born in Hexham to observe Benson's [my] Motions, and to inform Them of it. This came to Benson's [my] knowledge by mere Accident, and he expects [I expect] soon a more particular Account of this Matter. On the other Hand Challoner's Brother has made [I have made] some Enquiries about the Booby, who your Lordship sees is in a fine situation between Hicks [the Pretender] and Blomer [the King].

The Public Gazetts will inform your Lordship of the Electors Residence at Helvoetsluys this Month past, and of the danger he was in of being shipwrecked. He was there two Days ago and I believe he has not yet sailed, for the Wind has been always contrary since that time. He has pass'd the Holydays in a very agreeable Place and he is They say in a very bad humour. His absence will delay the Meeting of the Parliament which will not be very agreeable to the City of London, I mean the trading Part, who always gain by the Presence of a Court. I have not heard from M^r^ Cecil [Captain John Urquhart] since he got to the other side.

(P.S.) I wish your Lordship many happy years.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated Jan^y^ 25^th^ 1737. [Signed J. Nevill, and unaddressed. Enclosed with the next.]

I have yours of y^e^ 7^th^. You judge right I believe concerning Johnson's [Kelly's] delay, I have No News of him: I believe the Ellector has enough of y^e^ Seas: I thank you and wish you a happy New year and many others.

George Waters to Hamilton. Dated, at Paris, Feb^y^ 4^th^. [Unsigned. The address does not appear.]

I have yours and here is another for You: I believe you know that M^r^ Geo: K[elly] is safe on this side [of the water].

[There is a note at the foot of this by Le Connu "cecy est de George Watters Senior banquier à Paris."]

Hamilton to the Duke of Ormonde. Dated, at Leyden, Feb^y^ 11^th^ 1737. [Addressed to M^r^ Neuville, and signed G. Bennet. Received at the Foreign Office Feb 4^th^ O.S.]

I last Night received the honour of your Graces of y^e^ 25^th^ January; and I shall with Great pleasure write frequently to your Grace: As soon as y^e^ Parliament is met I hope to receive particular accounts of what is transacted there and I shall have y^e^ honour of transmitting them to your Grace.

Tho the French Gazetts mention rejoicings in London [at] y^e^ Ellectors return yet all the private letters from thence agree that there was no rejoicing at all, no Bonfires and that y^e^ General discourse of y^e^ people was of y^e^ losses of Ships and of y^e^ damage done by his Coming back at so Unseasonable a time of y^e^ Year. The little Knight [Sir Redmond Everard] informs me that M^r^ Kelly is safely arrived at Paris.

The same to Sir Redmond Everard, Dated Jan^y^ 31^st^ 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to "Mr. le Chev^r^: Everard à Chatou par Nanterre."]

You'l find by mine of y^e^ 11^th^ January that I received the letter you mention in Yours of y^e^ 15^th^ w^ch^ I received a few days ago, and for

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answer to my former of y^e 11^th I hope you will give me a full one When you have leizure. I long to know What are those *good reasons* You say how that Nothing was design'd against Binet [i.e. against me], for Morpeth's Word is of no Weight: I can convict him of many lyes and notorious falsehoods, he is even a greater scelerat than his brother the Thief, and the Spye who was drum'd out of y^e Gards and whose Character is Well known in Flanders & in Lorraine, *tho Morpeth Speaketh thee fair believe him not for he has yet seven more abominations in his heart.*

I am extreamly concern'd that y^e rings You mention are not at my disposal, they have been long expected by the persons to whom they belong and you may easily believe that I can not Ask their consent to dispose of them to others: I beg you'l make my excuse to the fair Protectrice in y^e best manner.

We have at last lost our Neighbour y^e Captain [the King] he was in a very ill humour on account of his situation.

The same to the Duke of Ormonde. Dated, at Leyden, Feb^y 1^st 1737. [Signed G. Bennett, and addressed to M^r Neuville.]

I beg leave to return my Most humble thanks to your Grace for the honour of your Graces most obliging letter w^ch I received last Night, tho' it was dated y^e 12^th of January, for M^r Watters inform'd me that it arrived at Paris the day after the Post sett out for Holland w^ch is owing to the badness of y^e roads.

The Ellector is at length Arrived in England after 5 Weeks stay at Hellvoetsluys w^ch place is enriched by it, the boards of Green Cloth Spent a hundred & fifty pounds a day, and Your Grace May judge of y^e expence by one Article: A blacksmith who lived near the Admiralty house Where y^e Ellector lodg'd received a Guinea a day for not beginning his Work until the Ellector was awake: Lord de la Warr first sent to the Blacksmith not to begin his Work so early but he began half an hour sooner the next day and My Lord was forc'd to gain him another way. I hope to be able to send Your Grace some News when the parliament is sitting.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated Feb^y 16^th 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed Ormonde.]

I have yours by last post without date, I am very glad you continue in good health, pray God continue it.

I see by Yours that the Ellector was still at Hellevoetsluys he has enough of the Sea. I believe his Generosity is extraordinary: pray doe Me the favour and get me the best and newest Map of Muscovy and the most particular and you will much oblige me: M^r Waters will forward it to me.

Williamson to Hamilton. Dated Feb^y 10^th 1737. [Addressed to M^r Binet, and signed R. Hawkesworth. The Copies of this and the next two letters were received at the Foreign Office from Le Coun on March 4^th.]

About four weeks ago I had the pleasure of receiving your favour of y^e 29^th of Dec: last and on the 7^th instant that of y^e 31^st Dec^r: the inclosed that came in them are all safely delivered or forwarded as directed, as soon as I could: The Vetus Philosophia &c 2 Vol. Quarto & the other book you wrote for, were sent You a good while ago, I am surprized I have Not the account of their getting safe to you, I am sure I ought to have had it a month ago even making allowances for delays. Having Very little to entertain you with from this part of y^e World, I

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own I did not design troubling you with a letter not worth the carriage, but the severall enclosed [the two next letters] coming one on the heels of y^e^ other is the reason. When any thing new comes out worth Sending You shall be sure to have it. Young Drims is at Oxford, but is every day expected in town. Lowry and his Wife designs coming into England this Spring but whether to this Town is Uncertain. Jamison has had a severe fit of y^e^ Gout and not yet able to stir abroad; his book is not yet finished nor indeed do I know when it will [be] after so many delays, I heartily Wish it may answer his designs. Tho' the Parliament Sat down late to do business this Session yet it is thought it will rise soon, and His Majesty King George Grows every day better to the great satisfaction of all his true and loving Subjects, I am sure I was in great pain for him: I hope I shall soon hear from You and have a particular Answer to my Question about my affair with M^r^ Vincent.

"C.L." to the same. Dated, in London, Jan^y^ 30^th^ 1737. [Addressed to M^r^ Binet, and enclosed in the last.]

I am asham'd not to have return'd my thanks for your last kind letter before this time. It found me solitary in the Country and I must own involved in Business there w^ch^ made me putt off my Answer from time to time very largly, till this journey to town w^ch^ I shall leave in a day or two; as I make no longer stays in it, than to pay a Visit to my Sister whose recovery (as far as it can be call'd done) will I hope enable her to pass the summer with me: she is so surprizingly amended in her health, beyond all expectation, that I think her almost as well as before her Fit, and more likely to continue a longer life, but her distemper turns towards a more melancholy decay by Gradual Loss of Memory, and I fear consequently decrease of Understanding: tis certain I find difficulty to Support my Spirits, but I know tis a duty to bear what a Good Providence Allots, w^ch^ is most easily done by reflecting We are not to stay her[e] always, and therefore bad things will soon end.

I fear You will be apt to blame [me] for Such frequent retirements into the Country, where I retire absolutely alone, but my Parochial Duty there helps in a Great measure to support my Spirits, When I consider my Self in that Station, doeing what I ought and really (how sordid a temper So ever it may Seem to the World) there is a secret comfort attends my Employment there, in that small Circle of business, which the great Bustlers for Preferment here I imagine not to feel; B^p^ of Oxford [D^r^ Potter], is Nominated to Lambeth, w^ch^ gives Great pleasure to the few Orthodox left in this Kingdom, and y^e^ several Vacancies which his removal may make, have brought many Seekers to town to pursue their interest. [Perhaps this is a pun upon the Name of Bishop Secker then translated to Oxford.] I thank God I am quiet in y^e^ Bustle. And having nothing to hope for, am free from that Anxiety of mind which follows the natural fears of disappointment. My Brother & D^r^ Hawley pursue their Rout so fast, that the last accounts I had from them were from Hieres w^ch^ they soon leave for Marseilles:—I shall be surprized if you make any long stay in the cold, foggy Climate you are in, Dutch air, Dutch Heads, and Dutch Principles are not at all my Goust, from whence I apprehend little is to be learn'd from a Dutch Philosopher & less Entertainment from Dutch Conversation.

The Parliament Not Sitting hinders my sending You any News from hence, but as occurances pass hereafter You shall have the news of England.

The Opposition that is made at Oxford to M^r^ Bromley by some Wise heads there setting up M^r^ Trevor of y^e^ Hague makes such Confusion in

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that University, but I am told by good Authority, even a profest Voter for Mr Trevor that Bromley will carry it 2 to 1.

"D. G." to the same. Dated, in London, Feby 15th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Binet.]

My stay in the Country where I pass'd several Months, joined to a call I had into another County have hitherto prevented Me from acknowledging the favour of Your last letter. I should have no excuse if I was to be a third part of that time in town without Writing to so valuable a friend and to so long esteem'd acquaintance. I hope You meet with entertainments capable of making You pass the Winter Season without regretting the harsh treatment of a more delicate climate. Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici, Laudo tamen Cedamus Patria; vivant Arturius istic, Et Catulus. I lately heard from the Squire, whom I have not seen for above these two Months, but hope he will be in this smoaking City about a fortnight hence, but wherever he is I am Convinc'd You may depend upon having a faithfull and obsequious Squire. Sr Patrick and I have very lately had the honour of paying our respects to the sister Protectresses of the Ancient & honourable Order, & were received Very Graciously. Sr Patrick is much at your devotion: This town at present is barren of News: The Great Assembly of the Nation is yet upon Trifles. We have a publick paper entitul'd Comon sense wch comes out Weekly in the room of a paper wch is not at all mist. I have Many services to send you from ye Companions of the most Ancient & honourable order, who much wish that the large Man [Measure] of Iniquity would fill apace as it seems to be in a very likely way. I shall hope soon to have the pleasure of a line from You.

The Earl Marischal "à Mons. Exch. Hamilton à Leyden." Dated Feb 13th 1737. [Unsigned.]

I wrote to you two posts since, & sent you a Consultation for Boerhave. I hope it shall come safe thô I doe not believe that from a Consultation so ill form'd he can give any positif advice.

I now send you a consultation for myself, but not for my health which is good: but to have your advice What party I ought to take: though I fear necessity may Oblige me to decide before Your answer can come: Payments have been very bad of late in this Country, towards the end of 1735 there was an Order to pay only Six months of that Year: but the King [of Spain], was pleased to give an order to continue to pay me in full and regularly: Very soon after I had Letters of Service sent me to go to the Army in Italy, with leave to pass the winter in France: at my return I got, how soon [*sic*] ask'd my relief or order to be pay'd. What was become due during my absence: but can get no payment, thô I represented that not only the King had by an order to pay me, notwithstanding that to stopp General payments in 1735, declared his will as to me: but that also having borrowed What money I could I had been by my Letters of Service obliged to an extraordinary expence to provide equipage, and that it was reasonable to expect payment of my relief wch the King has Given: You know a relief is ane order for being pay'd arrears, but the Ministers of the Huzienda formerly a Merchants boy in Seville, & raised to what he now is by the favour of Patinho, who said of him *inveni hominem secundum Cor meum* has Usurped ane Authority that no treasurer shall pay any sum, but by his Speciall Orders which Special Order has been promis'd me every post since my return to this place, but I am never the nearer getting it: I go in a few days to Madrid to sollicite my payment: there is no getting an Audience of the King: if I complain it must be thrô the hands of those of whom I complain: if

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they keep me on in Suspence by fair Words the little Credit I still have (by Urqharts favour) Will be at an End ; & then pray what Party can I take ? I think of Quiting the service immediately if I can not obtain payment & shall expose to you the light in which my situation appears to me : If I stay here, I shall perhaps at least get from time to time some bad payments ; but in decency I am oblig'd to some expence according to my rank in the Army, which by no means I can make : I must live in a continual dependence & slavery on every Tirant of a Minister : at the same time that I can never expect to be employ'd because of my religion : there is but one case Where I might expect to be employed & in it I can employ myself : I can in no Manner advance by my staying in a Corner in a Coun[t]ry any thing for the general Good : I can in no Manner help any particular Gentleman to y^e^ smallest advancement for if I have helped one or two it has been in a private Way and by favour of a friend No way Concerned in the publick ; the longer I suffer patiently the Chicanery of Under Ministers the more they will putt upon me & the more I must endure : the advantage I have in this Country which I greatly esteem, is the Protection of the King ; which justly extends farther than his dominion, in losing it, I shall really be a loser : On the other side I can more easily accomodate my expence to my present fortune, than I can my mind to it : & can more contentedly live independent on a small Matter, than pay Court in Antichambers to Under Ministers whom I despise, & all whose lyes & tricks I must swallow down : and thereby, become even dispis'd by them in my turn, for thô their esteem be a little regard in itself, yet it is Necessary to the obtaining from them, what I must be obliged to ask of them. If I leave this service, I have three thousand livres lyfrent with which I propose to retire to some Village in a Protestant Canton in Switzerland : & chosing a Plan of cheapness according to my rent, I can find among that people a place where that small summ will be a Considerable estate, I am Naturally sober enough as to my eating, more as to my drinking, I doe not game & am a Knight Errant sin' Amor ; so that I need not Great Summs for my maintenance : I believe I forgot the strongest Article in favour of this retreat a mala cubesa, which makes me that I wo na gi an inch o my Wull, for an Ell of my Wealth, in a Word I have suckt in such Notions of liberty & independence & of y^e^ meaness of Servile submission & flattery, for the sake of outward appearances, that I can not accustôm My Self to follow such ways, I know few will approuve this Party : because most People are of different Principels from me, & of those who are Not a great Number are carried on With the General current even against their own sentiments and Many others have not the Courage to take and follow the Party, they think best. I have wrote you this long letter from the esteem I have for your approbation & from the regard I have for your advice, besides that I desire you will either forward a Coppy of it or send in your own terms what it contains to Urqhaart, it being intended for him as well as you : Yet all this is but distant thoughts, for I will not leave this Country as long as I can possibly stay in it : I have wrote to you my Views in case of the worst : When I see how my affairs go at Court I shall write again. Yours adieu.

(P.S.) I send also to Mr. Nichols [the Duke of Ormonde] a letter to this purpose. I have not heard from Hicks [the Pretender] of many months, I wrote one letter Very long ago to him Which he received and said he would answer, but none is come to me : I wrote to him ane other of October 9^th^ No answer and lastly December 9^th^ formerly he Used to be Very exact in Writing.

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Hamilton to Sir Redmond Everard. [Unsigned, and undated; addressed "à Mr le Chev[r] Everard à Chatou aupres de Nanterre."]

I was in doubt Whether you expected an answer to your last or whether I ought to wait for a longer Answer to mine: I writt to you much about the Same time, and I believe our letters met on y[e] road about Cambray Without any comunication with each other: But since I find that you have not answered Mine fully I must own the receipt of yours of y[e] 23rd and I must desire You when you have Leisure to Give me a long letter.

You desire an adress to me, that you made Use of Was sufficient, Yet I may sometimes [be away] from my lodging & perhaps from the Town, therefore direct to Binet chez Mr. Andrews Marchant sur le Boomkies à Rotterdam.

I am glad to find that Mr Ke[lly] is on the road to Av[ignon]: What becomes of Bi[ngley]. We have no News here. My respects to Lady Everard.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Feb[y] 22nd 1737. [Addressed à Mr Neuville, and signed G. Bennett.]

I beg leave to return my Most humble thanks to your Grace for the honour of your Graces letter of y[e] Sixth instant, and I ask your Graces Pardon for having Neglected to date my former letter. It is a mistake I am Guilty of, especially when I do my Self the honour to write to your Grace.

I have sent this Morning to Rotterdam the best Map of Muscovy to be forwarded from thence to Your Grace by the first ship that goes to Septe Marseilles or Bourdeaux for there was no possibility of sending it by Post to Mr Waters without spoiling it, for by folding it up it would be cutt in all the creases, I hope it may reach Your Grace in due time; if any Gentleman should go from hence to Paris or the south of France I will send another Copy by him, and I hope one of them will have the Good fortune to go safe.

The Ellectors Cold w[ch] hindered him from Opening the Parliament himself was a slight one, as it is represented in all the English News papers, but the true reason was, that he was affronted by the people on his return to London, and he was unwilling to expose himself to the like disregard on his going to the House.

The Earl Marischal to Hamilton. Dated, at Valentia, Jan[y] 30th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed "à Mr Hamilton chez Mr Aleaume proche l'Eglis de St Pierre à Leyden." Received in London from Le Connu Feb[y] 23rd.]

In my last Great Master I send you Scripture and Latin, the first Copying from an old custom of yours Who made Use frequently of that old book and even when Not only it is out of faschion, but even forbid; you used to Pelt the Philistins with it: the last in faschion with the place you reside in. I now send you a case* to be confuted by Boerhave, & desire you Will take that trouble and Send me his answer if you can Uncypher or guess the meaning of y[e] Spanish Phisick Latin.

I design to send you a little Wine lett me have an adress at Amsterdam.

Looking over an old Fog (judge of my idleness) I found the following advertisement: but I will not trouble My self with copying it all or you with reading it: it is of July 19th 1735 and is against Mr Pope. It concludes *Last Monday I published the second Volume of your Litterary Correspondence and am ready to produce the Originals* (*under*

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your hand & seal) therein contain'd—Bishop Atterbury's letters to you, you will know are genuine and some other Pieces of that Great Man w^ch *I had of his son &c. together* w^th *his last will,* w^ch *fully Proves he did not die a Papist.*

By Fogs advertisement it would appear that Pope had said the Bishop dyed a Papist w^ch I can not believe of Pope without beter Authority—Let me know what You can learn of this matter.

I was told in Italy that Pope had thought of Publishing a Collection of familliar letters particularly of y^e Bishop: as I was honcured with Many I sent copys of a part and parts to Pope, by a friend who is travelling, but they are adress'd in first place to Jemmy D[rim]s or H[oldsworo]th, both good & honourable hands, hoever on sight of the above advertissment I wish to know more of the affair; let one of my two friends (or rather both) know, that I desire they should Peruse theise Copys & dispose of them as they think fit. Yours adieu.

(P.S.) Date and forward the enclosed when you have occasion.

[Notes by Le Connu at the foot of his copy of this letter :—

* " Je n'ay point copie *the case.*"

" L'incluse sans date ni couverte ni adresse estoit : "]

I have not had the pleasure of hearing from You dear Jemmy of a Very long time, my last News of you were accompany'd With some jokes on You and Wales, to which you had gone about that time: Our friend by whose conveyance this Goes will take care of y^e Answer & I believe Will join to this some lines from himself.—I am so often and so long Used to your favours, that not only Without ceremony but even Without Shame I demand them. I have seen no new Pamphlet of a great while, you have daily & surely some good: besides what does Not seem so to you May seem good to me, both from my coarser taste & my Greater Want of English Books, as well as my perfect idleness. I wish also to have some of the new plays (& new to me includes several years) but above all I long to know how you are your self; that you are well and that you remember Your absent friend and humble servant: I shall be glad to hear it from Yourself, thô I count on it as sure as you may on my being ever Yours.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, March 1^st 1737. [Addressed " à Mons^r Neuville," and signed G. Bennett.]

I had the honour to inform Your Grace by the last Post that I had sent a Map of Moscovy to Rotterdam to be forwarded from thence by the first opportunity. I have this day sent another copy of the same Map and desired my friend at Rotterdam to forward it by another way so I hope one or other of them will soon be conveyed to Your Grace.

The Election for the University of Oxford is at an end. In the place of Doctor Clarke the Candidates were M^r Bromley and M^r Trevor a son of the late Lord Trevor who was bred at Christ Church and is now Envoye at the Hague, but M^r Bromley carried it by a great majority. The Votes were 329 for M^r Bromley and one hundred and twenty-seven for M^r Trevor.

George Kelly to Hamilton. Dated, in Paris, Feb^y 20^th 1737. [Addressed " à Monsieur Hamilton chez Mr. Jean Alome proche l'Eglise S^t Pierre à Leyden."]

The hopes of seeing You here has been the occasion of my Not writing and presenting my respects sooner to you, It is no small concern to me to be disappointed of that pleasure, because I had services to you from Cap^t Wright, Ralph Smith and Other friends, and great Need of your advice and direction as to my Conduct in the place to which I am going,

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Which I have no reason to doubt but you would have Given me with Great Candor, since my Esteem has been always Very Great for you, and ever thought you incapable of behaving otherwise in any respects, and as this has been always my opinion in regard to your Candor I do assure you, it has been the same as to your Capacity, and that I know no Person under whose Direction I would sooner put my Behaviour, either in private or public Life. I am now, Sir, come into a new World, and like a Sailor out of his Knowledge, and as I have but one Course to steer, which is the same You have always done, I beg You will give me your Advice from time to time in a frank and friendly Manner: and I do assure You that I shall on every Occurrence follow it to the Utmost of my Power, and be exceedingly Obliged to You for this Act of Friendship; and that you may judge the better, I will give You the Particulars of my State here w^ch^ stands thus. You are no Stranger how a Person of my Station ought to be with the King [the Pretender], and have Reason to believe, that I am as well, as I have any Right to be with him:—the Duke of Ormond I have been always, and ever will be entirely attached to, S^r^ Redmond [Everard] has been constantly the most sincere and best of Friends to me, my Lord Inverness I never saw nor wrote to in my Life, and have had no Intercourse of any kind with Lord Dunbar these sixteen Years, nor any other with M^r^ O'Bryan than a common Acquaintance when I was last in this country; and I am upon the same Foot with all other People on this Side of the Water: This is my Situation here, and as I have no Point but the King's Interest and honour as well as the Duke of Ormond's in View, You who are well acquainted with all their Affairs cannot be at a Loss how to advise me as [to] my own Conduct in every Thing that may go thrô my hands in the Station [in which] the Duke intends to employ me; this Favour I beg and expect of You, and therefore will give You no further trouble on this head.

Cap^t^ Wilson gives his kind Service likewise to You, and beg'd of me to speak to You about his Son who is a pretty young Fellow, and grown up without being bred to any particular Profession, so that he can now only think of the Army for him, the Muscovite Service he esteems the best, because of his Religion, and hopes You will be so kind as to write to your old Friend Gen^l^ Keith, to know upon what foot he may be received there, with the Assistance of two or three hundred Pounds, which I believe he would willingly lay down for him; in your next Letter to Ralph Smith, pray make answer to this Paragraph, with your Opinion of it, least the Captain should imagine I neglected his Commission.

S^r^ Red[mond Everard] and the rest of your Friends here are well, except Lady Everard who is laid up with the Gout. When You write, please to direct your Letter to Mr. Watters, who will take Care to forward it to Avig[non] in Case it shall not overtake me, I propose to set [out] from hence in 8 or 10 days at farthest.

Hamilton "to M^r^ Cunningham at M^rs^ Beanes in Warwick Court Holbourn London." Dated Feb^y^ 24^th^ 1737. [Signed G. Wheeler, and noted at foot by Le Connu, "cette lettre ne va que le 1^re^ Mars scavoir ce soir à Londres."]

When you shall receive a longer letter from me You'l excuse my Not acknowleeging sooner your obliging letter of y^e^ 15^th^ of December w^ch^ I received with the three books; and I return you many thanks for them.

I am extremely concern'd that any passage in my former letter should have made You uneasy. I find I was Mistaken in the rise of y^e^ Story

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About Vincent & Atkins and I am very much pleas'd to see that no ill Use can be Made of it.

The letters I sent You for Young Drims were only in Answer to his on a subject that concern'd himself. If he had no occasion to write more on that head I shall have no occasion to write to him, and I am Very sure that y^e^ Correspondence if continu'd shall begin again on his side. My hearty service to Fid and all friends.

[The last five letters were received at the Foreign Office from Le Connu on Feb^y^ 23^d^, O.S.]

Le Connu to Edward Weston. Dated, from Leyden, March 5^th^ 1737.

Je Vous remercie de l'honneur de Vostre lettre du 18 Mars [? Fevrier]. Vous pouvés estre assuré que je Vous envois tout ce que je puis attraper de ce E.H. pour et de luy. Je suis en Grandissime hâte. LE CONNÛ.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated "Feb^y^ y^e^—1737." [Signed J. Nevil and addressed to Ezeck H.]

I have yours of y^e^ 1^st^ Courant, the Ellector arrived after an expensive delay in Holland. We shall soon see the Speech, but what does all that signify if No help [comes] from abroad, let me hear Constantly from you.

Hamilton to the Earl Marischal, Dated, at Leyden, March 4^th^ 1737. [Signed G. Bennett, and addressed "Al Ex^mo^ Senor El Conde Marescal "d'Escozia G^e^ D^s^ M^s^ A^s^ Comodesco Ten^e^ G^l^ de Los Ex^s^ di Sa Maj^ta^ "Cath^a^ Valencia."]

I return Your Lordship my most humble Thanks for the honour of the 16^th^ of January w^ch^ a Cold hinderd me from acknowledging by y^e^ first Post, but I cannot complain of that Distemper for the Season has been so moist that no Person not even Esculapius himself had escap'd it.

By last Post I received the honour of your Lordships with an Inclosed to M^r^ D[rims] which I forwarded the same Day I got it by a private and secure hand which does not often happen during dead of Winter; I went streight to M^r^ Boerhave with the Latin Case, I could read it easily, being accustomed to the Spanish hands and I made an Offer to the Doctor to help him to read it, but he had been also acquainted with the way of writing in that Country and did not accept of my Assistance: Your Lordship will find his Answer inclosed which I hope will have the desired effect: He took two Days to consider of it, so that I hope it is not an undigested Opinion. He also return'd me the Case which I think not necessary to send back to your Lordship.

I never heard of what your Lordship mentions out of Fogg. Curl a Bookseller Who is a very impudent Fellow publish'd a great many Letters to and from M^r^ Pope, He got those Letters from a Servant of M^r^ Pope's without his Master's Knowledge, which I believe was the Occasion of that Advertisement, I have writ to England to be more fully informed of this Matter, and also to M^r^ Holds[worth] concerning the Letters & Extracts You send to be perused by him.

Capt^n^ Wilson a very honest Gentleman has a son who is a lively Youth and of good Sense whom he is willing to send into Muscovy to serve there, His Father will not allow him to accept of any Commission at home nor would y^e^ Son accept of any, and his Religion would be an Obstacle to him in any other Place except Muscovy: a particular Friend of mine desires me to inform him upon what foot this young Gentleman may be receiv'd there with the Assistance of Two or three hundred Pounds, which his Father would lay down for him: I must beg your Lordship to write to M^r^ Keith on the subject and when you receive his Answer to acquaint me with it: Capt. Wilson is universally esteem'd in England he

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is married to ye Mother of Mr Surridge whom your Lordship remembers in Italy, and if it be practicable to serve this young Gentleman your Lordship would oblige a great many Persons by doing it. I have seen the young Gentleman and I know him to be a Person of Merit, I am glad to find your Lordship is so agreably amused with reading. The Books are well chosen Dacier won't make Horace more easy then you seem to find it, and if your Lordship would add Virgil to the Number, you would not repent it, one of the best Editions is that for the Use of the Dauphin the Notes are short and pertinent. Now I mention Books, Our Friend Mr Cecil has had a great Loss, he bought a great many Books here and in France, and these with all his Cloaths were lost near Peterhead, his Kinsman who was on board and all the Passengers were saved.

I most humbly thank your Lordship for ye Wine you propose to send me, the only Person I know at Amsterdam is Mr Peter Crookshanks who is married to a Sister of Mrs. Andrews at Rotterdam.

Hamilton to George Kelly. Dated, at Leyden, March 4th 1737. [Signed E. H. and sent under cover to Mr Waters at Paris. Received at the Foreign Office Febr 25th, O.S.]

By last Post I receiv'd the Favour of yours and I congratulate you with all my heart on your safe Arrival on this side of the Water. I was very uneasy from the Time I heard of your removing your Quarters [referring to Kelly's escape from the Tower] until I was inform'd of your Safety for if you had fal'n again into the Enemies hands they would have used you with great Severity. They have no Compassion, and most weak Princes are cruel and revengeful.

As to the Advice you are pleas'd to ask of me concerning your Conduct, That is entirely owing to your Modesty, for your own good Sense will enable you to steer aright, and in my Opinion your chief rule will be to take his Grace's Directions how to behave to L[ord] Inv[erness]: and as to Dum[bar] he is at a Distance and you will probably have no Intercourse with him. He will try Perhaps to begin a Correspondence with you; and to my certain Knowledge he made an ill use of all such Correspondence. He by that means insinuates to the King [the Pretender] that all the Reports spread of his own want of Credit are groundless, and that the King's true Friends in all Places apply to him: and as you know the Opinion of all the King's friends at home concerning him, I should think that a Communication with him ought to be avoided if possible, but as to this Point his Grace is the best Judge and I must again repeat it that you ought entirely to follow his Graces Opinion.

I have seen great Numbers of People of all Ranks since I had the Pleasure of seeing you, and I have not yet met with one, who does not abhor and detest and even despise the two Brethren [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] as the Chief and great Obstacles to the Restoration: and I am very sure that neither of the Brethren of the Par Ignobile Fratrum as I sometimes call them, have any regard for My Lord Duke, and if there were no other Proofs against them that alone is a strong one that they are no Friends to the King.

If I can be of any use to you, it may be perhaps in giving you my Opinion as to your Private Studys and as to the Discharge of your Office, as I have had more leisure to read than you probably have had, and have had more Experience in the Dutys of my Profession: I shall be ready to give you any Light that I am capable of affording you. You'l be pleas'd to inform me what Books You have with you and you can easily get those you want from London or other Places.

I had the honour to write to his Grace by the two last Posts, when you see his Grace you'l be pleased to offer him my Duty. I have writ to Lord Mar . . . [the Earl Marischal] concerning M^r^ Wilson's son and by the first Opportunity I will let M^r^ Wilson know what Steps I have taken.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, March 10^th^ 1737. [Addressed to Mons^r^ Neuvile, and signed G. Bennett].

I received the Honour of your Graces of the 14^th^ of February about an hour after the last Post sent out from hence, and I return my most humble Thanks to your Grace for it.

I had the Honour to inform your Grace that I had sent two Maps of Muscovy to Rotterdam to be forwarded from thence, and I have since ordered one of them to be sent to Amsterdam because more frequent Opportunitys of Shipping offer from that Place than from Rotterdam: The Maps are very large, there was no possible way of sending them by Post or in any other safe manner than by rolling them upon a Stock; I shall long to hear that One of Them has come safe to your Grace's hands.

The House of Lords has begun an Inquiry into the Execution of Capt. Porteous who was [the] Captain of the Militia [who was killed] by the Mob of Edinburgh. Lord Carteret spake with great Vehemency against them and made some Reflections on the Scotch in general, Lord Bathurst said they were a brave People and had been Provoked by ill usage: That he remembered to have read in the History of Richard the 2^d^ that several Tumults were in several Towns of England, which were chiefly owing to the ill Conduct of a Minister in those Days Sir Robert Tresseiller, who in the End was Prosecuted himself, and the whole Kingdom became very quiet *as soon as Robert was hang'd:* If this Passage should have reach'd your Grace before, you will be pleas'd to Pardon my repeating it.

George Waters *to Hamilton?* Dated, in Paris, March 11^th^ 1737. [Unaddressed, signed Waters.]

M^r^ Kelly parted from hence for Avignon on Saturday last, your letter has follow'd him w^ch^ will find him there by the Time he arrives in the City. I send you enclosed a bill for fl. 142 : 10. for w^ch^ at 57 degros [groats] per Crown of 60 sols I have debitted you in 300*l.* tourn[ois] w^ch^ please to note and advise receipt thereof.

Lord Andover to Hamilton. Dated March 13^th^ 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed "to M^r^ Hamilton."]

Yours dated the 20^th^ of last month did not come to hand till y^e^ 10^th^ of this Month our Stile, I am surpris'd you have not seen my name in the Gazette, for I have been initiated into the Holy State ever since the 6^th^ of November last our Stile, and have receiv'd a compliment upon that Score from Mo^r^ le Duc, Who is very well, long may he continue so; The Squire General is agoing abroad for 6 months with a Couple of young Gentlemen of my Acquaintance to put them in the Way of travelling, after which he has engaged himself to take care of a Couple of young Gentlemen that are at Westminster School. I hope it will turn out to their Advantage: They propose staying at Paris some months so that in all probability you will be return'd to your Castle before they leave it; It is currently reported here, and I hope with some truth that a certain Person [the King] intends this Summer to take a Trip to Lilliput [Hanover] which occasions great Uneasiness notwithstanding that Sic volo sic jubeo stat pro ratione Voluntas. Not

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knowing how to direct to you Mr Andrews has promised to put this into Mr Water's hands.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, March 19th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neville, and signed G. Bennett.]

Two Gentlemen who came lately from England say that the Ellectors late Sickness was of that kind wch Your Graces Majorcan Groom said in Gallicia was Una cosa che puede succeder a Un Rey, and that it is generally believed in England because none of his Physicians attended him and he was only Visited by two French Surgeons: I hope Mr Kelly is arrived safely at Avignon, I am perswaded he Will be Usefull to your Grace.

Hamilton to the Earl Marischal. Dated March 18th 1737. [Signed G. Bennett, and addressed "Al Exmo Señor El Conde Marescal G D M As Comodesco he Menester &ca, sous Couvert à Don Patricio Yoyes Gd Dr Banquier a Madrid." Received at the Foreign Office March 11th, O.S.]

I received the honour of your Lordships of the 13th of Febry which gave me great uneasiness on the Account of Mr Kilpatricks [*i.e.* your] Situation nor can I pretend to give him any Advice what Steps he ought to take. I agree with him [you] that a State of Independency is the most desirable, and I always admired Horace chusing rather to be Master of his own Time at Tivoli than to live in Augustus Palace and assisting him in the writing of his Letter, his letter of Excuse to the Emperor is still extant. But if Mr Kilpatrick [the Earl Marischal] should be obliged to leave Appleby [Spain] the Question is what Place he ought to choose for his Residence Switzerland is in a corner of the World where he [you] would scarce see any of his Friends, where he would have what Virgil calls ignobile otium and hardly enjoy any other Comfort or Advantage, but would it not be better, in all respects to live in the same Town with Mr. Nichols [the Duke of Ormonde] for Mr. Kilpatrick [the Earl Marischal] might Contract his Expenses there within narrow bounds, and I am sure it would give a Particular Pleasure to Mr Nichols [the Duke]. Besides it would be very agreeable to Mr. Handesyde [the Pretender] who was extremely pleased to hear that Mr. Nicholls [the Duke of Ormonde] and Mr. Karolt [the Earl Marischal] were so long together and that they were united in a close and strict friendship. I have sent all the Particulars of Mr. Kilpatrick's [your] Letter to Mr. Cecil [Capt. Urquhart] and I hope he will find out a method of being Serviceable to Mr. Kilpatrick [you]. I have lately heard that some Gentlemen who are devoted to Mr Karoll [the Earl Marischal] have purchased his estate which I conjecture to be with a view of serving Mr Karoll [the Earl Marischal] but surely Mr. Karoll [the Earl Mariscal] has an account of this Matter. I have writ to Brackley [Scotland] to be inform'd of the Purchase & when I receive an Answer I will acquaint Mr. Karroll [the Earl Marischal] with it.

Hick's [the Pretender's] behaviour to Kent [the Earl Marischal] is very unaccountable & not very politick were it known it would do infinite Prejudice to Hicks [the Pretender], for to my certain knowledge Wager [the Duke of Ormonde] and Kent [the Earl Marischal] have kept up Hicker's [the Pretender's] Credit which was declining a Pace. This must be a new Contrivance of the Par ignobile [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] who will never be at ease untill they root up Hodges [the Pretender's] Interest every where & unless They are first hanged or —— they will Probably succeed in it.

I hope your Lordship has y^e^ Opinion of D^r^ Boerhave. I sent it the 4^th^ of this Month & directed it to Valencia. I sent this to M^r^ Joyes because it will probably find your Lordship at Madrid.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated March 13^th^ 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed L. Neville. Enclosed in the next letter.]

I have yours of y^e^ 5^th^ Courant and thank You for the account of y^e^ Ellection in the University.

I thank you also for the trouble You have taken to get and send Me the two Mapps. I expect M^r^ Kelly the End of this Week. I have nothing New to send you. My Lord Marshall is Now at Madrid I hope to hear of him to-morrow or by Sunday's Post.

Le Connu to Edward Weston. Dated March 29^th^ 1737.

Comme je Vous ay comuniqué deja plusieurs lettres qui avoient eté adressés pour E. H. à Rotterdam a Andrews je ne doute pas ou je pourray les avoir toutes. Il ne s'est rien presenté autre pour ce jour Que ce qui est acoté.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, March 29^th^ 1737. [Addressed to Mons^r^ Neuville and signed G. Bennett. Enclosed in the last letter.]

By last Post I received the honour of your Grace of y^e^ 13^th^ Instant and I beg leave to return my most humble thanks.

I shall be Very Uneasy Untill I hear that one of y^e^ Mapps has reach'd your Grace's hands, I have Used my Utmost endeavours to have them conveied. A few days ago a German Lady past incognito thrô Rotterdam on her Way to England, by the Methods that were Us'd to conceal her it is believed that she is the Person Whom the Ellector went to see at Hanover And that she has been sent for to keep the Ellector in England this Sum̃er.

We shall soon see here several English Gentlemen who come over to consult Boerhave when the Weather will allow them to travell.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. [Unaddressed, and signed Nevill; "point de date."]

I have yours of March y^e^ 22^th^ and am glad that you are well. I believe as you doe that the [French] Gazetteer is gain'd by the English Minister. M^r^ Kelly is arrived he has been a little indisposed but [I] hope in God he will be soon set right.

Hamilton to Sir Redmond Everard. Dated March 15^th^ 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to "M^r^ le Chev^r^ Everhard à Chatou par Nanterre."]

I return you Thanks for your obliging Letter of the 25^th^ of Feb^y^ and I wish you may find out what you are in Search of concerning the Par ignobile [Lords Inverness and Dunbar]. I am sure they are vile Fellows and nothing how scandalous soever that is discovered of them would surprise me: In my last I sent you an Address by which you may write freely if you think Proper. Binet [Hamilton (i.e. the writer)] is extremely well where he is he has a free Command of his time and he endeavours to make a good Use of it: if other and weightier Reasons would not detain him here he would be glad to see his friends in and near Paris but he must deny himself that Satisfaction and he is sure that nothing can possibly be done for M^r^ Isham [the Pretender] while the Par ignobile [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] maintain their Credit and while he is the only Person on the Face of the Earth who does not dispise them, We have beautifull Walks here clean Streets and clean high Roads near the Town. I have ten Hours a day at my own dis-

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posal which I could not possibly have elsewhere, and I hope I shall have no Reason to repent of my Resolution of coming hither. I know the Par ignobile [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] are grieved at it, and that is one Circumstance which makes it more agreable to me. My respects to My Lady.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated March 15th 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed Neuville.]

I thank you for yours wth ye Account of Mr Bromley being chosen for the University [of Oxford]. Mr Trevor must be a courtier being employed at ye Hague. I expect Mr Kelly to-day or to-morrow. I have your letter for him.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, April 15th 1737. [Addressed to Mr. Neuville, and signed G. Bennet. This and the last letter were received at the Foreign Office from Le Connû on March 29th O. S.]

Last Night I received the honour of your Graces of ye 15th of March and I beg leave to return my Most humble thanks for it.

Mr Bromley who was chosen for ye University of Oxford is dead, and very much lamented, he was a Gentleman of good Sense and Great Spirit; it is thought the Court will not Make a Second Attempt to bring in a Creature of their Own in his Place since Mr Trevor lost it by so great a majority: 'Tis generally believed that Dr Frampton a Very Eminent Phisician who resides at Oxford will be Ellected without opposition. I hope Mr Kelly is safely arrived at Avignon.

To the same from the same. Dated, at Leyden, March 22nd 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed G. Bennett. Received at the Foreign Office, March 15th O. S.]

I this moment received ye honour of your Graces of ye 6th of this month; and I beg leave to return my most humble thanks for it.

The French Gazetteers are paid by the Government of England for representing Every thing in the Most favourable Manner, and Notwithstanding the Pompous Account they have given of the Acclamations of ye People on his return, I am assured by eye Wittnesses that he was Hiss'd as he Pass'd through some streets and that in others no Notice was taken at all of him.

All the vacant Employments by the death of Mr. de Boetselaer and Mr Slingelland are fill'd up, And the People in general are Very much Pleas'd with the Choice of Mr Van der Heim their New Pensionary. I hope Mr Kelly is safely arrived at Avignon.

The Earl Marischal to Hamilton. Dated April 8th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to Monsr Hamilton. Received at the Foreign Office in March, O. S.]

I have yours of March 15th but I can tell you nothing as yet certain as to the Party I must take, for I have not been able to obtain any Answer of any Kind, and it is needless at present to trouble you with a Detail of what passes, tho if I have a fitt Occasion I shall let You know it particularly. My staying where you propose [at Avignon] may have the Appearance of some use but in effect would be of none, for there is almost no intercourse betwixt that Place and Handyside [the Pretender] and the fault is chiefly Handyside's. I should choose that abode if I were at liberty to follow my Inclination, but all the Contraction I could make of my Expences would not bring my Rent and Them to agree. Besides from the Corner I propose [Switzerland] it's an easy Journey, and by Water cheap, to your Parts, if I should find

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that I could be of any use to my Friends or to myself I will then determine, and if I find myself of none it's very little Matter where I stay (except as to myself) And the Otium is as ignobile in one place as in another; but I propose before I give myself up to a perfect otium to try if I can still do anything or have even the hopes of doing something; And one of my Reasons for choosing my proposed Retreat, is, the conveniency of being able to make You a Visit with all Privacy, and even of remaining if possible with You; Another reason is, to try a Project which I told you of when We were last together, of drawing to the same Place with me certain Friends. The considerations will I believe bring You to my Opinion, but if You should still see any Reasons to the contrary, and which do not occurr to me, I hope You will let me know Them, and continue to me the Favour of Your Advice.

At my Arrival here I found two Letters from Hickes [the Pretender] as usual & as formerly, so that there appears now nothing extraordinary in his former Silence. By the Measures and Steps taken some time ago it is possible that some Arrangement may have been taken by Kilpatrick's [my] Friends in his [my] Affairs but I am doubtful of it, since considering the long Friendship betwixt Kilpatrick and me ["a blind." E.W.] I suppose that were it true, he would have told me.

I have not yet heard that the Consultation came to hand but heartily thank You for Your care.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, April 15th 1737. [Addressed to Monsr Neuville, and Signed G. Bennet.]

I must tell Your Grace that I don't as yet hear Who is Chosen for Oxford in the room of Mr Bromley; the Poll is printed of ye last Election When Dr Bromley Carry'd it against Mr Trevor.

I shall soon have the Pleasure of seeing many of your Graces humble servants & friends the fine weather will draw several of them to this Part of ye World. I long to hear of ye Arrival of One at least of ye Maps of Moscovy.

Hamilton to Dr Hawley. Dated, at Leyden, April 15th 1737. [Signed E. Hamilton, and addressed "à Mr Le Docteur Hawley chez Mr. Alexander Banquier a Paris."]

I received the favour of yours of ye 15th March from Aix, and I suppose this Will reach you at some Place on the Banks of the Loire, I am sure You have been well diverted wth your journey wch Your friend & Company has made more agreeable to you than it Would have been otherwise: As to what you propose of meeting a certain Person this Summer I have talk'd to him on this head, and he gave me for answer an Irish Proverb: *Verbum Sapienti* one Word as good as twenty, When you inform him of your Motions you'l perhaps see the Laird of Canwhulladrum [Hamilton: the writer] soon after you are fixt, but say nothing of this for a Reason I shall acquaint you with. Have you seen a Print that is lately Published in England, I don't rightly comprehend the meaning of it, the Title is *Æneas in a Storm* at the Bottom are these Words *Tanta hæc Mulier Potuit suadere malorum*. In the Corner is the Figure of a Gentleman who appears to be out of Humour and as a Mark of his Displeasure he is kicking his Hat, I wish you would explain this Print in the next letter you favour me with, I don't as yet hear who is chosen for Oxford in the room of Mr Bromley, Dr Frampton was mentioned as a Candidate in one Paper. I see by one of the Papers that the Poll is Printed for Mr Bromley and Mr Trevor, and a List of all those Who have Votes; I suppose some of your Friends will send it to you.

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(P.S.) You'l take the trouble of receiving the two little boxes I mention on y^e^ other side & of bringing them if you continue in Your Resolution, they both don't weigh a half pound.

The same to "M^r^ Waters rue Mazarine à Paris." [Undated.]

Pray Give D^r^ Hawley the little Box which M^r^ Bingley sent you for me and You'l oblige.

The same "to M^r^ Alexander at Paris." [Undated.]

Pray give D^r^ Hawley the little Box which M^r^ Warburton left with You for me and You'l oblige.

To Hamilton from Walters. Dated, at Paris, April 8^th^ 1737. [Addressed to M^r^ Ezechiel Hamilton, and signed Watter.]

The inclosed Dear Sir came under Cover to me and was desired by a Gentleman with whom our friend M^r^ Andrews came from England, which very probably you may have an account of from himself, I told him that I had sent you back a letter that lay by me a great while for him.

To the same from ————————. Dated London March 13^th^ 1736. [Unsigned, and addressed to Mons^r^ Hamilton.]

Yours dated the 20^th^ of last Month did not come to hand till the 10^th^ of this month our Stile. I am surprized you have not seen my Name in y^e^ Gazette, for I have been initiated into y^e^ Holy State ever since the Sixth of November last our Stile, and have received a Compliment upon that Score from Monsieur le Duc who is Very well, long may he continue so: The Squire General is agoing abroad for 6 Months with a Couple of young Gentlemen of my Acquaintance to putt them in y^e^ Way of traveling after which he has engaged himself to take care of a Couple of young Gentlemen that are at Westminster School. I hope it will turn out to his advantage: They Propose staying at Paris some months, so that in all probability You will be returned to your Castle before you [? they] leave it. It is Currently reported here, and I hope with some truth, that a certain Person [the King] intends this Summer to take a trip to Lilliput [Hanover] which occasions great uneasiness notwithstanding that Sic Volo sic Jubeo—stat pro ratione Voluntas. Not knowing how to direct to you M^r^ Andrews has promis'd to putt this into M^r^ Waters hands.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, April 30^th^ 1837. [Addressed "a Monsieur Neuville," and signed "G. Bennett."]

I had the honour to write to your Grace three days ago from Rotterdam, and to offer My most humble respects to your Grace on the occasion of a day that is near at hand [the Duke's birthday, May 10^th^], and which I shall have the honour to Celebrate here with a Consideral Number of Gentlemen of the three Kingdoms With all Possible respects.

M^r^ Andrews a Very Worthy Merchant in Rotterdam told me that he had sent one of y^e^ Maps of Muscovy to M^r^ Sandilands, and the other to M^r^ Watters, so that I hope one of them Will be soon Conveyed to your Grace.

While I was at Rotterdam Severall Merchants of that Citty had letters from their Correspondents in Amsterdam Assuring them that Baron Neuhoff [King Theodore of Corsica] Was arrested there for a debt he had contracted formerly in that place of near two Thousand pounds. If this account be true He was Very indiscret to go to a Citty where he cou'd scarce avoid being known, some Gentlemen are gone from hence to Amsterdam. On their return I shall know the certainty of this matter.

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Hamilton "to Mr Irwin at Mr Moores the Old Parliament near the Bomkies at Rotterdam." [Dated, at Leyden, May 9th 1737, and signed E. H.]

You Gave me hopes of seeing you here, but not having had the Pleasure of hearing from You, I fear You have chang'd Your resolution: If this should reach you I should be glad of your Company here to-morrow, and you'l find several of your friends assembled at eight at Night at the Golden Ball in the Papegraft.

Thomas Carte to Hamilton. Dated, from Red Lyon Court, Fleet Street, April 17th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Binet, and signed T. C.]

I had the favour of yours of Dec. 31st last past but it was two Months after the date and near the time when You propos'd to return to Paris soe that I knew not whether a letter would find You in Holland or by the address you mentioned, to wch No Name was put: I now Suppose as your Nephew encourages me to believe returned to Paris and therefore am to acquaint You that I delivered Your Compliments to our friend Corbet and I assured him of your paying the one & three Guineas, as well as informed him of ye Accidents attending the ring. He desired me to return You his hearty thanks and best respects. I know the Dean of St Patricks [Dean Swift] Very well as he is much my friend. He laboured all he could with the Dublin Booksellers to prevail with them to lay aside their design of Pirating my Book; Ld Orrery, Dr de Long, Dr Helsham and others did the same; but all in vain. Nothing could Stop their Advertisements of that design: till after consulting in vain with my friends in this place about methods of preventing it; I called to mind an Order of ye house of Lords in 1721 made on occasion of Curls Pirating the late Duke of Buckingham's Works, & Printing his Life & declaring that whoeever should Presume to Print the Life, letters or other Works of any deceased Peer, without the Consent of his heirs and Executors, should be deemed Guilty of a breach of Privilege of that House and Punished accordingly. I searched the Parlt Office for this Order and getting an attested Copy of it from the Clerk, I carried it to Ld Arran who Sent it to his Agent at Dublin ordering him to serve it upon each of ye Booksellers concerned & to discharge them in his name for Proceeding in their Undertaking: This put at once a stop to their advertizing & they promis'd (as Mr Harrison writes) to desist, tho' they would not advertise their desisting. Some letters I have had since from my friend Mr Macquiere & Lord Orrery, made me apprehensive that they were Privately Printing my Work with an intent to Publish it as soon as Parliament was up & the dread of ye House of Lords was over, & that they gave Private hints of their doing so.—Lord Orrery & Mr Macquiere wrote me Word of the ill effects hereof upon ye sale of ye Copies I had sent over which would have been all sold in 3 weeks time if that Piratical Impress had not been advertised, but that put a sudden stop to the Sale; and as soon as the World expected such an Impression my book could not be sold. To put a stop to this expectation I drew up an advertisement receiting the fact of the Order of ye House of Lords, & the serving of it on the Booksellers with Lord Arrans discharge, thence insinuating the danger run & contempt offered the H. of Lds by every body that by Subscribing or encouraging Should make himself Art & Part in the Piracy. I sent this advertisement to Mr Macquire to get it Printed in some Dublin news papers, but none either would or durst Print it till Ld Orrery knowing of it, carried it himself to Falkner insisted that he should Print it engaged to indemnifie him from all trouble or inconvenience on that account, and Authorised him to Use his Name, & tell

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every body that it was Printed by his Orders. I know not as yet what will be in the event, but I have some hopes that the Duke of Devonshire when he goes into Ireland will put a fine stop to y^e^ Piracy, if it be not to farr advanced: The Attempt has done me Mischief enough leaving me as yet a Very Great Sum̃ out of Pocket. The good reception that my work has met with from the Wise and judicious of all Parties has made my friends renew a request that has often been made Me, viz., that I would write an History of England: my objection always was that the Vast expense of such a Work, & the length of time before any profit could be made, So that whoever undertook it, must be ruined before he had Procured a tenth Part of y^e^ Necessary Materials, & it was dishonest as well as ridiculous to Pretend to Write a History Without those materials. They have undertaken to remove that objection and to raise 1,000*l.* a year to defray the expence as long as I employ all my time in carrying on the Work, half thereof for my Support charges of Amanuenses, journeys, correspondences with learned Men &c. the rest for transcripts of records at home and abroad, copies of letters negotiations Memoirs, &c. Upon talking over the matter, Some are more inclined to advance a large Sum̃, than pay a lesser annually; so that there will I believe be two Subscriptions one of a Present Sum̃ for the latter Part of the charge, the other annual for the former, viz., my Support, &c.: Both these methods I believe will be taken: Possibly my friend M^r^ Dumville, M^r^ Lydall, M^r^ Knight and others in France may think fit to encourage the Work: my particular friends will I believe take the Party of an Annual Subscription to me, and leave the other Party to others, who like the desseign, thô strangers to the Author: some of my friends are for my engaging in the work at any rate, even tho' a sufficient fund be not raised at first, reckoning that the numbers of Subscribers will be continually increasing, and that Possibly some rich Public Spirited Persons may die and leave legacies for promoting the desseign: but these are Uncertain hopes: & I know my own frugality to well, & that if I once engage, I shall Never Stick at any expence tho' it puts me into a thousand difficulties. Two or 3 weeks Will determine the fate of this affair: if it Succeeds I shall have the pleasure of seeing you at Paris in July.

This has been in the main a quiet Session: The affair of P[rince] F[rederick]'s Appanage was the only Warm Subject of debate; 30 or 40 persons who had promised him failing, he lost his cause: The new scheme for reducing the interest of the publick debts from 3 to 4 ℔ c^t^ [*sic*] (by which the nation will save 500,000*l.* a year) has caused terrible Complaints from all the moneyed men in the City; These are but few, thô they make a great Noise. S^r^ J[ohn] Barnard hears at Garraways all that they have to say: with great temper, and answers them with much clearness to the Satisfaction of all reasonable Men. For my part I like all advances towards a Sp[unge]. The Bill for this Purpose is before the House and so well approuved that it will pass, unless the heasty running of y^e^ T[ories] into the Country afford an opportunity to others Not well inclined to it, to throw it out in a thin house.

If the Citty is disObliged Schotland is much more so; the affaire of ye riot at Edimbourg when Cap^n^ Porteous was executed, having Upon L^d^ Carteret's Motion been examin'd into by the house of Lords, they have order'd the Prevost into Custody & a Bill to be brought in for dissolving the Town Guard, appointing a Watch in his stead, demolishing the neither bound Gate [the Nether-Bow] and laying the Citty open towards the Canon Gate & Leith where the soldiers of the Army are quartered: This cannot pass through that house till the beginning of

y^e^ next month, and the Bill will take up at least six weeks in the Comons: because they are to add to it a fine of 2,000*l.* Upon the Citty to be given to Porteous Widdow: who having Got rid of a Brutal & profligate husband Will now have a fortune to marry her to a better. The Kirck in the meantime from the Pulpit exort every body to stand up in the defence of their liberties & extoll Porteous execution as a Heroiq Act of justice and Vengeance on a Wretch that had imbruied his hands in the blood of the people of y^e^ Lord: Some think this Proceeding intended to detain a certain Person [the King] whose impatient desire of going clashing w^th^ y^e^ [necessity] of vindicating his Authority has produced of late contrary orders but as soon as the latter Passion is Gratified tis not Unlikely but the former may take place in spite of all reason, arguments & inconveniences that May be Urged to the Contrary: Quos Deus vult perdere dementat prius. There is advertiz'd a proposal for Printing the letters of S^r^ Robert Cecil the first Earl of Salisbury in 3 Vol. folio the Price 3 guineas in all. I once thought it would have been an imperfect Collection because having looked over 14 or 15 trunks of letters to S^r^ Robert from 1570 to 1612 I found 9 parts in 10 of these letters Spoiled & rotten by damp or Vermine so that no Series can be had of the letters of this Correspondence: But as S^r^ Rob^t^ preserved Copies of all his own letters in Books these are Not hurt the Series thereof Will be compleat the Collection Will be curious. Our friend Corbet sends his hearty Service to you & my best wishes all ways attend you.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated May 13^th^ 1737. [Addressed to E. H., and signed L. Nevil.]

I have yours of y^e^ 21 April and [am] Very sorry for the Melancholy News You send me of poor Lord Angleses death he was a person of true merit and must be lamented of all good Men and [in] particular his friends. I do heartily Condole with y^e^ loss:—I am glad that y^e^ University [of Oxford] has made so good a choice and that y^e^ other Gentlemen declined, I am sorry to if the same party should stand against one another. I expect the Map from Hason [?].

The same to the same. Dated May 13^th^ 1737. [Addressed to Ez. Hamilton, and signed L. Nevill.]

I have yours of y^e^ 30^th^ April and thank you for your care and trouble concerning the Maps M^r^ Garon sends me one of them, I shall expect the other from M^r^ Sandilands.

I have had an account of our old acquaintance the Baron Neuhoff being arrested in Rotterdam I thank you for y^e^ honour you and some of your friends designed deering me [doing me].

The same to the same. Dated May 19^th^ 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed L. Neville; received in London May 27^th^ from Le Connû.]

I have yours of y^e^ 6 courant I am sorry for the great loss you mention concerning the Duchess of Buckingham.

I should think it not prudent if y^e^ Governm^t^ . . . . Schotland as they have done.

[Note by Le Connû at foot.] "P.S. Je nay point pû lire la place que j'ay laissé ouvert."

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, May 31^st^ 1737. [Addressed to M^r^ Neuville, and signed G. Bennett.]

I this moment receiv'd the honour of your Graces of the thirteenth instant and I return my most humble thanks to your Grace for it.

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I am glad to find that one of y^e^ Maps is arriv'd if your Grace should Want Any More from this Country all your Comands shall be punctually Obey'd.

I thought I had Given Your Grace such Accounts of Baron Neuhoff as came to my Knowledge. He was arrested at Amsterdam but he is sett at liberty and is gone out of this Country: The Spanish Agent apear'd for him w^ch^ Gives room to y^e^ politicans to reason upon it.

He gave his oath to his Creditors (: w^ch^ they requir'd :) to pay them as soon as soon as he possibly could, and when that ceremony was over: He gave them his Word of honour of his own Accord: While He was Under Confinement He liv'd Very magnificently, if I had been at Amsterdam during the Barons stay there I would have gone to see him.

Hamilton "a M^r^ Richard Liddel Gentilhom̃e Anglois chez Mr. Alexander Banquier à Paris." [Undated, and signed Ez. Hamilton.]

In my last I promis'd to return You thanks for your Obliging letter from Montpellier and this is the first time I have been able to perform my Promise; for I have been rambling thô not to Amsterdam and I have not been in that City these Nine years past. I had not even a Curiosity to go thither to see my old Acquaintance King Theodore who was for some time confin'd for an old debt of near two Thousand pounds but he is now releas'd and is Gone as 'tis supposed to his subjects who are impatient for his return. Some people here Are so ill bred as to call him Baron de Neuhoff *tout court* but I love to give all men their Usuall: If they should Not even be their Proper Names: Besides: he was Ellected by all the Estates of y^e^ Realm of Corsica And the General Assembly of Schotland With their famous Moderator M^r^ Andrew Cant have long ago determin'd that Vox populi is Vox dei: the true reason of his being releas'd is thought to be that one of the foreign Ministers interpos'd in his behalf, thô tis not known who he is: I suppose this will find You at or Near Paris Your tour must have been an agreable one, we have had delightfull weather here for this Month past, no fogs, a clear Spanish sky, and y^e^ whole winter was extremely mild. I am not as yet determin'd as to my own Motions it would be a great inducement to me to go to any Place where You are but I believe I shall hardly be able to Visit Paris this Summer.

This must be a Town of Great Improvement since S^r^ Edward Crafton an Irish Privy Chancellor Was last Week admitted as a student in the University, my Chief Study at present is Tacticks and I am endeavouring to revive the Antient Use of Balistas and Catapulta in the Art of War: They doe more execution than Great Gunns, and don't make so great a Noise. I beg You to remember Me kindly to y^e^ honest Doctor Hawley.

To the Earl Marischal from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, May 15^th^ 1737. [Addressed "to the Earl Marschal in casa de Don Patr: Joyes at Madrid," and signed G. Binnet.]

After having kept close to my Quarters for above six months I took a ramble to amuse myself in the fine season that is begun here, w^ch^ is the reason of my not receiving the honour of your Lordships of y^e^ 8^th^ of Aprill in due time.

I am extreamly concern'd to find that M^r^ Kilpatricks [your] affairs still go on so slowly and I shall impatiently long for a good account of them. I must inform Your Lordship of one thing that Cormicy [Holland] is not so cheap a place as it formerly was, the Price of things is as I am inform'd almost doubled within these twenty Years.

A few days ago I saw M^r^ Alexander Irwin who beg'd me to offer his Most humble duty to your Lordship: He had the honour to be known

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to your Lordship, he is Your Clerks Son in the Mairnes, he is a Very sensible man, he follows the Law in some branch of it & came to the Country on a point of Law that one of friends Was concern'd in here and he has succeeded in his business.

This Town now begins to fill w^th^ a Numer of invalids from the Three Kingdoms, Countess of Hop[e]town and her Daughter and M^r^ Hope a Gentleman Who was known to your Lordship in the Year 1715 are Just arrived, I have seen him once but had No opportunity of having Any discourse with him it being a mixt Company.

Your Lordship will have seen in the Publick Papers the Proceedings of the House of Lords in the case of Capt^n^ Porteous: The Bill brought into that House is for dissolving the Town Guard of Edinburgh, appointing a Watch in its stead and demolishing the Nether Bow Gate. The House of Commons are to add a Fine of 2,000*l.* upon the City to be given to Porteous Widdow who having got rid of a brutal Husband will now have the fortune to marry a better. The Kirk in the meantime from the Pulpit exhort every body to stand up in the defence of their Liberties and extol [the] Porteous Execution as an heroick Act of Justice and Vengeance on a Wretch that had imbrued his hands in the Blood of the People of the Lord. I had these Accounts in a Letter from a Person who is well informed of what passes. I purpose to go soon to 75. 115. 235 where I shall see many of my Friends and many more of M^r^ Kent's [your Lordship's]. I am much grieved for the death of M^r^ Moreton he was a Very valuable man in all respects, the last time I saw him, which was about 15 Months ago, he spoke with great regard of M^r^ Kent [your Lordship] tho' he was not personally known to him [you]. The next time I write to your Lordship I believe I will surprize you with something new of Gardiner, if any of his Actions can surprize.

(P.S.) Inclosed is a letter for your Lordship. [The next letter.]

To the Earl Marischall from ——. Dated Feb^y^ 18^th^ 1737. [Forwarded by Hamilton. Unsigned, and addressed "to the Earl Marschal," —"Il ny avoit Nulle adresse dessus."]

I did not receive the favour of yours of Nov. 7 till yesterday under the G[rand] M[aster]'s Cover: Thô late yet it came very fortunately having an opportunity of returning an Answer so soon by the G[rand] M[aster]'s Squire, who is now with me and goes soon abroad. Your old Abode I know by your description of it must be very agreeable to You, but I hope 'twill not have so many charms as to detain you long from Us, but only serve to amuse you for a short time. I am very much obliged to you for your Concern for my health: God be thanked I now enjoy it pretty well, and indeed 'tis time, I should be Master of my Distemper after having serv'd a long Seven Years Apprenticeship to it: The misfortune is that I have suffered so long that whilst I have been conquering this Malady another is creeping upon me which is incurable. But I hope it will not advance so fast, but that I may be permitted once more to visit my Friends abroad, and perhaps reach so far as your Country [Spain], which I shall always long to see especially if you continue in it; one of the greatest Mortifications I have suffered during my long illness has been my Confinement to my own Country. I am so rusticated that I have not seen London for a great while, nor o[u]r friend Jemmy for these two Years. He must be very much altered since I saw him, that he has not acknowledged the favour of your Compliment by a fair Lady; He does not Use to be insensible of such Obligations: I hear S^r^ Giacomo has the honour to be high Sheriff this year for his County, I wish he may

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have an Opportunity of shewing himself in his Office, and that some lucky Occurrence may make his Year Memorable. If I know the Man it would be a Pleasure to him, and as I love him I wish he may distinguish himself.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, May 20th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed G. Bennett.]

I this day received ye honour of your Graces of ye fourth of this month and I beg to return my most humble thanks for it.

I believe I forgot to inform your Grace that the Contest in the University was a friendly one, that the two Candidates agreed to try their Interest with ye Torys only and Not to ask the Vote of any one who had voted in ye former Ellection for Mr Trevor, that having apply'd to their several Friends and comparing Notes it was found that Dr Butler had a great majority and therefore his competitor Mr Palmer went at ye head of his own Friends and voted for ye Doctor.

The Bill concerning the Citty of Edinburgh is still depending in the House of Lords and when it goes to ye House of Commons it is said they are to add to it a fine of two Thousand Pounds upon ye Citty to be given to Captn Porteous Widdow, who having got rid of a Brutal Husband will now have a Fortune to marry her to a better: The Kirk in ye Meantime from ye Pulpitt exhort every body to stand up in defence of their liberties and extol Porteous['s] Execution as a Heroick Act of Justice and Vengeance on a Wretch that had imbrued his Hands in ye Blood of ye People of ye Lord as they express it. I am advised by several of my Friends to go to Spa this Season. I am not yet certain of ye time of my going but I will do myself the honour to inform Your Grace of my Motions and wherever I am Mr Watters will convey to me Your Grace's commands.

Baron Neuhoff [King Theodore of Corsica] is released from his Confinement and is gone from Amsterdam. It is not known whither.

To Kelly from ————. Dated May 20th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to Mr Johnston at Mr Neuvilles].

You'l be pleased to excuse me for not acknowledging the receipt of yours of ye 18th April in due time, thô I have not been sick yet I had a Boyle on my Arm which ye learned here say is a sign of health in ye Spring and that made me listless and Gave me a distemper wch Phœnix the Quack in Dublin Us'd to call a Spountenous Lassitude.

As to the two Brethren [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] I every day meet with Travellers who Give me an Account of ye Great contempt they are fal'n into. They all agree even their own Countrymen that no Person whatever thô formerly in some dependence on ye Brethren will Venture to propose their healths in any Company, Mist is now their only advocate and Not a Considerable one, He has lost his own Character and will hardly be able to retrieve theirs, and his pretending to justify their Conduct instead of doing them any Service makes them appear more ridiculous, the Gentleman who conducted me to see you, lately gave me a Merry history of an Adventure that happened in a large Club in the City of which this Gentleman is a Member. You know tis composed of Gentlemen & Cittizens, and I believe there is one out of each Citty Company; It was set up on purpose to Comunicate advice to ye Citty on any emergent occasion; It was begun on ye 29th of May 1660 and has never been discontinued: Mist who had formerly been of this Club and who had been imploy'd to print Things by their directions came to it at a General Meeting on ye Admission of a New Member, and when call'd upon in his turn for a Toast he propos'd

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L[d] D[unbar]. The President and all y[e] Company stared at one another, They all drank their glasses Without Naming the Toast, and the President whose turn it was to name the next health, did Binet [Hamilton] the honour to mention him w[ch] as our friend expresses it was so much approved of by y[e] Company that Mist a few minutes after thought fit to retire. Perhaps our friend informed you that the same evening he conducted me to see you he carry'd me to this Club, and that others as well as he advis'd me to go, thô I was known only to a few of them at that time: One of the reasons for advising me to go was, that I might be a Witness of y[e] respect that all Orders and degrees of Men have for M[r] Neuville, for tis a standing [Rule] to do themselves the honour to drink his health before they ask for a Toast.

It will be difficult for you to gett books from England into France for they are become even more scrupulous in France as to y[e] admission of Books than they are in Italy or Spain, and therefore the most Usefull small Books I can think of that on account of their size are easily convey'd will be M[r] Wharton's Edition of Ellis on the Articles w[ch] sufficiently explains them, D[r] Kennets Abridgment of Pearson on the Creed & Wheatly on the Comon Prayer, for a knowledge of these things is absolutely necessary; Burnets Pastoral Care the only Good book he ever writ, B[p] Andrews Manual of y[e] Sick & Stearns de Visitatione infirmorum.

You may borrow or buy severall Usefull Books at Avignon as the Apology of y[e] Early fathers for Christianity w[ch] are short and soon read, S[t] Chrysostoms de Sacerdotio, Gregory the Greats Pastorals, When I lived at Avignon in 1715 I us'd to borrow books out of y[e] Library of y[e] Celestins, and I believe that y Marq[s] de Como has Rollins Ancient History & Fleurys Ecclesiastical one, and these contain a Great Treasure of Usefull Knowledge.

I must earnestly recommend one thing to you w[ch] is to instruct y[e] two Bla[c]ks in their Cathechism, and to that End I wish You could gett Wake or Beveridge on y[e] Church Catechism; none of y[e] English Books are larger them Octavo and M[r] Gaven, whom are acquainted with can easily gett them brought ashore at Cette or Bourdeaux. My Most humble service to M[r] King and D[r] Andrews.

To Carte from Hamilton. Dated May 20[th] 1737. [Addressed to M[r] Carte at his Lodgings in Red Lyons Court, Fleet Street, London; and signed G. Binet.]

Two days ago I received y[e] favour of yours of y[e] 17[th] April w[th] the Printed Paper concerning the English History w[ch] is Extremely Well drawn and fully Shews the Necessity of Undertaking Such a Work: I can not possibly go to Paris this Sumer and can not conceive how my Kinsman should imagine that I design'd to go thither for I never intended it, And I have not received a Letter from him since his dated the first of Oct. last: I hope the Scheme of y[e] Dublin Printers will miscarry: I am Obliged to you for y[e] News You sent me When you have a leisure hour I must beg [you] to send me the most remarkable Particulars of y[e] Debates concerning the Affair of Porteous. It will oblige a Scotch Gentleman, for whom You have a Particular regard as every one has who knows him [the Earl Marischal]. My humble respects to M[r] Co[mpanion?] K[ing]—About a month hence I shall receive the ring and I will send it by y[e] first sure occasion.

(P.S.) When you have any Comands for me if you send them by the Penny Post adresst to Binet, under Cover of M[r] Cunningham at M[rs] Beanes, in Warwick Court Holborn they will be Conveyed safe to me.

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To Capt. Alexander Irwin from the same. Dated May 20th 1737, [Addressed "à Mr Alexander Irwin chez Mr. Andrews à Rotterdam," and signed E. H.]

You'l begin to think I am a troublesome Correspondent, but I shall now release you from any farther trouble. You'l please to deliver the inclosed. Ld Dumbar was bred at ye Leterning as I think they call it. I wish you would enquire at your Leisure wth what writer of the Signet he lived with him and in what years, this cannot be difficult to know and I have a secular reason to be informed of these Particulars. I forgot to mention it to you when your were here, Ralph Smith Esqr. ar Mrs Beanes in Warwick Court will at any time Convey Your letters to me for I never Write nor receive letters by ye Post, You'l be pleas'd to excuse all the troublesome Commissions I have given you.

To the Duke of Ormonde from the same. Dated, at Leyden, May 28th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed G. Bennett.]

I received by last Post the honour of yours of ye 17th instand. I beg leave to return My most humble thanks for it.

The Ellector has still a strong inclination to go this Summer to Hanover tho his Ministers Use their Utmost endeavours to disuade him from it, and the Examination of ye Riot at Edinburgh has been Lengthened out on purpose to prolong the Session of Parliament that ye summer may be so far advanc'd as to discourage the Ellector from going over. Your Grace will have observ'd in the French Gazets that Orders have been twice given for fitting up Hampton Court, and that they have been countermanded: The reason of this is said to be, when the Ellectors Ministers Prevail'd on him to resolve to stay, He then determin'd to spend the Summer at Hampton Court, But when the impatient fitt of Crossing the Sea came upon him He ordered the workmen to desist.

"To Mr Fitzherbert at Mrs Langlacks the English house at the Briel" from the same. Dated May 26th 1837. [Signed E. Hamilton.]

I received the favour of yours without date. As to what you propose of writing to your Father I believe it will not be proper, for as he was pleased to take no notice of me in his Answer to yours which mentioned me he would Probably be unwilling to answer my Letter, et vous savés bien ques les Malheureux sont toujours sur le pied gauche; If you have not your French Dictionary, this Phrase will Puzzle you, but the meaning of it is that *some* People in *some* Situations are not willing to expose themselves to a slight from any Person whatsoever: But I believe I have hit upon a better way than writing directly to your Father, for the day after you left this I received a Letter from Capt Pratt, wherein he expresses a great regard for you, and is pleased to make use of his old Friendship and Credit with me in desiring me to shew all possible Civility for conveying any Message to your Father.

Pray remember what I told you the Evg of the 10th of May NS at the End of the Papegraft, this will employ your thoughts for half an hour, I wish I may in that Point prove a false Prophet.

From the Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated May 9th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Binnet, and signed L. Neville.]

Dear Zekey I give You many thanks for your Good Wishes from Rotterdam. I never doubted of your friendship, nor shall you have reason to doubt of mine.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, June 5th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed G. Binnet.]

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I beg leave to return my most humble thanks to Your Grace for the honour of Your Graces letter of y^e 19^th of May.

The Lords have Past the Bill against the Citty of Edinburgh and the Examination of that affair will take up some time in y^e House of Comons who have desired a Conference with the Lords to be inform'd of y^e Evidence on which they past the Bill.

All the letters from England mention that the Ellector has still an inclination to go to Hanover this Sumer and that he Will go Unless the long Session of y^e Parliament shall make it impracticable for him: Baron Neuhoff [King Theodore of Corsica] Embark'd in Zeeland as it is believed for Corsica. He bought an English ship and paid ready money for it.

To Lord Harrington from Le Connû. Dated June 11^th 1737.

Voici Une Piece assé curieuse, Come il y avoit longtemps a Copier la lettre na pû partir ce jour d'huy pour Paris, ce qui ne sera qu'apres demain Ainsi que si la—[*illeg.*] est Veritable que Dumbar decouvre des choses si on l'avertit d'abord on pourroit le sauver puisque les ordres de Londres y arriveront aussitost que cette lettre de Hamilton ce que j'ay Crû devoir Avertir en hâte a Vostre Excellence.

To George Waters from Hamilton. Dated June 11^th 1737. [Unsigned. Addressed "à M^r George Waters Senior banquier rue Mazarine Paris."]

I have none of yours to acknowledge. You are desired to forward the inclosed by the first Post, and if you can in such a Manner as that it may come to M^r Mercers [the Pretender's] hands without first passing thô any others if this be practicable; if not you are desired to take the best way. You'l be pleased to let me know When you receiv'd this And what day it goes off that I may inform My friend of it Who waits for an Answer.

To the Pretender from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, June 11^th 1737. [Addressed "à Monsieur Mercer."]

Sir—The inclosed Copy of Lord Dunbar's Letter to Mist is the most important Intelligence Your Majesty has received for many Years as it contains a clear Proof of the Unfaithfullness of a Person in whom Your Majesty has placed a Trust and who has so Ungratefully abused that Trust. I most humbly beg Your Majesty to peruse the Copy of the said Letter together with the Opinion of your best Friends upon it, and that Your Majesty may be pleased to require M^r Edgar to look out for all Your Majesty's Letters to England in September October November and December 1734 which affirm that L^d Dunbar deny'd to Your Majesty in the strongest Terms his having any share in the printing the said Libell.

It would be almost indecent to repeat to Your Majesty the Terms which those make use of in speaking of L^d Dumbar who are already inform'd of this Matter, nor is it necessary to do it, They now clearly see that he has been of a long time the chief, if not the sole Obstacle to your Majestys Restoration, that he has endeavoured to root up your Majestys Interest, and that he has been but too successful in weakening and undermining it.

I reckon myself to have been very fortunate that I have been the Occasion of the first clear Discovery of Lord Dumbars Clandestine Correspondence, It has made me full Amends for all the Uneasines He has endeavoured to give me for some Years past.

I have reasonable hopes given me of receiving in a little Time more Proofs of L^d Dumbar's Correspondence with other Persons and of a higher rank than a Common Printer, and whatever Informations I shall receive

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I will do myself the honour to communicate them to Your Majesty for I have nothing more at heart than the real Interests of Your Majesty, and I shall be always ready to run any Hazard to support it for I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect

Sir,

Your Majestys
most dutiful Subject and
most obedient and most humble
Servant

E. HAMILTON.

"A Copy of Lord Dumbar's Letter to M[r] Mist in 1734." [Enclosed in the last.]

Sir—M[r] Hamilton has thought fitt to publish a Libell against me, and as I have good Reason to believe sent many Copies of it, not only to England Scotland and Ireland but over all Europe, I here send you inclosed a Copy of M[r] Hamilton's Paper with my Observations upon it and submit both to your Judgment. I know you are a Lover of Truth and dislike dishonourable Practices, Therefore if you think Mr. Hamilton does me wrong as I doubt not but you will, *I hope you will use your best Endeavours to vindicate my Honour, the rather that all Circumstances consider'd it cannot appear indifferent to the King's Service on which Account only I am expos'd to such Treatment. I shall have great Obligation to you for the Marks of Friendship you may give me on this Occasion and am with truth,*

Sir, your most obedient humble
Servant

DUMBAR.

"The Sentiments of several of the K[ing]s Friends on the Letter of L[d] Dumbar to Mist." [Enclosed, with the last, in Hamilton's letter to the Pretender.]

Some of the Kings Friends were once of Opinion to send a Person to Rome on Purpose to communicate the above mentioned Copy to the King but on second Thoughts they judg'd that it might be sent in as safe and a more secret Way by forwarding it to M[r] Waters to be convey'd by him to His Majesty.

This Letter of L[d] Dumbar's is thought to be such a daring Piece of Insolence and Contempt of the King, that the unexpected Discovery of it has raised the highest Indignation in those who are already informed of it, and at the same time has fully satisfy'd them that Lord Dumbar has always kept a secret Correspondence without the King's Privity and with His Majesty's most dangerous Enemies.

When the King's Letters to his Friends in England written in October and November and December 1734 were compar'd with this Letter of L[d] Dumbar to Mist, the calmest and mildest Man could not refrain from speaking of L[d] Dumbar with Abhorence, as of a Man without Truth and Honour, and they were fully convinced that a Person who would dare to tell a Lye to the King and with so much Confidence as to induce His Majesty to believe it, and to write to his Friends in England in Conformity to that Belief, that such a vile Wretch is capable of any, even the greatest Treachery.

This Letter to Mist is lookt upon to be so clear an Evidence of L[d] Dumbar's Infamy that the Kings Friends are firmly persuaded if L[d] Dumbar's Papers should be seized there would be found among Them demonstrative Proofs of his Disloyalty, and that he is and has been of a long time a hired Spy to the Ellector of Hanover.

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If Lord Dumbar should have any previous Notice of this Discovery, he would either destroy or remove his Papers and therefore the Kings Friends are of Opinion that the Safety of the King and Royal Family depends on the Secrecy and Expedition that may be used in enquiring into the Records of his Lordships Treachery.

When these Proofs are found (as it is not doubted but they will be found) it has also been consider'd in what manner it would be most adviseable to treat him. The Precedent of M^r^ Manning who was executed at Cologne during the Exile of King Charles the Second for the like Practices has been maturely weigh'd, but it is thought that such an Execution would not be agreeable to the present Temper of the Times, and that any Punishment that did not reach to Death would answer all Ends that might be expected from Justice being done in a severe manner on a Criminal how great so ever ; But that the more ignominious and Public the Punishment (death excepted) might be, it would be the more acceptable to all the Kings Friends and that somewhat like the Sentence past on a Neapolitan Count a Year or two ago would not be an improper One.

Several Ways of punishing L^d^ Dumbar have been proposed, as breaking his Sword over his Head, stripping him of the Green Ribbon and leading him with a Rope about his Neck, by the Common Hangman to the utmost Bounds of the Ecclesiastical Estate : Others have added, as their Opinion, that a Paper might at the same time be fixt to his Breast and another to his Back expressing his Crime and that he should be branded on the Right Hand or Cheek with the Letters T. and L. to express a Traitor and a Lyar. But the Kings Friends submit entirely to His Majesty's Judgment in what manner, a Person who has been so false and so ungrateful, ought to be punished.

All the Objections that can be made to such a Proceeding against L^d^ Dumbar have been also examin'd as that it is in his Power to discover many of the King's Friends, but to this it was answered that whatever Discoverys it is in his Power to make, He has already made, that his Credit is sunk so low that no Regard would be shewn to his Evidence and that the Testimony of a Man who has been convicted of notorious Lyes, and that by the King's own Words in the aforesaid Letters to his Friends, would not be believed by any Person whatsoever. But that if L^d^ Dumbar was possess'd of any very important Secret (of which His Majesty was to be best Judge) there was another Remedy for any Danger that might be feard, that is by confining his Lordship to a Prison for Life or for a term of Years.

It was also objected that L^d^ Dumbar would say that this Letter to Mist was not a positive Order to print the said Libell, but even the Person who offer'd this Objection departed from it, when he consider'd the Words of L^d^ Dumbar's Letter to Mist, and that Mist, whose first Profession was that of a common Sailor, or Swabber, as such Persons are called, and who was afterwards advanced to y^e^ trade of a Printer, could not be entitled *to any great Obligations for the Marks of Friendship he might give on this Occasion* to L^d^ Dumbar, but by serving L^d^ Dumbar by the Way of his Trade, that is by printing the Libell himself or ordering his Partner and Brother Printer in England to publish it, and it was observ'd that in the last Line except three of the Libell itself, both in the Manuscript and in the Printed Copy Lord Dumbar declares in express Words his design to *print* it.

To M^rs^ Catherine Benson [M^rs^ Hamilton ?] from Hamilton Dated, at the Hague, June 17^th^ 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to

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M^rs Catherine Bension, "sous couvert de M^r Guill^m Hamilton chez M^r Sandilands á Bourdeaux."]

I received a few days ago the favour of yours of the 16th Oct^r 1736 and of the 18^th of last April. W. Arther convey'd them to me. I am glad to find that he is return'd safe to his old Habitation; he bears a good Character, many of my Friends who travelled that way have mentioned him to me, and I heartily wish it may be in my power to serve him. As soon as I know where he proposes to fix I will use my utmost Endeavours to recommend him, and I may perhaps be able to do him more Service in that way than in any Other as Matters stand at present.

I am extremely concerned at the Account you give me of Ja[mes] Arthur, surely his Conduct must have been very faulty; if old Arthur has, as you say, *cast him off*, but if I may be allowed to say so, is that the way to reclaim him? Will it not rather help to make him desperate and perhaps expose him to some Misfortune that may prove a greater Affliction to his Friends: Were M^r Little [Hamilton] in a fixt abode he would be glad to accept of the Proposal you make him to have the Company of Ja[mes] Arther, but Littles [my] Motions are uncertain and to show You that They are so, he has [I have] not been for these ten Months past in the Place where your Letter supposes him [me] to be, nor does he know when he [do I know when I] shall return to that Place. You may judge from one Circumstance how improper it would be for Little [me] and Ja[mes] Arther to live together, because Little [I] could not introduce him to all his [my] Friends, even thô the Young Mans Conduct had been blameless, and Little [I] might be obliged to leave him on a short warning and could neither tell him when he [I] design'd to go or whither he [I] was going: He [I] served Ha . . . . Arthur in that manner about a Year and a half ago, and did not see him afterwards for several Months: Had he Health and Strength to serve either by Sea or Land in that part of the World you mention [Muscovy] Little's [my] Interest would soon procure him an Employment, but that I believe his Misfortune in his Feet will make impracticable, and it requires a strong Constitution to bear the vigour of that Climate: I cannot at present think of any other way of serving him but if any Opportunity should offer of doing any kindness to him or any of M^r Arthers Family, I have so much Friendship for Them as to lay hold on it with Pleasure. As far as I can judge of Things at this Distance and from the imperfect Account you give me of Ja[mes] Arther's Behaviour, the best way I should think would be to bring him home for a little time, when M^r Arther's Advice and Instructions would Perhaps reclaim him, and when he were once reclaimed his Friends could recommend him with more Confidence. I hope the young Man is admitted into the College, he will soon receive a curious Edition of the Greek Testament, I sent it to a Friend in London to be forwarded to Ireland by the first safe hand.

I am concerned to find that Mr. Arth[er] is so anxious about some of his Family. I am persuaded that Providence will never abandon Them, and perhaps it may be in Obadiahs Power to take as much care of Them as Arthur himself wou'd be willing to do. How cou'd it enter into your head that Little [I] could procure a Place in the Customs. That is hardly possible without Little's [my] making Condecensions which he [I] will never make, and if the Captain [King George II.] himself who some Months ago was Wind bound in Little's [my] Neighbourhood had thought it for his Interest even to pay a Visit to Little [me]; I know Little [myself] so well that he [I] would not even have received his Visit, for he [I] will meet the Captain [the King] no

where except in the Place describ'd in a Motto that young Irw[in] whom you mention to me will tell you of: Pray remember me to Mr Irw[in] Sp . . . . . and all my Friends if They shew'd all possible Civility to young Irw[in], I am much obliged to his Father: Obadiah has more things then one in View for the Service of some of Mr Arthurs family. I shall write to you again on this head, but I beg him not to disquiet himself with Apprehensions of Things that will probably never happen, and I beg him also to take care of his Health, nothing contributes more to it than a cheerful Temper, it doth good like a Medicine. I have followed that Rule for several Years and I thank God that I never enjoyed a better Health. I can read or write ten or twelve hours together without weariness and three days ago I walk'd about Twenty Miles for Pleasure with a Book in my hands. I am heartily concern'd for the Accident that has happen'd to W. F. and an Account of his Recovery will be very agreable to me. Mrs Bon . . . sent me a Letter from you about two Months ago and I sent my Answer to London to be forwarded from thence to Ireland. In my last I desir'd you to let me know the name of Mrs Cowper's Grandson who is in the College as you mention'd in one of your former Letters. I sent you a Seal about ten Months ago, I wonder it has never come to your hands. If I have not answered all the Articles of yours, I shall not forget them but I am now in some haste. My Service to all Friends.

To Sir Redmond Everard. Dated June 17th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed "à Monsr le Chevr Everard à Chatou prés de Nanterre."]

I have too long deferr'd to return you thanks for yours of the 7th of May tho' there was nothing material in it to require a quick Answer. It is impossible to get the Gazette you mention, I try'd but to no purpose, I suppose it is one mention'd in a Letter to Mr Neuville [the Duke of Ormonde] for I dont remember that I took Notice of it to any other Person.

I receiv'd Mr C[arte]'s Letter and answer'd it by a Person that went from hence to London, I wish his Proposals may meet with due Encouragement for it would be a useful Work and he is very capable of performing it. I dont understand what you mean by Memoires rather than History, I doubt you have receiv'd your Intelligence from some Person who conjectures only at my Designs, and whom I never acquainted with them, I hear that Mr B[ingley] is at Paris, perhaps he is the Person who has given you this Information, but he is not privy to my Secrets, nor has he any Reason to expect it from me, for with relation to him, I must tell you one Thing that I own surpris'd me, during the Violence of ye Persecution against me from the two Brethren [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] Mr B[ingley] offered in a letter to Mr Cr . . . . to send him some Papers as Proofs of the Warmth of my Temper: Now these Papers could come to his hands only one of these two Ways, as sent by Ld Dumbar to his Brother, or by Isham's [the Pretender's] Direction to Neville [the Duke of Ormonde], and I am very sure that Neville [the Duke] would never consent to the sending such Papers, and to send them without Mr Nevilles [the Duke's] Consent or knowledge was not consistent with the trust reposed in him; If they were given to Mr Bin[gley] by Inv . . . . . [Inverness] another extraordinary Inference may be drawn from it, which is that the Par ignobile [Lords Inverness and Dumbar] had so far sooth'd Bin[gley] as to make him a Tool to gratify their own Malice against me. This Proposal from Mr Bin[gley] was not accepted of in England, and People there were surpris'd at it, all I shall say as to this Matter is, that you are the first Person I ever acquainted with this Particular, which

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shews that neither he nor the Par ignobile are acquainted with my Character or Temper, which are very different from theirs, I imputed it to weakness rather than to Malice and I despis'd it even more than my Friends in England did. This Particular however comes sometimes into my Mind, when I was sorting my Papers and burning all the Useless ones, particularly several of B[ingley]'s Letters to me (writ about ye same time with his Letter to Mr Cr . . . .) wherein he expresses the greatest Friendship to me, I would not have acted such a Particular to him or any other for all the Wealth in the Banks of London and Amsterdam. I have enlarg'd the more on this Head to put you on your guard, because if he be with you, I should be very sorry that he were acquainted with any of my Motions or Designs, for from what has passed I have Reason to think that he is more in the Interest of the two Brethren than you may imagine him to be, and you may easily know whether he has any Correspondence with them.

I believe I shall soon take a Ramble but not to your Parts. In my next I shall inform you how to address to me, I believe I have forgot to acquaint you that I have discover'd the spy that the Par ignobile [Lords Inverness and Dunbar] employed in this Country to observe Binet's [my] Motions: They are a couple of Vile Miscreants without Truth, and without one Dram of Honour. If you would sent me an Account that they were both hang'd, I would willingly pay the Expense of an Express, my respects to Madam.

(P.S.) This Town begins to fill with Invalids, one Mr Flower who is now a sort of a L[ord] with a long and hard Irish name [Lord Castle Durrow, afterwards Viscount Ashbrook], another new L[ord] All[en] who stammers, a son of Sr Samuel Cooke in Dublin and his Lady, Mr and Mrs Napper were here but live now at the Hague. Sr E[dmund] Crofton a Privy Councillor who is lately admitted a student of this University, I suppose on the Divinity Line, cum multis aliis. Pray remember that this Letter is six times longer than yours.

The Earl Marischal to Hamilton. Dated, in Madrid, June 20th 1737. [Signed in cypher, and addressed "à Monsr Hamilton chez Mr. Aleaume proche l'Eglise St. Pierre à Leyde."]

I have yours with the enclosed of May 15th. I envy the ease with which you go on a Ramble in your Parts, when I think on a journey in the Chaises of Ours's, and the little Accommodation We find on the Road. I believe I shall soon begin One of Fifty Leagues and not so agreeably as when We made most of it together. I have at last got a new order to be paid; if it's obey'd, as I fancy it will, I return to my Dog my Gun and my Book: It's certain that Porteus was a most brutal Fellow, his last Works at the head of his Guards was not the first time he had ordered his Men to fire on the People. I will not call them Mobb, who made so orderly an Execution. I am sorry for the Loss of Mr Morton, whom thô I did not know personally I greatly esteem'd from the Character the Boby gave me of him. Gardiner you know is as pretty a Gentleman as none of them all, if you let me know of him something good and honourable you will inddeed surprize me.

I wish you a good Journey and hope you shall have benefit from the Waters. Yours adieu. 162. 214. 140. 145. 31. 1122. 174. 233. 146. 217.

P.S. In the first part of my Letter I told you that I had my order to be pay'd, that I expected it would be obeyed and that I would return soon to Valencia, I had reason to think so, but the Extraordinary Procedure and even insolent Behaviour of the Treasurer obliges me to begin a new Complaint to the King of Spain and to ask Satisfaction, but as H[is] M[ajesty] remits all his Memorials to his Ministers and that

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these Gentlemen commonly join in Defence of their usurped Power, looking on whomever, modestly complains of Them, as the worst of Rebells, its probable I shall have no Satisfaction, and that after waiting some little time I must ask my Demission and quit the Service. Besides the Arts of My Adversary, he has in his Possession the Sinews of War, which are wanting to me; so that I am not able to carry it on long, and must therefore make an honourable retreat, the best way I can, if I get no Satisfaction. I have in giving my Memorial done what belongs to me, what depends on Others I am no ways accountable for and therefore the less concerned about it.

My quarrel with the Treasurer was yesterday; the Court comes here today; I am busy writing out in a clear hand my Memorial to the King of Spain, and another to Mr de la Quadra, to give them both to Mr de la Quadra as soon as possible I can. By next Post I shall send you Copies of Them. You will admire my Patience and that the Perfervidum Scotorum ingenium did not get the better of it. Yours Adieu. 22d June 1737. Remember me kindly to Mr. Irwin if you see him again.

From the same to the same. Dated July 6th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed as the last.]

You will be glad to know that I have finished to my Satisfaction my Affair with the Treasurer he having made to me all possible excuses in the Presence of the Minister Mr la Quadra and of a Lt General a Friend of mine in the Secretary's Office, so that now we remain Friends. The little knight Hally has shown on this occasion more Spirits and more Sentiments than any One, he told the Minister among other Things that he knew fulano [such an one] meaning me, had not one ocharo [farthing] but that he also knew that rather than do anything mean he would go afoot, eating Bread and Water from this to Tartary con un doblon: y no le faltara este doblon mientras que ay Un hombre de bien en España. I am earnestly invited by Nicols [the Duke of Ormonde] to make him a Visit, Mr Hale [Kelly] joins several Reasons to Nicols [the Duke's] Invitation, supposing that not only I might be of some use to him Hale [Kelly] in an Affair relating to Wager [the Duke] but also that I might be of more general Service by going nearer to Mr Brackley [Scotland]. I do not think that he would willingly deceive or flatter me besides that Others I find are of the same Opinion; but they do not know well my Circumstances and the difficulties in my way to that Journey. I have leave to go but I fear I shall not be able to get Money. You may remember that I have been a long time on a Project (near four Years) to make me Master of my time distant from hence. I see little Appearance of Success however write to Cecil [Urquhart] to learn whats adoing, since you can write to him more conveniently than I. I must also desire that you will keep me free from blame of those who desire I should be nearer Brackley [Scotland], looking on me as one who has sufficient Rents and not knowing that those Rents even here are little better than an empty Name, and nothing at all when absent from hence: They may think that indifference and indolence keep me under my Vine and Fig Tree, and not necessity. If my Project should be brought to bear, which I propose should bring me 250 Pounds live rent, I should be my own Master, live in Neighbourhood, be at the Disposition of Our Friends without troubling myself whether my Rents from hence came to me or not. I should count on nothing from this Place but the Advantage of Protection, which is a very great One in my Circumstances. Having thus explained not only my present Case but also my future Thoughts and Views, you nor nobody I think

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ought to admire that I do not comply with the desire of Those who advise me to undertake a Journey of which they are ignorant of the Difficultys since I protest that if ever I get out of Them, all honest Men shall I hope, ever find me in all readiness to Comply with any reasonable Advice and join in whatever is good and honourable without Invitation: but as I see little Appearance (or rather none) of my getting into this Independence for Cecil [Urquhart] in his last leaves me hardly any hopes, I am condemned, I fear, to end my days, useless, in Melancholy Retirement in this Country, yet as I have already said, I have asked and got leave to go to Nicols [the Duke of Ormonde], but I believe it will not be in my Power to make use of that leave, tho' I shall try all possible Means. Yours adieu.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, June 21 1737 [Addressed to M^r^ Nevill, and signed G. Bennett.]

I had the honour to write to your Grace about a fortnight ago, I have met with no remarkable News and I have not of late been honour'd with any of your Graces comands.

The Edinburgh affair is strongly oppos'd in the House of Commons, and severall Towns besides Edinburgh have petition'd against the passing of y^e^ Act, lest it should be a precedent for any future Encroachment on their own Libertys.

I hear that y^e^ Marq^s^ de Montandre is to be made Field Marshal in y^e^ room of y^e^ late Earl of Orkney which is not agreeable to many of y^e^ English General Officers who were disgusted that fourteen foreigners were amongst the List of y^e^ Last Promotion of General Officers in England:

I design to Sett out from hence about a fortnight hence but before I leave this I will do myself the honour to write to your Grace.

To Cunningham from the same. Dated June 24^th^ 1737. [Addressed to "M^r^ Cunningham at M^rs^ Beans in Warwick Court Holbourn London," and signed G. B.]

I received the favour of yours of y^e^ 3^d^ of May, and I waited for an Opportunity of answering it more fully than I can at present, but I was unwilling to defer any longer returning you many Thanks for it, and for the Assurance You give me of the Continuance of your Friendship, which I set a just Value upon. I writ to you about a Month ago by a Friend, and I sent by him what You expected from M^r^ Cibbe, which perhaps may be better than what M^r^ Cibbe may send You. If You should receive a Duplicate You'll then be pleased to give me one Fid: I cannot recommend it to better hands.

You need not send any more Magazins, or the News Paper you mentioned. M^r^ Dickens writes to me that he designs to remove from his present Habitation for about six weeks, but that M^r^ Rampton's will still be conveyed to him.

"J. H." to Hamilton. Dated June 21^st^ 1737. [Addressed to Ezech. Hamilton. "Venû sons Couvert de M^r^ Andrews à Rotterdam."]

I take the first Opportunity of returning Thanks for your Favour of the 15^th^ inst. my Motions not entirely depending on myself, I cannot positively say what Day I shall set out on the Journey which We made together last Year, but hope it will be before the Month expires; when the Day is fixt, I shall trouble You with another Letter. M^r^ Hancock with his Wife and Cousin are just arrived here; they propose spending 2 or 3 Months in this Neighbourhood, and then wintering in the South, on Account of the Ladies Health. [The] Miss Digbys have taken another Route to Spa than that of Paris, otherwise I must before this

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time have seen Them. I shall take care to deliver your Message to Mrs Parsons, who has for some time been at the Planchette; Great and Extraordinary Changes of Femell Allyances have lately happened. Mr Liddell received your Letter and is much your humble servant. Mr Bingley is at Chatou.

To the Earl Marischal from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, June 19th 1737. [Addressed "To the Earl Marschal à Madrid," and signed G. B.].

I received the honour of your Lordships of the 24th of May and I am extremely concern'd to find that Mr Kilpatricks [your] Affairs grow worse every day instead of mending as I hoped they would do. I shall long extremely for an Account that they have taken another turn.

I have enquir'd into the Customs and Privileges of this Place and I find that any Person may be received a Student, but the Privileges of the University are not so sacred as they formerly were: Benson [I] lately spoke to 55. 175. 215. 95. 216. 225. 55. 105. 95 on this subject upon an apprehension he had of being disturb'd by Blomers [King George's] Agent in Cormicy [Holland] who had made several Enquirys about Benson [me], and this Person who is a very intelligent Man told him that a few years ago a Student was carryed off when Dr. Boerhave was Rector. 75. 115. 235 is agreeable enough for two months in the year because there is a great deal of Company, tho often the Majority of Them are bad, and during that time it is Expensive and the Lodgings are dear and bad, for the rest of the Year it is a Desert, a poor Village in the midst of Mountains and none to Converse with except the Curate and Barber. If Mr Kent [you] shou'd be obliged to leave Appleby [Spain] either the place he [you] first thought to go to, would be more agreeable to him [you] or perhaps some Town in Lorraine or Flanders or in Liege. I had the honour to mention to Your Lordship in my last that Bridport [Leyden] was a much dearer place than it was twenty Years ago, few of Students tho' they keep no Servants can live under a hundred Pounds a Year, tho they remain fix'd here, and all the Fans are as dear or dearer than near London. If Mr. Kent [you] should be under a Necessity of removing would it not be better to get a Congé, if that be practicable than to make his [your] Demission; Daniel's [the King of Spain's] Credentials would be a real Security against any Affront that might be offered him [you], and the Landlords of Penrith and Cormicy and Creil [The governments of —— Holland and ——] wou'd not be prevail'd on to do any injury to one of Daniels Family [one of the King of Spain's servants.] Your Lordship has heard of Baron Neuhoff's [King Theodore of Corsica's] Imprisonment in Amsterdam and of his being releas'd, he was Sumoned to appear at the Stadt house by his Creditors and the Magistrates allowed him to wear his Sword which is a Favour that was never granted to any Subject on such an Occasion.

I will acquaint Mr. Cecil [Urquhart] with the Contents of your Lordship's Letter. I think of going to Spa about a fortnight hence and to remain there until the middle of August, your Lordships Commands will reach me if they are addressed to Mr. Thimothy Binet chez Mr. Alexander Hay à Spa.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated June 10th 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed L. Nevill.]

I have yours of ye 28th May. I think it is no great matter whether the Ellector goes or stays Unless he would stay on this side ye Water for good and all. I thank you Sr for your Constant Correspondance.

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Hamilton to Mr Alexander Hay at Spa. Dated, at Leyden, June 25th 1737. [Signed E. H.]

Your Company by this time is much increased. I lately writ two Notes to you by a Gentleman who set out from hence, two of ye gentlemen have their wives with Them. They are Persons of Fortune. I eat with Them in the same House here for some days; I don't know their Principles; The three Gentlemen to whom I desired you to shew my Broad Sword are Members of ye University of Oxford, They are Torys but I know not whether They would be for a fair Meeting [in favour of a Rebellion ?], but this is to Your self, and for your own Information. However I beg you to assist all those Persons in getting Them Lodgings, tho' they propose to stay but a very short time. About this day fortnight I will probably see you.

(P.S.) If you should receive any Letters for Thimothy Bennet pray keep Them.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, June 28th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed G. Bennet.]

I beg leave to return my most humble thanks to your Grace for the honour of your Grace's letter of the 10th of June, and for the Continuance of your Grace's Goodness to me.

Most of the Gentlemen who are yet come to this Town to consult Boerhave are Irish and Whigs except Mr Cook a son of Sr Samuel Cook's who was Lord Mayor of Dublin when your Grace was last in Ireland, and who had the honour of being knighted by Your Grace: His son inherits his father's duty and respect for Your Grace: He told me one thing that I am greatly concern'd for, Robin Leslie has entirely lost the use of one Eye and is in great Danger of losing the other.

Mr Flower of the County of Kilkeney, and a son of Colonel Allens of Wicklow who are both new made Lords [Lords Castle—Durrow and Allen] have been here Sr Edmund Crofton who has been here for some time with his Family, and who is of the Council in Ireland has diverted all the Students of this Place, he was admitted a Student to save a trifling duty of three Guineas a Year on Wine; and in going to be admitted he lost a Diamond Ring worth Twenty Guineas.

Hamilton to George Watters Senior, Rue Mazarine à Paris. Dated June 25th 1737. [Unsigned.]

I sent you on the 11th instt an inclosed for the King, and I am in great pain about it, as is the Person who gave it to me, for it might have come to your hands before the 17th. If he had been able to have borne the fatigue of the Journey he would have carried it himself, but when that was impossible he thought the best way was to send it to you; he dictated the Note to you, and saw it sealed and put into the Post. I am glad that these Precautions were taken here; thô he is very impatient to return, he will stay until an Answer is due to this. I can neither tell the Person nor the Business by Letter, but it is of more importance than a considerable Bill for Mr Mercer's [the Pretender's] Service.

The same to Sir Redmond Everhard. Dated June 28th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to "Monsr le Chevalier Everard à Chatou."]

I writ to you about ten days ago, I then promis'd to write again to you, I design to leave this Place [Leyden] in four or five days, and to move leisurely to Spa, where your Letter address'd to me chez Mr Alexander Hay will reach me. In my last I informed you that Mr Flower who is a new Lord with a long and hard name [Lord Castle Durrow] has been here, and that he was gone from this Place as I hear back to England. There have been few English here, the long Sessions

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of Parliament has prevented their coming. We have no News here. I cannot get the Gazette you wanted. I find by the publick Papers that Mr Draper is married, I wish him all imaginable happiness. If Mr and Mrs Handcock should be in your Neighbourhood my Respects to them and to My Lady.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated at Leyden, June 28th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed G. Bennett.]

I had the honour to write to your Grace by the last Post, I propose to set out in two or three days for Spa, and I could not leave this place without paying my Duty to your Grace: as soon as I arrive at the End of my Journey I will do myself the honour to write to your Grace.

I have the honour to enclose to your Grace a Copy of a Letter which Lord Dumbar writ to Mr. Mist the Printer, which unexpectedly is come to Light, and which amazes all the Kings [the Pretender's] Friends in England; because on the Publication of that Paper several Persons represented to the King [the Pretender] in strong Terms, the Imprudence and the ill Consequences in printing it; and the Words of the King's [the Pretender's] Answer were: I have talk't to Lord Dunbar, and he declares upon his honour that the Paper was printed without his Knowledge and Direction: Therefore since the Discovery of this Letter, directing Mr. Mist to print it; for it can bear no other Sense, thô it is writ with Art and Cunning; They writ to me from England that They speak of him there with Abhorrence, and They hope that the King [the Pretender] will resent this particular Affront to him, which is of such a Nature, that one Equal would not bear from Another; and the Kings [the Pretender's] Resolution on this Head is expected with great Impatience.

Kelly to Hamilton. Dated Novr 13th 1737. [Signed G. Kelly, and addressed to Ezechiel Hamilton.]

I received the inclosed by last Post and must inform you of Mr Melvills [the Duke of Ormonde's] Opinion who had a Letter on the same Subject, which is, that thô Mr Fletcher's [the Earl Marischal's] Scheme be a good one, and could be brought to hear, yet Ash [the Pretender] would never come in to it, and Warner [Lord Inverness or Lord Dunbar] you may be sure would oppose it with all his might, as he does every thing that is not of his own projecting, or that does not tend to [support] his Views; if Mr Fletcher [the Earl Marischal] is inclined to do a Kind Office to the Gentleman in Distress [the Pretender or King Theodore], in that Case if You could raise the Sum in the manner he mentions it would be a very good natured Action, but as to its tendency to forward the Main Point, Mr Melvill [the Duke] thinks it will have none at all, and designs to tell Mr Fletcher [the Earl Marischal] so by next Post. I don't remember to have told You that Our Family is diminished, for the Captain who came some time ago is returned home. Mr Perrot was lately robb'd at Montpellier of all his Cloaths, and 70*l.* in money, the whole he computes at 200*l*: the Fellow who in all probability committed the Robbery is in Prison, but whether he will confess or restore any Part of the Goods is still uncertain. We have no manner of news here, Please to accept my Respects and believe me &c.

(P.S.) I have this minute received a Letter from Mr Perrot that he has got his Trunk and every thing but his money.

The Earl Marischal to the same. Dated Octr 23rd 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to Mr Timothy Binet. Forwarded by Kelly with the last.]

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I have yours of the 1st Sepr Mr Cecil's [Urquhart's] Advice is taken as you know, but if I had got no Redress it would not have been possible to have followed it, tho' I have a particular regard for Cecil's [Urquhart's] Advice, looking on him as a Wise Man and considering him as my Friend in an extraordinary degree: I send this by Wager's [Kelly's] Cover as the surest way and hope soon to see him having asked leave. Your Friend Mr Karrol [the Earl Marischal] has also asked a Congé for some time, Perhaps we may go a part of the Road together [a Blind]; Karrol has [I have] Family Affairs of consequence to him [me] and to his [my] Cousin Mr. Harvey [?] and is [am] pressed by his [my] Friends to Settle them, if he [I] can, with Harvey and in favour of Harvey; I shall let you know if Karrol gets [I get] a Congé and his [my] Route. I spoke to You I think when We were last together of a Project I had to get Hodges [the Pretender] to remove from Potsdam [Rome] where his Business comes to small Account. If I could have a Thousand Pounds at my Disposal, I am persuaded I could lay it out to so good Use as to procure Hodges [the Pretender's] Removal to Cadix [Corsica] (the Place we talked of) and put him thereby in a better way of Business, and would have the Money also returned to the Owner, it being only to be lent and on good security: Try if you can get this done, but you must use your ordinary which is extraordinary Dilligence otherwise it will come too late; and ye same Project if pursued will cost much more at another time: I do not say that it is sure at Present, but a good Step would be made, and the Thousand Pounds would be returned whether We succeed or not; the Person for whom it is designed [the Pretender or King Theodore] being a Man of Good Stock, tho not in ready Money at Present, and if he was forced to Sell his Stock would be ruined; he is a Man much considered in Cadiz [Corsica] and of the best Familys of Traders there.

* Kelly to the same. Dated at Avignon Octr 25th (1737). [Signed Geo. Kelly, and addressed to "Ezekiel Hamilton à Leyd."]

This is my third Letter to you since I had the favour of any from you. I had the last Post the melancholy Account of our worthy Friend Capt. Wright's Death, which is no small Affliction to me, and must be so to all his Acquaintance particularly you, who have been so long in such an intimate friendship with him: his Grace [the Duke of Ormonde] was I assure you very sensibly touched with his Loss and with great reason, since no body could be more sincerely attach'd to him. Poor Capt. Wilson has likewise lost his son Frank, who was a very hopeful Youth, which with that of his Friend must have been a double Mortification to him.

Mr Perrot is left alone at Montpellier his fellow Travellors being return'd to Paris but whether he will reside there or at Aix while he continues in this Neighbourhood is yet uncertain: My Lord Duke is in a perfect state of health, we have lost Mr King who is return'd to England.

* To the same from [Dr. Hawley ?]. Dated, at Brentford, Octr 27th 1737. [Signed J. H., and addressed to Mr Binet.]

At leaving Rotterdam I troubled You with a Line which I hope you received: desirous of trusting to the Winds as little as possible I embarked at Helvoetsluys the 19th of Octr N.S. and in 20 Hours was safe on English Ground. At my Arrival at Brentford I found my Brother under Dr. Lane's care just recovering from a Fever. Do you think this a suitable Return for the Service I did the Dr. at Paris? Of your Letters I have only delivered that in Warwick Court, where I found

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your Friend [Ralph Smith] just getting up from a Fit of the Gout. The Dutchess of Buckingham according to the Publick Papers is dangerously ill at the Bath I am really sorry for her Grace but y^e^ Physicians say 'tis a pure sickly time. You'l be sorry to hear that the Difference between the King & Prince is still subsisting the Latter being by Order still excluded from the Gardens at Kew, walks daily in the Lanes.

I have yet made no Step towards fixing upon a Place or a Companion of my abode, notwithstanding the Opinion of me which you give in Your Letter to Dr. Lane, you must expect, however it happens, to be acquainted with that or any other important circumstance which concerns me. I shall, in about a Fortnight go to Oxford, in order to take my degree, where I hope to have an Opportunity of delivering your Letter as well as the Book to Mr. H———. M^r^ [William] Trilawny [Governor of Jamaica] and Dr. Wigan are feasting with the Merchants and Companys in order to take their leaves.

The [Westminster] Bridge Lottery will begin to be drawn the 14^th^ of nexth month. Whether the Bridge is to be Wood or Stone I dont find is yet determin'd. This is all the News at present of the Great Town of Brentford or the Environs, but my Inclinations to write to you are not govern'd by that. I hope to receive a Letter from You soon and insist upon a share of your Commissions when you have any on this part of the World.

* To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Oct^r^ 31^st^ 1737. [Addressed to Mons^r^ Neuville, and signed G. Bennett.]

I had the honour to write to your Grace before I left Aix la Chapelle, and I arrived here three days ago after a pretty tedious Journey. I propose to spend the Winter in this City as the most retired Place in Holland, and that I may have leisure to pursue the End of my Coming hither ; as I advance in my Work, my pleasure increases, and I have a particular Satisfaction in doing justice to your Graces Character which makes me some amends for the want of an opportunity of paying my Duty to your Grace for that can never be abated by either length of time or distance of Place.

While I was at Aix la Chapelle I saw a plan of Oczakow in the hands of an Officer there, if it is to be met with in this Country I will do myself the honour to send it to your Grace. Mr. Seckendorff's Conduct is generally condem'd, and if the War continues 'tis thought he will not command the next Campaign. I will obey your Grace's Commands with pleasure and do myself the honour to write frequently to your Grace.

* Hamilton to Kelly. Dated, at Leyden, Nov. 21^st^ 1737. [Signed G. Binet.]

I receiv'd the favour of yours of y^e^ 25th Oct^r^ in which you mention to have writ two former Letters. I receiv'd only one of them of the 26^th^ Sept^r^ which I answer'd the 24^th^ of Oct^r^, and I am in great Pain for the other, if you can, pray recollect the Contents of it.

I have not of a long time been more truely concern'd than for y^e^ Loss of our Friend Capt. Wright for I had a friendship with him these thirty Years past, he was in all Respects a very Valuable Man, and I am sure that no Man in y^e^ World was more attacht to his Grace than he was. I heard some Months ago of the Death of Capt. Wilson's Son, he was a fine temper'd Youth and his father was passionately fond of him, It would have been happy for M^r^ Ash [the Pretender], if Boulter and Warner [Lords Dunbar and Inverness] the *par ignobile fratrum* as they are

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usualy call'd had gone in the Place of the other worthy Men, for that seems to be a Preliminary to M^r^ Oates Marriage [the Pretender's Restoration], for while they subsist or at least their Credit subsists, M^r^ Alister [Spain or France] will scarce ever be persuaded to do any Thing, for they are in great and universal Contempt, and M^r^ Ash's [the Pretender's] attachment to them does him an infinite Prejudice, It is grievous to hear y^e^ Sentiments of all sorts of People on this head. I must beg the favour of you to forward the inclosed to L^d^ Marshal [the Earl Marischal] for you will know his Motions better than I can as he writes frequently to his Grace. I am glad to find to find that M^r^ Keith is out of Danger.

* The same to the Earl Marischal. Dated, at Leyden, Nov^r^ 21^st^ 1737. [Addressed to "The Right Hon^ble^ the Earl Marshal of Scotland" and signed G. B. Enclosed in the last.]

Since my Return to my old Quarters I receiv'd the honour of your Lordship of the 2^d^ Oct^r^ and I return my most humble Thanks for it. I am extremely pleased with the Account your Lordship is pleased to give me that M^r^ Keith is not in Danger, and this Evening Lord Cathcart, who is come hither to see his two Sons, told me that the Publick Gazettes mention M^r^ Keith's being in good health, and that he had his Winter Quarters right in the Ukraine. L^d^ Cathcart is a well temper'd and well bred Man, I was known to him at Spa, he often speaks of your Lordship with all possible respect.

A Son of my Lord Garlies is here studying the Law, he ask'd me for an Address to your Lordship which I gave him, he appears to be a fine Youth and I hear a good Character of him from those who know him better than I do: the first Speech I made him was in the Words of Virgil, which is good Authority in this Place *Teque animo repetentem Exempla tuorum Avunculus excitet Hector.* Which he took in good Part and will soon be better acquainted.

I sent the Copy of Bathmettle's [Lord Dunbar's] Letter, to y^e^ chief Person concerned [the Pretender], I don't as yet hear that it is has had any Effect, I doubt it will be *non persuadebis etiamsi persuaseris.* There are several other Gentlemen of Scotland who are Students of Law here as a Brother of L^d^ Butes [M^r^ Stewart-Mackenzie] who has changed his name to that of Mackenzie for an Estate, two of Lord Ross's Sons and others of less Rank. When I meet with any News worth your Lordship's knowledge I will do myself the Honour to inform you of it.

* To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Nov^r^ 22^nd^ 1737. [Addressed to M^r^ Neuville, and signed G. Binet.]

I had the honour to write to your Grace since my Return to Holland and thô I have since met with nothing worth giving your Grace the trouble of a Letter, yet I cannot deferr assuring Your Grace from time to time of my most humble Duty and Respect.

Every Day gives new Proofs of the Increase of the Differences in the Court of London, a late Order has been given to exclude the Elector's Son from the Gardens of Kew, and he walks daily in the Lanes.

It is believed that C^t^ Seckendorff is in danger, all the Ministers at Vienna are against him for he got the Command in some measure against their Consent by gaining some of the private Favorites. He is of the Territory of Anspach, and a Sermon was lately preached before the Emperor by a Jesuit who took the liberty to say it was no Wonder that their Armys did not succeed against the Turks since they were commanded by an Heretick.

To Edward Weston from Le Connû. Dated Nov^{r} 29th 1737. [Received at the Foreign Office Nov^{r} 22nd O.S.]

Voiés cette incluse du 23^{e} Oct: [the last letter] Elle est ou d'Espagne ou de Rome, mais je crais que c'est de la derniere Place, et ne diroit on point que l'on veur tacher de placer le Pretendant en Corse; c'est Une conjecture que je fais pour expliquer cette lettre la, mais je ne Scai si cella est juste, où Vrai Semblable. Peut estre que de la reponse que Hamilton donnera on pourra Voir plus clair. Je suis à toujours—LE CONNÛ.

P.S.: Voici les reponces aussi de Binet mais je ne Scay que conjectures.

To Kelly from Hamilton. Dated Nov^{r} 28th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed to M^{r} Kelly.]

I received by last Post the favour of yours of the 13th instant with an Inclosure from M^{r} Fletcher [the Earl Marischal] to which I now send an Answer: M^{r} Melville [the Duke of Ormonde] surely judges right in that Point that M^{r} Ash [the Pretender] would never agree to that Proposal and that Warner [Lord Inverness or Lord Dunbar] would use his utmost Endeavours to blast it, I dont therefore see any likelyhood of its taking effect. M^{r} Fletcher [The Earl Marischal] formerley writ to me on this subject and soon after I discours'd with M^{r} Jordaen on this head and desir'd him to consider it fully when he saw M^{r} Clavering which I am persuaded M^{r} Jordaen has done and that M^{r} Clavering would not meddle in it as an impracticable thing. I can't therefore see what further step I can take in this Affair, nor will it be possible to raise the sum mention'd, unless for that Use which supposes M^{r} Clavering agreeing to the Proposal: If all the Representations that have been made from M^{r} Alister [me] to remove Warner [Lord Inverness or Lord Dunbar] have proved ineffectual. It is [Is it] likely that M^{r} Alister will [I shall] attempt to remove Arnold [the Pretender] even against his Will, and M^{r} Alister will [I shall] run the Hazard of his [my] advice being rejected.

I had the honour to write to M^{r} Meinard [the Duke of Ormonde] by last Post, you'l be pleased to assure him of my most humble Duty and Respect and that I shall be neither in this nor in any other Thing take any Measures, but by his Directions and in obedience to his Commands. I am extremely concerned for M^{r} Perrots Loss.

To the Earl Marischal from the same. Dated Nov^{r} 28th 1737. [Addressed to Monsieur Fletcher, and signed G. Binet. Enclosed in the last.]

I received the honour of your Lordships of the 23rd Oct: I heartily wish it were in my power to serve your friend [the Pretender] in the way you propose, I should think nothing to be a trouble that could be agreable to your Lordship or to any of your friends: To shew your Lordship that it is not in my Power, I must inform you that I talk'd fully to M^{r} Morgan on that head and I desir'd him to consult with M^{r} Ogle what was proper to be done it, and I have since heard that M^{r} Ogle is unwilling to meddle in it as believing it to be impracticable on the side of Hicks [the Pretender] and that is even to little Purpose to get him to change his Place of Residence, until he makes a Preliminary Change where he now is; and which he is so far from thinking of, that all Applications to that purpose have hitherto been ineffectual, and he only will not see his own Interest. It will be impossible to raise that sum but on Ogles agreeing to the Proposal, and of that there is no manner of Appearance; I am griev'd at the Situation of your Friends Affairs, and I know not possibly how to help him. In my last, I had

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the honour to inform your Lordship that a Nephew of Mr Karrols [your Nephew] was here and that he is a promising young Gentleman.

To Sir Redmond Everard from the same. Dated Novr 28th 1737. [Unsigned, and addressed:—"à Mr le Chevr Everard à Chatou prés de Nanterre."]

I had left Spa some time before your obliging letter of the 13th Octr reach'd that Place, I went from Spa to Aix le Chappelle where I stay'd near a Month, and I made slow Marches from thence to this Place. I writ to you from Aix, I hope my letter came to hand. If I had not left all my Baggage here except a few Shirts and in such Disorder that It could not well have been packt up without my Presence, I believe I should hardly have return'd to Holland, but now that I am here I am well pleased with my Residence and design to continue here this Winter.

I hear that Mr King is returned to England, I hope he parted in friendship, Mr Perrot is at Montpellier. When you favour me with a Line You'l be pleas'd to address to me chez le Veuve Eberard op de langebrugg à Leyde. My Landlady you see is almost a Namesake of yours. I treat her with great Civility on that Account. I have not heard of late anything of the two Brethren [Lords Inverness and Dumbar]. My Respects to Madam.

*Hamilton to Captain FitzThomas. Dated Decr 4th 1737. [Addressed "à Mr FitzThomas Gentilhome Anglois chez Mr Alexander Banquier à Paris," and signed "Le Major."]

Pour repondre à Votre derniere Lettre, Mon cher Colonel, dont Vous m'avés honnoré, car il est tems de commencer à repondre, Je vous rends Mille Graces du plaisir que vous m'avés fait en me donnant de Nouvelles de l'heureuse arrivé My Lord à Paris . . . .

Il faut vous gronder un peu sur un Article de Vôtre Lettre, cest à dire que Mesdamoiselles ne font Point de tort à l'habit Francois, il me semble qu'on pourra dire avec plus de verité quelles font grand honneur à cette mode d'habiller, et en cas quelles Veuillent le porter en Angleterre. Elles seront bien tost suivies par toutes les Dames du Pays, du moins par celles qui veulent bien paroitre, et pour cette raison veulent leurs ressembler. Vous verrés bien tost à Paris Mr Cecil frere de My Lord Salisbury: c'est un jeune Seigneur qui est bien amiable et qui a de belles mannieres, il m'a dit qu'il aura l'honneur de rendre ses respects à My Lord, Je vous supplie Monsieur d'assurer son Excellence, Mademoisselle et Mr Windsor de mes trés humbles respects, et de me faire la justice de croire que je suis etc. . . . .

* To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Decr 5th 1737. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed G. Binet.]

I have writ to Amsterdam for a Plan of Oczakow, if he has yet come to this Country it will be met with in that Place, and I will, if possible, do myself the Honour to transmit it to your Grace.

Mr [Horatio] Walpole at the Hague has as I hear been greatly allarmed at the Electice's Danger for She has been his brother's [Sir Robert Walpole's] fast Friend on account of the extravagant Jointure he procured for her, and she will be a Loss to his whole Party, but by fawning and flattering and weeping She us'd to restrain the Elector from many Excesses, and often help'd the Ministers to bring him to some sort of reason.

The Irish Parliament have passed an Act to confirm the Order of Council for lowering the Gold. At a feast, given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the Duke of Devonshire Dr Swift was present, and the

Primate [Archbishop Boulter] who is a very weak Man, bluntly tax'd the Dr before the whole Company for endeavouring to raise the Mob and to begin a Rebellion on account of the lessening the Value of the Gold, the Dr answer'd that he lov'd his Country and thought ye Diminution of the Coin was a Prejudice to it, that he could by lifting up a Finger have influenced the Mob to tear him in pieces, But he deferr'd doing it, because it would make an odd Figure in History that a Primate was destroy'd by the People for doing an odd Jobb, he would not at present give it an Other Name: The Dr immediately left ye Room; the next Day the Duke of Devonshire sent to the Dr to come to the Castle, and he made his Excuse that he had got the Country Disease, alluding to what had pass'd the Day before in his Presence.

Kelly to Hamilton. Dated, at Avignon, Decr 11th 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed G. K.]

I had the favour of yours with an inclosed for Mr Fletcher [the Earl Marischal], we expect him here the 17th and shall then deliver him both Your Letters.

It is much to be wished that some effectual Steps could be taken against Warner [Lord Inverness], and dont you think your Friend Mr Jordan could do a great deal that way, if he could be prevailed upon to take it in hand, he must be very sensible of the great Inconveniencies of continuing Warner [Lord Inverness] who as you observe will certainly blast if he can every thing that is proposed for Mr Arnolds [the Pretender's] Advantage, but though it is to be feared that Mr Ash [the Pretender] will never come into Mr Fletcher's [the Earl Marischal's] scheme itself, yet if Clavering could prevail upon him [the Pretender] to part with Mr Pim [the Pretender's eldest son] dont you think the Place [Corsica] he Fletcher [the Earl Marischal] mentions would be very proper for his Residence, and as proper to have Mr Fletcher invested with the Chief Care of him, if this could be brought about; I believe the other two might remain as long as they thought fit where they are, and that few people would trouble themselves about it: This is the Crisis for doing something and your Endeavours are no way to be doubted. Mr Perrot is still with us.

The Duke of Ormonde to the same. Dated Decr 11th 1737. [Unaddressed, and signed Neville].

I have yours of the 22nd Novr and am sorry for Mr de Zeckendorf, he was a great officer and Man of Honour, it was not very prudent in the Jesuit what you mention he said in his Sermon. I expect Ld Marshal [the Earl Marischal] in ten Days. The Brouilleries at the English Court will come to nothing: it will be made up by those that have better Heads.

* To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Decr 26th 1737. [Addressed to "Monsr Neuville à Avignon," and signed G. Binet.]

By last Post I received the honour of your Graces of the 11th instand and I beg leave to return my most humble Thanks to your Grace for it.

The immense Wealth the Electress has left is the Subject of all conversations in England. She had one Miilion in Specie, twelve hundred Thousand Pounds in Bank Notes besides very large tho' unknown sums in Mortgages in Lands in other Persons Names: As it is impossible She could have got so much Money honestly, almost everyone Speaks of her with great Freedom, and on this Occasion detests the Avarice of the whole Family.

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I was last Week at Amsterdam, I searched all the Shops for a Plan of Oczakow and I was extremely concerned that it was not to be met with.

A few days ago I had the honour to wish your Grace a happy Christmas and new Year and many happy Years and nothing can be more agreeable to me than to repeat my Wishes, for I shall ever have the honour &c.

Hamilton "à Mr Alexander Hay à Spa." Dated, at Leyden, Jany 21st 1738. [Signed E. Hamilton.]

I wish you a happy new Year and many of Them: I must desire You to get the inclosed Copy'd and Addresst to the Adventurer who perform'd that Notable Exploit who is you know a Student here, he has been guilty of other Impertinences and it will not be amiss that he should be mortify'd: take no notice of This to any Person whatever and get the Letter to be put into the Post House at Liege. Pray send me a Note at the same time and let me know who are with You.

[The following is the enclosure referred to above.]

Tres Puissant et tres Vallereux Capitaine

Estrant Venû faire Un tour dans ce pays ci j'ay coutume de demander partout ce qui S'est passe aux environs qui merite d'estre remarqué et inserré dans mes Memoires et parmi Mille autrechose on Vient de M'informer d'Une terrible rencontre que vous aviés eû l'année passée à Spa, que Vous aviés eû le Courage d'ataquer tres brusquement Une boutique de libraire et que Vous aviés taille Une Estampe en Mille Pieces: Je Vous en felicite de tout Mon Coeur et je Vous prie de m'envoier le detail de cette Action si Glorieuse et en mesme temps de me faire tenir Votre Portrait afin que je puisse faire Une taille douce pour representer le Combat Aû Naturel et pour donner plus de plaisir à ceux qui liront mes Memoires. Il me reste Une doute touchant cette Histoire cest à dire que Vous Vous estes servi des Ciseaux aû lieu d'Une Epée trenchante ou d'Un baionet à bout du Fusil, parceque les Ciseaux sont pour la pluspart des Armes des Tailleurs dont le Metier est de tailler en plein drap, et je n'ay jamais Vû des Ciseaux arrangés dans aucun Arsenal ni en France ni en Flanders, Je Vous prie de M'eclaircir sur cet Article et de me faire l'honneur d'Une reponce Adressée à Mr le Baron de Polnitz. Je suis trés parfaitment le Vostre.

Liege ce 10e Janvier 1738.

From Hamilton to Sir Redmund Everhard. Dated Jany 27th 1738. [Unsigned, and addressed "à Mr le Chevr Everard a Chatou par Nanterre prés de Paris."]

I return you many Thanks for your obliging Letter of the 25th of Decr and I wish My Lady and You many happy New Years. I would have writ you sooner if I had been able to do it: The last I writ was to my Lord Duke. I have been grievously afflicted with a Cold and an Inflamation in my Eyes and I was advised neither to read nor write.

I inclose a Paper which I must desire you'l take no Notice of to any Person whatever except to My Lady: The occasion of it, as you'l see in some Measure by the Paper itself is, that R[ic]h cut Mr Blam's [the Pretender's] Picture in pieces as it hung at the outside of a Bookseller's Shop; he would have been arrested for it and perhaps well drub'd by the People who were all enraged at this Insolence if he had not soon left the Place, and if a Friend of his had not satisfy'd the Bookseller for his Loss: This young Man has been very impertinent on the same

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subject, and it is therefore fit to humble him for it: The best way of doing this will be to send him a Copy of this Paper, and at the same time another to his Father who is a Knight, and his name is Robert: He himself is a Student here and a Letter address'd to him as such would come safe to him. I wish this could be done by the first Post, and I fancy Mrs Fetteplace's [Lady Everhard's] hand, which is not known here at least, would be the properest. She can judge what hand is best for the Copy to be sent to the Father: I beg you not to neglect This: Pray write to me for the future Thus: à Mr Jaques Fitzpatrick chez Mr Sponce, Cordonier à Leyde, without any Cover. I am, &c.

[The following is the enclosure above referred to.]

Une Epigrame sur ce qui s'est passé à Spa Ao 1737.

1.

Un Enseigne brave et Vaillant
Qui peut nier le fait !
Avec une Arme fort tranchant
Un Portrait a defait.

2.

Si le pauvre Garçon Riche
Avec des Ciseaux le fit
Que ne fera ce Gens friche
Quand il porte un Fusil.

Etant entre Mr par hazard dans la Boutique d'un Libraire dans la Rue St Jacques, comme je regardois les Estampes, le Libraire m'a demande si j'avois vû le dernier receuil des Epigrames et de Vaudevilles qui a été imprime à Paris ou a Collogne, comme les Libraires sont accoutumes de faire imprimer des Satires dans cette Ville là: d'abord il me fit voir de Livre, et en le feuilletant j'ay trouvé qu'il y en a trente quatre Chansonettes sur le Sujet d'une Affaire qui s'est passé depuis peu aux Eaux de Spa, je vous en envoye le plus court afin que Vous puissies juger des autres qui sont à la verité plus piquants et plus satiriques; ce Receuil est à present entre les Mains de tout le Monde ici, et on chante vos Louanges partout: Les Dames s'en rient beaucoup et les Messieurs, surtout les Militaires, parlent de vous d'une autre Manniere et Vous traitent trés franchement en Lache et en Poltron, en disant l'un à l'autre qu'un jeune Soldat qui a fait sa premiere Campagne estant armé des Ciseaux ne se servira jamais d'une Epée ou d'un Fusil: En cas Monsr que Vous auries le dessein de passer par la Flandre a Paris je Vous prie d'estre sur Vos Gardes quand Vous dinerés aux Auberges parceque Vous entendrés chanter ces Vaudevilles et cela peut avoir des suites [facheuses], c'est pourquoi Vous feriés bien de changer Vôtre Nom quand Vous serés en Voiage.

Je Vous donne Monsr cet Avertissement en Ami parceque j'ay de l'Estime pour Monsr le Chevalier Votre Pere lequel est un Gentilhomme fort poli et, à ce qu'on dit, fort brave, et qui s'est distingué dans la Guerre. J'ay eu l'honneur de le voir quelques fois aux Assemblées à Londres, et aussi Madame Vôtre Mere laquelle a de trés belles Manieres et Chante avec beaucoup d'Agrément:

Si j'ose Vous donner des Avis sur cet Article Vous feriés bien de faire des Excuses le mieux que Vous pourrés et tacher de faire cesser les bruits qui courent sur l'Aventure que Vous aviés eû: Si Vous ne le faites point Vous passerés mal Vostre temps en France en cas que Vous y viendriés et Vous seriés maltraité en bien des Endroits et par bien des

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Gens: Cette Affaire est deja connue à l'Hotel des Mousquetaires lesquels se souviennent d'une brutalité faite par le Chevalier B . . . h et trois autres qui tiroient tous quatre leurs Epées en meme temps contre un seul Mousquetaire dans un pareil Cas et lesquels aprés ce coup heureusement s'echapoient de Paris: Je suis enfin faché de Vous dire Mons^r que Vous estes deja passé en Proverbe et quand on veut parler d'un vrais Poltron, on dit, communement qu'il est aussi Lache que Mons^r l'Enseigne Riche.

J'ay envoyé une Copie de cette Lettre à Mons^r Vostre Pere, c'est un Gentilhomme Sage et Prudent et peut Vous donner de bons Conseils: Je suis le meilleur Ami qui Vous ayés jamais eû et tout à Vous.

Paris. . . . Fevrier 1738.

From Hamilton "à M^r Perrot Gentilhomme Anglois recomande à Mons^r Gavan Banquier à Montpellier." [Undated, and signed E. H.]

The only letter I had the Honour of receiving from You was of the 23rd Dec^r from Avignon, since that I got from Strasburg: the former Letter in which You gave me an Account how you past your time with your Scotch Friends, never came to my hands, nor can I conjecture who those Friends are: M^r K[ell]y informs me in his of the 11^th^ of Dec^r that you had writ to me the Post before and in yours of the 23^rd^ you say that you had writ Four Posts before under Mr. K[ell]ys cover, I am in Great Pain about that Letter, and I now despair of ever getting it.

I have not been able to write to any Person whatever, a great while, I have been afflicted with an Inflamation in my Eyes and I was order'd neither to read or write; I am now much better tho' 'tis grievous to me to write much.

You judg'd perfectly we not to give yourself the trouble of prosecuting the Thief: for that ought always to be done at the Expense of the Government; a Gentleman was lately robb'd in this Town of Goods to the Value of 200*l.*, and tho' the Thief was caught two or three Days after, with all the Goods, yet it will cost the Gentleman, as they say, 100*l.* or above to prosecute, and I hear that his Goods are detain'd to oblige him to prosecute; He is a rich, and as they say a Covetous Man, and no Body is concerned for his Losses.

M^r B . . . d is gone to England, I believe I never inform'd you of an Adventure of M^r R[ic]he's after you left Spa; You remember the Picture Shop, near M^r Hay's House, amongst other Prints that were hanging out, there was one of the Ch[evalier] de S^t George, with all his Titles, and the gallant Ensign valiantly attacked it with a pair of Sissars, and cut it in Pieces: The Owner of the Picture would have arrested him for it, but M^r Bretton paid him the Value of it: My next to you will be longer, my most humble Service to M^r Gavan, I wish him and you many happy New Years and I am &c.

(P.S.) Pray direct to M^r Bennet chez M^r Archdeacon à Rotterdam. S^r Ch[arles] Bunbury was lately here, I had not the good Fortune to see him, he design'd to go to the South of France as I am informed.

From the same to Kelly. Dated Jan^y 27^th^ 1738. [Addressed "a Mons^r Kelly," and unsigned.]

Tho' yours of the 11^th^ of December is of so old a Date, yet the best Excuse I can make for not answering it sooner is the true one, that this is the first Day I have been able to write at all, for I have been grievously afflicted with a Cold and an Inflamation of my Eyes, and I was advised neither to write nor read: the last time I put Pen to Paper was to pay my Duty to his Grace, I hope his Grace has not been out of Order. Yours of the 18^th^ of December and one I had the Honour to

have a Day or two after are the last Accounts I had of his Graces health.

I apprehend some of my Letters have miscarried, for that you mention to have writ to me by Mr P[erro]t never came to my hands, I have received only one from him of the 23rd of December which I propose to answer by this Post if I can, that you mention of his four Posts before the Date of yours never came to my hands, and I suppose never will: Mr P[erro]t says he sent his former Letter under your Cover so that I fear I have lost one from you and perhaps from Mr Neville [the Duke of Ormonde]: I can't help suspecting that Warner's Brother [Lord Dunbar] (I have not the Paper and do not remember the true Name) has found out a way of intercepting your Letters to me, he is capable of doing any mean ungentlemanlike Thing; He would probably have a Curiosity of knowing what was contain'd in Mr P[errot]s Letters, and in the Year 1715 I had a clear Proof of his Friend L. M[ar] having a Command of all the Letters at A[vigno]n, for one of them writ by Mr Neville's [the Duke of Ormonde's] Orders to Captain Wright at Montpellier was stopt for four Posts, and when Ld M[ar] found that I was gone to Montpellier the Letter was then forwarded; I was at the Post House at Montpellier when the Mail arrived, I saw the Letter I had writ taken out of the Bag and the Seal was changed; I hope soon to write to you more fully. Pray what is become of [the] Ld M[arischa]l, have you forwarded by Letters to him or do you expect him soon: my service to all Friends.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, Jany 27th 1738. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed Ez. Hamilton.]

The last time I did myself the Honour to write to your Grace was the 28th of December and it was the last Letter that I was able to write for I have been extremely afflicted with a Cold for near two Months past and an Inflamation in my Eyes, and I was not allow'd to read or write: I hope in God your Grace has enjoyed your health at this season which has been sickly everywhere.

I have heard nothing remarkable of late from England, Lord Chesterfield is neither gone into Mourning nor has he been at Court to make a Compliment of Condoleance, Sr Charles Bunbury Son of Sr Henry, who had the Honour of being known to your Grace was lately here, but I had not the good Fortune to see him: I am told he is on his Way to the south of France for the Recovery of his Health.

* Hamilton "to Mr Kelly at Avignon." Dated Feby 14th 1738. [Signed G. B.].

When I were Tuesday last at Rotterdam I was extremely pleased to receive your handwriting in the Superscription of a Letter for 'tis a long time [since] I had any Letter from you: and some ill-natured People had inserted an Article in the English News Papers concerning you; I was for several Days between hope and fear, and I now congratulate you of your being in the Land of the living. Your last to me was dated the 11th of Decr and the former one was of the 28 of Novr so that if you have writ to me since the 11th of Decr I never received it: I am afraid that several of my Letters have miscarryed. I have not heard from Mr Fletcher [the Earl Marischal] these 3 Months past, and I did not receive the honour of any Letter from Mr Neuville from the 11th of Decr untill the 27th of Janry which I received Tuesday at Rotterdam. Have you seen Mr Backe['s] Epitaph, when I have leizure or am able to write much I'll send you a Copy of it, for I have had an Inflama-

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tion in my Eyes for some time past and have not been able to read or write: I thank God I am much better.

A Bell Man in the City of London has extremely diverted the People, his Rhyme on the Occasion of M[adam] Caroline's Death was,

O Cruel Death! why hast thou been so unkind
To take Our Queen & leave our King behind.

My most humble Service to Mr Milburn when you write to him.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated at Leyden Feby 14th 1738. [Addressed to Monsr Neuville, and signed E. Hamilton.]

I have the honour of your Graces of the 27th of Janry: which gave me the greatest Pleasure for I was extremely uneasy at my not hearing of your Grace's Welfare, the last Account I had of it was by a Letter from Mr Milburne of the 23rd Decr. I am persuaded that several Letters have miscarryed; I have changed my address to this Place and I hope no such accident shall happen for the future.

I beg leave to return my most humble Thanks to your Grace for your Grace's kind enquiry's after my Health, mine is of little Importance to ye World, and provided your Grace enjoys a perfect health I shall be little Sollicitous as to my own. I thank God my Eyes are much better than they were; the first use I made of them was to do myself the honour to write to your Grace on the 27th of last month: and now I hope to have the satisfaction of giving your Grace more frequent Assurances of my duty and respect.

The Duke of Ormonde to Hamilton. Dated Feby 21st 1738. [Signed L. Nevill, and addressed to Ezeckiel Hamilton.]

I have yours of the 28th Jany and I am very glad that You are recovered, but sorry for the Cause of your Silence.

Here is no News, You will have seen the Speech, it would serve for a Post to . . . . . so short [*sic*].

I shall be glad to see Mr Charles if he comes hither, and dare see me.

We have, and have had, bad Weather, and great Cold. I thank God I keep my Health and I hope You will Yours.

From Kelly to Hamilton. Dated at Avignon Feby 26th 1738. [Signed George Kelly, and addressed to Ezech. Hamilton.]

I had the favour of yours of the 14th and can assure you with great truth that all the Letters which you wrote here since my coming have been punctually answered; his Grace has laid a rule to himself of answering two of your Letters together except there is something particular, and then he does it immediately, and as to my Part, I have never deferr'd one Post of acknowledging every one of yours, and what miscarriages have happened have been I believe betwixt Paris and Holland, for Mr Waters punctually owns the receipt of all that are sent to him. I am very sorry the two he mentions to have forwarded to you, should be lost, for they were my Lord Marshals Answer to the several Letters he receiv'd here together from you, and he has been surprised for several Posts past at your Silence, till I shew'd him your last Letters to me, upon which his Lordship has promised to write to you either by this or next Post, he leaves this Place the 5th of next Month, and goes directly to visit his Brother [at St Petersburg], finding what you and many Others have told him but too true, that there can be no Occasion for his Stay on other Accounts, since no body will do anything, during the present Administration and he despairs of any change. We

have had the Epitaph but I am afraid this Death will produce little to our Advantage, or at least I see no Appearance hitherto of it.

I heard nothing of the Paragraph in relation to myself, neither was there the least Foundation for such a Report, I return you many thanks for your kind Concern, and beg leave to assure you without the least Compliment that no body can honour or esteem you more than I do. His Grace wrote to you last Friday, and owes you no Letter now but the one that came by last Post, he never enjoyed his health better. I hope yours is perfectly recovered and that it may long continue so is the sincere Wish of Dear Sir Your &c.

To the Duke of Ormonde from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, March 3rd 1738 [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed E. Hamilton.]

I had the honour to write to your Grace the 14th of last Month, and since that time I have met with nothing that could entitle me to give your Grace the trouble of a Letter.

I am extremely glad to hear that your Grace has escaped the Epidemick Distemper [Influenza], God grant that your Grace may enjoy a perfect health for many Years.

All the Letters from England agree that the Elector is determined to go this Year to Hanover, and that he will set out in May or as soon as the Parliament rises.

To the same from the same. Dated, at Leyden, March 10th 1738. [Addressed à Monsr Neuville, and signed E. Hamilton.]

Last night I received the honour of your Graces of the 21st of Feby and return my most humble Thanks to your Grace for it. I am extremely glad to find, that this Winter which has been sickly everywhere, has not affected your Graces health: God grant that your Grace may enjoy a perfect health for many years. I am very sensible of ye honour your Grace does me by enquiring after my health, it is, I thank God, much better than it was, the Winter is almost at an end, and in the Beginning of Summer I propose to go towards Spa to a drier Climate, and to higher Ground, which will I hope agree better with me.

Tho' they call'd the Funeral of the Ellectrice [Queen Caroline] a private One, yet the expence of it, amounted to Sixty thousand Pounds, and tho' all Persons usually summon'd to Publick Funerals were requir'd to attend, the Ld Mayor was not summon'd, which is lookt upon to be a Slight to the City, tho' the present Lord Mayor Sir John Bernard is disliked by the Ministers on Account of his Proposals to reduce the Interest of Money in the Funds.

From Kelly to Hamilton. Dated, at Avignon, March 17th 1738. [Unaddressed, and signed G. K.]

I had the Favour of Yours of the 3rd yesterday, and I am very glad to find You on the mending [hand], and hope Your Health will soon be perfectly reëstablished. I have already given You an Account of Mr Fletchers [the Earl Marischal's] Departure, and he wrote to You himself a few Days before he set out. I received a Letter from him by last Post from Lyons, which Place he left the 12th and goes from thence directly to Vienna, and so on to his Brother [General James Keith, then in the Russian Service, but afterwards Field Marshal in the Service of Prussia]. Those Letters of his which miscarried, have certainly done so betwixt Paris and Holland, for Mr Waters, as I told You in my last, acknowledged the Receipt of Them. I wish You would enquire closely after Them, and that They may come safe to Your Hands: You can write to Mr Fletcher [the Earl of Marischal], under cover to Mr Liebman, Negotiant

CHARLES [illegible]n FLEETWOOD WESTON UNDERWOOD, ESQ.

à Petersbourg. I am just going to meet your Friend Mr Perrot at Nismes, he has been so roughly treated by the Gout at Montpellier, that he is not able to come thus far to take his Leave of His Grace [the Duke of Ormonde], and wrote to [me] to meet him there this Night; he returns by Bourdeaux to Paris, and so directly to old England, where I believe he will enjoy but little of the Session, which we hear will be a short one. His Grace will answer Yours himself, [so] that I need say no more of him, but to tell You that he never enjoyed his Health better.

(P.S.) You forgot to superscribe your Letter to me, which puzzled Mr Waters a little how to send it.

From Hamilton "to Mr Kelly at Avignon." Dated March 17th 1738. [Signed G. Binnet.]

I return you many thanks for your obliging Letter of the 26th Feby. I am concerned for the Loss of My Lord Marschalls Letters, and I now dispair of getting them, I have changed my Addresses to this Place [Leyden] and I hope no Accident will happen for the future.

Mr Waters in his of the 10th Inst. informs me that one of the Letters I sent him on the 3rd inst. was not directed, which is a mistake I don't remember I was ever guilty of before, but it is in some measure occasion'd by the late Indisposition in my Eyes, but Mr Waters tells me that he had forwarded the Letter to your Parts, so that the mistake is of little consequence for it was a Letter to you with one inclosed to my Ld Duke. I have heard that the Difference between the Elector and his Son [the Prince of Wales] is accomodated, that the Son is to have 80,000li a year, and He will probably sacrifice all those who have attached themselves to him during his Disgrace as far as it is in his Power to sacrifice them. It is not however believed that the Father will leave him Regent, and it is certain that his Journey to Hanover this Summer is resolved on. I beg to offer my humble Duty to his Grace, &c.

From Hamilton, "To Mr Patrick Briscow at Mr Fellows chez Mr Chabert l'Ainé, rue St Martin à Paris vis à vis la rue Grenier St Lazare." Dated, at Leyden, March 26th 1738. [Signed H. E.]

I return You many Thanks for your obliging Letter from Florence of the 11th of Feb. I would have acknowledged the Receipt of it sooner but I was unwilling to send my Answer to Paris before the time I conjectured that You would arrive in that City. I am obliged to You for the Account You give me of my Friends in the Parts [where] You have lately been, the Dr and the Captain are worthy Men, so are Arthur and One or two More; Little M[urra]y is a Canary Bird, false sly and insinuating, and I suppose he frequently visited You in order to fish something out of You, he is the Pump of Bathmette [Lord Dunbar] and is of the same Stamp with his Name Sake.

If you can get the Prints I mentioned, pray let me know the Price of them, and where they are left on this Side of the Water, for as they are to go to Ireland it is needless to Send them first to England and to pay Double Duty; when I know what they cost I will inform Mr Bolton, and it will be the shortest and surest way for him to pay you in England, or the Friend you employed to buy then.

I have not of a long time heard from Sr W[illia]m tho' I have writ twice or thrice to him, Perhaps our Letters have met with an Accident, tho' reasonable Allowances are to be made to our Friends the first Year after a change of the State. The Squire has quite forgot me, I hear he is at Winchester.

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I have nothing in particular to trouble you with except to remember me to all my Friends in Sury Street and elsewhere: Last Year the Order [of the Knights of Tobosc] was much enlarged by making Necklaces with the Motto on them, I sent a few of them to England, as many as could be made during the time I stayed at Spa. I hope to get some more done the next season and I will not forget the Lady in Surry Street. I sent one to S^{r} William for his Lady which I hope he has received.

D^{r} Hawley a very honest and a very ingenious Physician is lately established in London. You'l hear of him at the Rainbow, and I must recommend him in a particular manner to you and all my Friends: He was chosen Physician to the Order at a Chapter held at Spa, the more he is known the more he will be esteemed.

I suppose you will wait on Mrs. Parsons at Paris, She is a most worthy Lady, my humble Respects to her and to her two fair Daughters. I am glad you met with Mr. H . . . . n he is a well tempered ingenious Man, I suppose he will make a long stay in Italy for he has a taste for the Virtue.

I hope you provided yourself with Rings for yourself and Friends in England, when You were in the Place where they can be best made. I hope the next Trip You make I shall have the pleasure of meeting You. I wish You a good Journey to England and all possible happiness.

To the Duke of Ormonde from the same. Dated, at Leyden, March 26th 1738. [Addressed to Mr. Neuville, and signed Ez. Hamilton.]

I received the Honour of Your Graces of the 8th inst., and I beg leave to return my humble Thanks to Your Grace for it: My Eyes are I thank God, much better than They were, and I hope the good Weather, we may soon expect will perfectly recover Them.

An Attempt has been made to reconcile the Elector and his son [the Prince of Wales], and the Letters from England mentioned that this Point had been compast, but They now write confidently from thence, that the Breach is wider than ever it was. This perplexes the Minister [Sir Robert Walpole] so much, that he uses his utmost Endeavours to prevent the Elector's going abroad this summer, but he will hardly succeed: and the Elector has already declared that his Daughter Amelia will pay a Visit to her sister in Holland [the Princess of Orange], and the Father 'tis thought will make That a Pretence for crossing the Seas at the same time.

From the same to Kelly. Dated April 18th 1738. [Signed E. H.]

I received your obliging Letter of the 17th of March and I desire you'l excuse my not answering it sooner. I am still afflicted with a Cold and I am not like to get it quit entirely untill Our Weather mends: It is still very moist and cold here, which is not the Case with You, for I remember that this Day two years it was excessively warm, for it was on this Day of the Month that I arrived in Avignon. In my last I made my Excuse for not subscribing my Letter you mention.

I am obliged to you for the Address to M^{r} Fletcher [the Earl Marischal], I will write directly to him from hence. Everyone here is surprized at the Duke of Marlborough's accepting of a Regiment and that Lord Cobham has also been at Court and Carry'd the Sword of State.

I design to move towards Flanders about a Month hence, but I will not set out before the 10th of May [the Duke of Ormonde's Birthday] for there are a great Number of honest [Jacobite] Gentlemen here who will do themselves the Honour to celebrate that day: They are all Members of Oxford and Cambridge. M^{r} [My] Humble Service to Don Andres.

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To the Duke of Ormonde from the same. Dated at Leyden. April 18th 1738. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed E. Hamilton.]

I have not done myself the honour to write to Your Grace this Fortnight past, having had nothing of any Moment to excuse my giving Your Grace the Trouble of a Letter; and tho' the same reason holds still, I cannot any longer deferr the assuring your Grace of my most humble Duty and Respects. I have seen a Letter from England which mentions that the Duchess of Bridgwater and another Lady were turned out of the Chapel at St. James's for appearing there in White Gloves [when the Court was in mourning for Queen Caroline]. The Whigs of this Country are extremely pleas'd with the Duke of Marlborough's going to Court and accepting of a Regiment. It is said he was influenced by his Lady who is a Daughter of the late Lord Trevor.

The City of London is highly Dissatisfied at the Opposition given by the Court to the Complaints of the Merchants in the House of Commons for a Redress of their Grievances, but the Ministers Carry it with a high hand and are always sure of a Majority in both Houses.

I am glad to hear that the little Knight [Sir Edmund Everhard] is going to live farther from Paris.

From Hamilton "to Mr. Kelly at Avignon." Dated April 22nd 1738. [Signed E. H.]

I writ to you by last Post; I have only to say that Mr Fletcher's [the Earl Marischal's] Nephew is very shy of me which is owing to the Company he keeps of his Countrymen here, who are all true blue Presbyterians, and are much despis'd by the English in Town who are very numerous this Year and are very honest Men [strong Jacobites]: The young Gentleman has much better sense than any of his Companions but cannot shake off those he has long been acquainted with: I have endeavoured that he should be distinguisht from the rest on Account of his Uncle, and a particular regard is paid to him on that Score.

I am very much surpriz'd at the Behaviour of Mr. G. ——, for when he mention'd last summer his Design of going to the South of France, he said he propos'd a particular Satisfaction to himself in having the honour to pay his respects to Mr. Neuville [the Duke of Ormonde] but I find he has met with some weak People who have frighten'd him. Tho' his health is good he has the Vapours to a high degree and [is] frequently imagining that he is dying. I first saw him in the Company of Mr. P[erro]t he bears the Character of an honest Man in his Principles [*i.e.* of being a Jacobite] and an Upright Man in his dealings, but since he did not think proper to see Mr. Neuville [the Duke], I am well pleased that you did not go nigh him. I remember Bishop Hickman us'd to call such timorous Men who were frightened at their own Shadow the Nicodemites and a much greater Author gives it Us, a bad Mark of a Man, *that he is afraid where no fear is.* I almost despair of any Attempt to remove the two Brethren [Lords Inverness and Dunbar]. I should have thought that Warner's [Dunbar's] Letter to Mist would have open'd Arnold's [the Pretender's] Eyes, for in that Letter Warner [Lord Dunbar] directs Mist to print his Libel, and intimates that it would not be disagreeable to Arnold [the Pretender], and when Mr. Alister [I] remonstrated to Arnold [the Pretender] against the folly of Warner [Lord Dunbar] on that Occasion Arnold [the Pretender] writ to Mr. Alister [me] the following Words: I have talked to Warner [Lord Dunbar] on that head, and he declares upon his Honour, that it was printed without his Knowledge or Direction. As this feat is clearly proved it is not to be conceived with what abhorrence and contempt

Mr. Alister speaks [I speak] of Warner [Dunbar] as of a Man without Truth and Honour and who is not to be trusted even in the smallest Matter.

To the Duke of Ormonde from the same. Dated at Leyden April 22nd 1738. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed E. Hamilton.]

I did myself the honour to write to Your Grace by the last Post, and I have since received the Honour of Your Grace's of the 6th of this Month, and I return my most humble Thanks for it.

It was with much Difficulty that the Elector was prevailed upon to remain in England this summer, but They are not yet sure of their Point, for he so very head strong, that if he should take a sudden Resolution he will probably execute it. I cannot think of leaving this Place before the 10th of May [which is your Birthday]; for I can no where out of England meet with so many honest gentlemen [good Jacobites] who will shew their Respect to that Day. Most of Them are still Members of the University of Oxford, and have the most profound Respect for their ever honour'd Lord and Chancellor, as They always stile Your Grace: When I arrive at Spaw, I hope to have the Pleasure of seeing several of Your Graces humble Servants and Friends; and I am sure that all who love their Country, are devoted to Your Grace.

I was glad to find in a Gazette writ in the Dutch Language, that the Czarina had given 5000 Crowns to Mr. Keith for his Equipage.

To the same from the same. Dated, at Leyden, May 14th 1738. [Addressed to Mr. Neuville, and signed E. Hamilton.]

I have just received the Honour of your Grace's of the 2nd of May; and I beg leave to return my most humble Thanks to Your Grace for it.

Since I had the honour to write to your Grace, I have made a Tour to Noort-Holland, and I was extremely satisfied with my Journey: the Dikes are wonderful Works, and exceeded my Expectations of Them: I saw many of the Beams which were eaten with the Worms a few Years ago, They looked like Honey Combs, and the largest Pieces of Timber were spoiled in one Night; if a sudden and hard Frost had not destroyed the Worms, all that Country must have inevitably perished, while I was in Noort-Holland, Lord and Lady Barrymore came to this Town to consult Dr. Boerhave on the Account of my Lady's Health, but They did not see the Doctor, who has been ill for some Weeks, and They returned immediately to England.

I proposed to leave this Town in two or three Days, and so move towards Liege.

To Sir Redmond Everard from Hamilton. Dated, at Leyden, May 14th 1738. [Unsigned and addressed "à Mr le Chevr Everard, à Carriere prés de Poissy sur la Seine."]

I return you Thanks for Two of Yours, one is of so old a Date that I am ashamed to mention it. I doubt L[ord] I[nverness] is doing harm where he is, I am sure he is doing no good, for he neither has the Capacity, nor I believe the Wit to do any: I yesterday met with old Dr. Hay, he tells me that Mist dyed at Boulogne some Months ago; I hope you are pleased with your new house: my stay here is uncertain, and therefore don't write again to Me, untill You hear from me. I will give You an Account of my Motions.

To the Duke of Ormonde from the same. Dated at Rotterdam, May 22nd 1738. [Addressed to Mr Neuville, and signed E. Hamilton.]

I had the Honour to write to your Grace a few Days ago, and I cannot leave this Country without paying [my] most humble Duty to your

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Grace. I propose to leave this Country two Days hence, and to move on slowly to Liege and Spa, as soon as I arrive I shall do myself the honour to write to your Grace.

It is believed that the Ellectors Mistress is going from Hanover to England for two Yachts are ordered for Helvoetsluys.

Almost all the English gentlemen have left Leyden, on Account of Dr. Boerhave's Sickness.

[This is the last Jacobite letter in this collection.]

In conclusion I must express my gratitude to the late Mr. Underwood and his family, for entrusting the foregoing Papers to my care, and so enabling me to calendar them far more fully than I should otherwise have been able to do.

H. BARR TOMKINS.

Petley's, Down, Kent.

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ., OF SHERBORNE CASTLE, CO. DORSET.

Since the report upon the Sherborne Castle MSS. which was printed in the Eighth volume of this series, another valuable MS. has been discovered in the library, and has been kindly placed in my hands by Mr. Digby. It is a volume, bound in limp vellum, called a Register of letters, and contains 380 closely written pages of the correspondence of Sir John Digbye, during the first year and three quarters of his residence as ambassador at Madrid. 32 of the letters are written by Sir J. Digbye; 28 by Sir T. Edwardes; 26 by Mr. W. Trumball; 17 by Sir Dudley Carleton; and three by Sir R. Winwood. These letters are of peculiar interest and value, for in addition to the authority due to them from the position of the writers and their means of obtaining information, they have all the liveliness and interest of the correspondence of friends; and they not only throw light upon the foreign policy of England at the beginning of the 17th century, but they give us also many a picture, drawn by the hand of an observant foreigner, of the state of France, Italy, Spain, and the Low Countries at that time.

J. A. BENNETT.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON, Lord Ambass^{r} in Venice, to SIR JOHN DIGBYE, Lo. Ambaso^{r} in Spaine.

1610. Feb. 22.—"Now I hear the certaintie of your imployment, I cannot but give you the para-bien and wish you as myselfe goode effects of a long journey.

Mr. J. W. recommended by Sir J. D. to Sir D. C. has been kept at Padua by sickness. Mr. D. R. recommended to Sir T. D. by Sir D. C. is a man of "sufficiencie, honestie, and alacritie, and for a journey into those parts where you goe, you will find these very necessarie qualities. I will now wish you a speedy setting forward to avoyde the heate in travayling w^{h} will begin betymes in those quarters, &c."

The end torn off.

ANSWER to the FORMER.

1610. March 16.—"My departure will bee, I thinke, about 20 of Marche.

"I shall be glad that . . . . . sende me a cypher."

The rest torn off.

SIR THO. EDMONDS to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611. April 22.—A para-bien for my Lord's safe passage over the sea.

"I should have been glad if it might have stood with your Lo^{dshp} good commoditie that your Lo^{sp} would have taken your way by this Towne.

"The Court being at Fountainbleau, I wrote unto Mon^{r} de Villerey intreating him to make your Lo^{sps} excuses for your not visiting the King and Queene, and also to favour your Lo^{sp} with a passeport for your journey into Spaine." . . "I send the same by the ordinarie commoditie of conveyance from hence to the Postmaster of Bordeaux to be delivered unto your Lo^{sp} at your arrival there, having promised him that your Lo^{sp} will bestow something on him for the portage, for the which a small matter will suffice."

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDS.

1611. May 8.—His arrival in Spaine.

"As I came through Poictou and these hither partes diverse ministers have resorted unto mee, as likewise some gentlemen of the Religion, by speache with whom I perceive thei have had or would pretend to have some jealousies of evill intents towards them. And I find in them a great aptness to stand upon their garde, or to lay holde on any occasion to expresse that thei are allready discontented. Thei seeme to have a great expectation what y^{e} issue will bee of y^{e} generall assemblye, w^{h} is to bee holden y^{e} 25 of this monthe. Thei meane to press for a stricte observation of the King's edicts in their behalfe, and I thinke will urge for some explanations of them according as themselves shall interprete. The w^{h} if thei shall see denied them, thei make showe as yf thei would give some publick testimonies of their discontentment."

In the margin.

"The difference at Bayon betwixt his Lo^{sp} and the farmers of y^{e} *forraine.*"

The text torn off.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDS.

1611. June 22, st^{o} vet. from Madrid.—His arrival in Madrid the 6th of June.

The Duke of Montalto had pretended that he had bought the house with a fayre garden assigned to Sir J. D. by the King. "In the ende [having firste attempted a violent entry and seeing yt would not prevayle] he went quietly away, and I quietly reste in y^{t}." Had audience on the 13th of June. The Conde de Galue accompanied him on horseback, and the King sent his horses "for mee and my traine."

The Sunday following, being the 16th of June, the King "removed from Madrid to the Escurial, being present y^{e} day before togeather with his Queene and Grandes of y^{e} courte at the juego de toros in the Place."

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

Has been visited by all the Ambassadors and also by the Duke of Lerma.

Secretary Prada died the 2nd of June.

"The Duchesse of Feria our countrywoman hath been a long time sick."

"Mr. Robt Sherley and his Lady are gone from Madrid making for England."———"He promiseth matters of much benefit and profitt for ye state of England for their trade into ye Levant yf his message may be received. Hee hath been very chargeable to ye King of Spaine, having lived wholy upon his expence these 16 months. The natural Persian [who as yt is reported came but with commission to second Mr Sherleys ambassage, in case hee miscarryed in his journey] hathe, also lately lefte ye Spanish Courte, and is now gon towards Lisborne, and so from thence [when ye tyme of year serves] takes shipping for his journey homeward. Hee brought silkes with him to ye valewe of 200 thousand ducatts. The greatest parte whereof the K. of Spaine had, eyther by way of present or for his money. Wch in ye opinion of those who have judgement in suche commodities, were for their perfectness ye best yt their have seene."

"Sir Anthonie Sherley lives heere vere poorely. He speakes of greate summes of money wch the King of Spain owes him."

"I heare yt ye match for the French King is still hotly pursued by the Florentine, as I wrote unto you by an extraordinarie two or three daies since. The Florentine ambassador at the French Courte the chiefe negociator."

"I am loathe to write unto you matters of consequence by the ordinarie without a cypher."

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611. June 7th.—From Venice. Compliments. A cypher sent.

No news of great moment in these parts, since the Duke of Savoys late disarming "The noyse of whose forces as yt was greate whilest thei were still on foote, soe hathe yt now given occasion to muche discourse, seeing so great preparations vanish without producing anything. In this state the proceedings are much otherwise, by reason of the temper of these Sigors wh is contrarie to ye activitie of ye D. of Savoy. Thei affecting rather deedes than noyses. As may appeare by the controversies now on foote betweene them and ye Pope, wh though thei be diverse and of as greate moment as yt wh caused the laste breache, yet are thei all carried with that moderation and calmeness that one may be long in ye citie and never knowe of ye leaste discontent betweene them. Of late a little heate hath broken out concerning ye jurisdiction temporall in ye bishoprick of Ceneda, wh being in Friuli this state challengethe to belong to them . . . the Pope pleadeth an exemption. At the firste speache of sending a Proveditor in yt countrie yt should doe ye office of an Inquisitor Generall for ye Commonwealthe in those partes, as already thei have caused others to doe in their other territories, the Nontio here resident began to interpose with animositie, &c. . . . . But when it was seen that greate wordes coulde doe litle with men that were resolute to prosecute their designs begun with reason, and yt these sigors had dispatched their commissionarie with authoritie to begin in yt place, and provided to back him with sufficient strength against any yt could undertake in those partes against him, the Pope fell to a language different from ye stile of his Nontio, and now beginnethe to speake fayre to

those who hee knowethe regarde not his threats . . . . . The Inquisitor y^t is to be presumed shall finde no greate resistance by reason of y^e Pope's inclination to peace and quietness, w^h hee hathe very well made knowen to this state, both by an humble kinde of treaty with their Ambassador resident with him, and by dissembling some affronts offered him very lately by this state, in other occasions of jurisdiction in y^e Gulphe."

The Diodati, merchants in this towne, shall convey this to you through another brother of that name dwelling in Madrid "of whose honestie and care I promise myself a little . . . but if your Lord^sp can find any surer way I will be glad to . . . governe myself by your direction. The rather because there is some dependence of these Diodati upon y^e Spanish Ambass^r. W^h if men will bee very curious may give occasion of some suspicion. But as these first passe wee may be hereafter more bolde in venturing, especially when the Cypher is come to your handes. In regarde of w^h defecte I have been more sparing than hereafter I purpose to bee, when the passage is better discovered."

W. TRUMBULL to the SAME.

1611, July 10, old style, from Bruxelles. — Compliments. — "I suppose that Mr. Cottington . . . will now upon your Lord^sps arrival at Madrid be ready to make his retreate towards England. I am like within 3 months tyme to followe him, the Ambass^dr of these SS. being commanded to hasten his departure and ready to begin his journey about y^e middle of August."

"All things here in deep silence until a commotion arose at Aquisgrave. It was excited by the avarice of the Jesuits, who sought to incorporate an almshouse builte for poor women into the limits of their college: soe thei were the only men that had their goodes pillaged and their lives in danger."

"A rumour of an overthrowe given to y^e king of Denmark by y^e k. of Sweden in y^e siege at Colmar, wherein it is sayd the Dane loste very neere 1,800 men, and was in some danger of his person." . . .

"The Emperor and his brother Mathias are now in treaty for a reconciliation; but what appearance is there of an agreement, when y^e younger will have all, and leave the other nothing. Eight arbitrators are chosen to accommodate their quarrells, whereof D. Balthazar de Cunega, is ye firste on y^e Emperours parte, although in y^e deposing of him from y^e crowne of Bohemia, hee did wholly runne course with k. Mathias."

". . The electors are assembled at Mulhausen to choose a king of the Romans. Some speake in favour of y^e aboves^d Mathias, and others of this P. y^e Archduke Albert . . . I think, it will be no heresie to say that hee is moste like to winne y^e game who shall have Spaine for his Patrone, since for y^e mantayning of their factions in y^e Empire, thei have lately given order to remitt 200 thousand ducatts to bee imployed upon this occasion."

"The Duke of Saxe's death at Dresden on the 3rd of this month may breede some protraction, yf not some alteration in the affayres of Germanie."

"Mr. William Seimer is still hovering heereabouts; forbidden the Archduke's court and these countries. Wee cannot judge what hee will resolve to doe, but suppose his beste course were to returne home, and submitt himselfe to his Ma^ties clemencie, &c."

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

SIR J DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDES.

1611, July 20.—From Madrid.—Hopes to hear from him "every ordinare at least."

"The business about the French King's matche is still, I hear, followed with much earnestness."

"The French Ambassador is now gone in haste to the Escurial."

The Spanish Courte is more close and reserved than the French.

"I hear that the Savoy Ambassador that was in England in Marche last, is shortly againe to returne."

The auditor to the Pope's Nuncio has been banished, and the Nuncio himself roughly dealt with and commanded to depart if he remove not the Interdict upon Saragosa.

"He was proceeded against, not as hee was Nuncio, but as he was Collector Generall for the Pope. The difference grew about the Bishop of Saragosa's goods. Upon whose deathe the officers of Saragosa challenged them for the king, and the Nuncio for the Pope."

"One Cæsar Boccaccio, a Luchese, who dyed laste yeare, hath given for the erecting of a newe seminarye heere in Madrid to the valewe of some ten or eleven thousand pound sterling, so that I doubte I shall bee troubled heere with a young frye of Father Creswell's breeding."

Antonio Arostegni takes the place of Secretary Prada. The constable of Castille wishes to come home from Milan. Tke D. of Lerma likely to marry the Countesse of Valencia. Oran reported to be besieged by the Turks and Moores, "but I beleeve it not."

SIR T. EDMONDS to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611, July 26.—From Paris.—The negociations carried on by the Marques of Botty the D. of Florence's Ambassador for a match between Madame and the Prince of Spaine, at first gave great alarum, but are now supposed to be set on foot to the end to amuse the one the other.

"I assure your Lord^{sp} there is great antipathy betwixt France and Spaine. Yet I will not take upon me to speak confidently of a business w^{h} is so secretly carried."

The deputies of the Religion sent from the assembly at Saumur have, after long attendance here, been dismissed with a general answeare, that their towns of surety should be continued in their possession for 5 years longer, and an increase of allowance made for their ministors. They insisted upon a particular answer in writing, but it was "refused them, and they were told it should be sent to the assembly by one Mon^{s} de Bullion, a Counsaylor of State, who hath charge from the Queene not to deliver the same unto them before they shall have made choyce of their ordinarie deputies to reside in this courte and shall have resolved upon the breaking up of their assembly; because it first belongeth unto them to showe their obedience unto her therein, before shee give them an answeare to their demands."

But they "do finde that the drifte of urging them to proceed to the election of their Deputies before the deliverie of the answeare is to y^{e} ende to disable them from making afterwards any reply thereunto; for that the commission w^{h} was graunted them for y^{e} holding of their assembly importethe to bee only for y^{e} making of y^{e} sayd election; and that beinge donne, y^{t} is pretended that thei have no power afterward to treate of any other business. The Queene doth by this and all other meanes urge them to the breaking up of their assembly; but y^{t} is doubted whether thei will yealde thereunto without receiving some better satisfaction."

The Duke de Bouillon is fallen very dangerously sick at Saumur from unquietness of mind at being had in jealousy by those of the Religion as if he did too much favour the ends of State.

The distractions amongst those of the Religion have given great advantages to the State, and hath made them the less careful to give the Assembly satisfaction.

"The Cardinals and Bishopps w^h^ are in this towne have been assembled to present their common complaint to the Parliament against a thundering book w^h^ hathe been lately sett forthe by Mons^r^ de Plessis against the Pope's authoritie, intitutled Misterium iniquitatis sive historia Papatus, &c."

"But the Parliament dothe forbeare to proceede therein for that those of the Religion doe stande upon y^t^, that y^t^ would bee a direct contravention against their edict to passe any publique censure against those bookes w^h^ concerne the doctrine of their faythe."

The Parliament is doubtful how to proceed against the woman that accused the Duke of Espernon and Madamoiselle du Pillet of being privy to the murder of the late king. The judges were divided in opinion, 8 being for death and 9 for perpetual imprisonment. She is adjudged to perpetual imprisonment.

"The Queene not liking the Prince of Condé's popular affecting to make himself Mayor of Bordeaux, hath interposed her authoritie towards those of that towne that the sayd place might be conferred on Mon^s^ de Barrault; having signified to the Prince that the same is unworthy of him. Whereunto the Prince is content [as y^t^ is sayd] to give way, seeing y^t^ is to the exclusion of Mon^s^ de Roguelane, the Lieutenant-Governour of Guienne, who was formerly possessed thereof."

One Mon^s^ de Jeucaux the king's preceptor is removed, and Mon^s^ de Febure, who had the bringing up of the Prince of Condé is put in his room. "The latter is acknowledged to be the better scholer, but to bee much more Jesuitical."

The D. of Guise is newly returned from Provence.

The D. of Savoy hath sente to the Swiss to come to a compromise with him for the county of Vaux.

"Hee is preparing to returne the former Ambassador w^h^ hee sent into England, to recover y^e^ treaty of marriage betweene the Prince his sonne and the Lady Elizabeth."

"I am advertised from Sir Ralphe Winwood that Mr. Robert Sherley, with his Persian lady, is arrived at Rotterdam, and hath demaunded audience of y^e^ States, and that hee may be lodged by their order at the Hague, w^h^ thei understand dothe imply that at the publick charge, hee would be defrayed; but that the States doe give him leave to provide his lodging at his beste commoditye."

"I will hereafter send a cypher."

Sir J. Digbye to Sir T. Edmonds.

1611, Aug. 9.—From Madrid.—A letter complaining of that he has received no answer to his of 20 of July, and pressing for information about the matche between France and Spaine.

I "have pressed them to the pointe . . . . . w^h^ thei would willingly have put off for some longer tyme, I can now more certainly write unto you that thei sticke not to avowe y^t^ such a matter is pretended, and not y^t^ alone, but also in some likelihood and forwardnes," &c.

The D. of Lerma is very sick.

Mr. Cottington the bearer of this will tell you particulars.

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1611, Aug. 14.—From Madrid.—Has received his of 26 of July.

"I admit that the antipathie betwixt ye two nations is great" . . . . "But if any rubb growe whereby this matche shall not bee so smoothly carried [as report gives yt out] France must give ye stopp: For Spaine seemeth to bee very forward, &c."

"The D. of Lerma hath been very sick and is now much amended. The King having dispatched some businesses without him [wh thei say hee never used to doe] nourished those inward passions in his minde . . . . wh first bred this burning fever."

"His amendment is imputed to his alms deedes . . . . having sent some monies for ye releaving of poor prisoners yt were in debt in Madrid and some other places."—Little news.

"Sir Anthonie Sherley, lately the King's of Spaine's General, Mr. Robt Sherley's brother, is in great want. Mr. Rt Sherley would be spoken against as he is if he had gone direct to England, and not into Holland."

"Don Pedro de Toledo, Marques de Villa Franca, hathe laboured to choake the haven of Mamora to hinder ye riding of ye pyrats wh resorted thither.

"The Pope's Nuncio hath given absolution to those of Saragosa; whereupon ye banishment is withdrawn from his auditor, &c."

Antonio Arostigui receives the habit of St. Iago on 21 Aug. sto no. "It holds still that when the Queen shall be delivered the King will take his journey to Portugall, but I hardly believe it."

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611, Aug. 10, sto vet.—From Venice.—The busines of Ceueda has come to a treaty. The Pope's fair language the cause thereof; "having fallen from his first Pontificall thundering to a very lowe style of praying and intreating, &c. &c."

"Heere is a quarrell beginning between ye Duke of Savoy and the Pope, wh our speculativi say is done to make love to England."

The occasion is a dispute about some places of strength and jurisdiction belonging to the see of Asti wh the Duke hath taken to himself.

The Cardinall Gioiosa has received an affront at Rome. "The beginning was the arrest of a young fellow for wearing a girdle with great buckles forbidden in yt place by their Pragmatica, who struggling with the serjeants before yt Cardinall's door, was by some of ye house reskewed and conveyed away. The Cardinall himself was out of towne. . . . . his familie were that night besieged in his pallace by the Bargello and his Sbirriria, who apprehending all were found in yt gentlemen, churchemen, and others drewe them by violence to ye common prison. Upon this alarm the Cardinall posted to Rome in fury; where hee found his men were delivered by meanes of ye French ambassdr. But not taking that for satisfaction he returned to Tivoli without seeing ye Pope, having first made all the Cardinalls sensible of ye wrong, as a thing wherein thei had common interest. The Spanish ambassdr is one of the foremost to aggravate the matter, and to stande with him for reparation of his honour. So as the effect is much harkened after. The like occasion between Clement ye 8 and Cardinall Farnese having proved fatall, the discontentment taken upon yt occasion being a great cause of his death."

"In Germany all matters stand at a stay and depend much upon the Electoral Assembly at Mulhausen, the Emperor having wholy referred

himself to those princes, without whose consent he will not conclude any agreement with his brother. The Spanish Ambassador in the Courte hathe travayled very much to reconcile them, and prevayled so far as that deputies were chosen by both y^e^ parties, to draw articles of composition. Which being donne after long dispute, and signed by K. Mathias, the Emperour, instead of subscribing tore the paper, and undid all thei had so long laboured to contrive."

"The new king of Bohemia hathe lately written his letters to this State and changed his language from Latin, [wherein he was ever wont to write,] into Highe-Duche. And though the letters were merely complimental, yet not to scandalize the Emperour with acknowledgment of his titles, thei take tyme to advise upon their answeare."

"In my former I sent your lordship a cypher, w^h^ when I understand you have received I shall write with more freedome. Meane tyme you will excuse me, yf to y^t^ Courte, w^h^ wee here charge with more scrupuliositie and jealousie than anie other, I sende nothing of much secrecie. Thus with my hasty recommendations to y^e^ Lord^sp^ I leave you to God's holy protection, &c."

W. TRUMBULL to the SAME.

1611, Aug. 17, st^o^ vet.—From Brussels.—A letter of recommendation for Captain Paton.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR DUDLEY CARLETON at Venice.

1611, Aug. 17.—From Madrid.—There is much speach about the match between France and Spaine, and much difference of opinion whether it would holde. "For myne owne particular opinion I suppose it will rather holde than breake." Those in power at the French Courte are very much Spanish, and the thing itself will be of great advantage to the Crowne of France.

It is said that the Duke of Lerma's sickness "grewe upon conceit. For that (it is said) the King's Confessor in a greate late sickness that hee had, writt planely unto the King the wrong hee did himselfe by transfering all power and authoritie from himselfe. Whereupon the King dispatched some businesses without the Dukes or Council or consent, w^h^ hee accustomed not to doe." Thereupon he grew discontented and fell sick. In his extremity he grew very charitable. "All the sacraments were heere discovered for him and many masses said. But whether the prayers of the people were more for him or against him, is scarce a question, suche is y^e^ envy y^t^ attends his greatness."

The habit of St. Iago has been sent to Sir Anthonie Sherley, "but I thinke thei shoulde have donne better to have sent him a suite of clothes . . . . . for he hath scarce any to put on his back. He hath titles inough before of Conde Generall. And thei thinke hee hathe shifted so long, hee now can make shift with titles . . . . . he hath scarce money to buy him bread, and is lodged in a Bodegon, w^h^ is litle worse than an English alehouse."

Mon^sr^ de Mott, Ambass^dr^ extraordinary, is expected within a few days from Savoy.

Antonio Arostigni made a knight of the Order of St. Iago and transferred to the businesses of Italy; and one Mancicidor from Flanders takes his place for the affairs of England, France, and the Low Countries.

"The Duchesse of Vçeda, wife of the D. of Lerma's eldest son, died y^e^ 16 Aug."

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

W. TRUMBULL to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611, Aug. 20.—From Brussels.—My stay here is likely to be shortened by the departure of the Auditor General as ambassador to England. Little news of importance.

"By order from Madrid these princes have lately remitted 100 thousand crownes to y^e^ Spanish Ambass^dr^ at Prague. Thei expecte within shorte tyme to have other directions for as much more to be imployed y^e^ same way towards y^e^ maintenance of their faction in y^e^ Empire. They labour to make accorde between y^e^ Emperour and his brother, but there is yet no great certaintie.

"Two famous Assemblyes now in Germany, w^h^ increase y^e^ worldes expectation."

One of the Protestant Princes at Rottenburg, begun the 2^d^ of this month. The other the Dyett of the Electors summoned for the 27^th^ of the same, but deferred till the 9^th^ of October by reason of the death of the Duke of Saxony.

The Protestants meet to consult for their preservation against the practices of Rome and Spaine.

The other to elect a King of the Romans, and to resolve what is to be done with the Emperour.

The Empire was never more distracted; partly by the Emperour's retiredness: partly by the ambition of private princes who seek to cantonize their estates, for y^e^ gaining of freedom and soveraignty.

"The Duke of Brunswick, being President of the Emperour's Council and his Grand Maistre de Hostel, hathe procured an Imperiall Ban against y^e^ towne of Brunswick, whereby hee may stir up more trouble in y^e^ Empire. But having to deale with so strong a party as the combined Hans-Townes is unlike to prevayle."

Brandenburg and his brother-in-law, the new Elector of Saxony, have come to an interview. The issue is doubtful.

"I hope that the controversie between Newburg and Swibrugg for the administration of the Palatinate during the minoritie of y^e^ young Prince [w^h^ cannot now last above two years] will be determined or at least suspended by the declaration of the Emperour, whereof I enclose a copie."

The Protestants have been expelled from Cullen: "and the Aquisgraviers, notwithstanding the menaces of these princes and the Elector of Cullen, doe persevere in their demandes to have the Jesuites expelled; free exercise of their religion in y^e^ towne; and the Magistracy to bee divided between y^e^ Protestants and y^e^ Romanists."

They have sent to Holland and Cleves for councell and aid.

"Where it is hoped thei shall finde the one and the other, notwithstanding the clamour of their and our deadly enemies, the trayterous Jesuites.

"The States Generall are now deliberating upon the repartition of their soldiers into their several provinces: wherein those of Zeland and Freezland doe showe themselves refractory, being much infested with Priests and Jesuites in their provinces, and with pyratts and rovers in their narrow seas. Thei are in hand to restraine them by an edict, and the other by certaine men of war w^h^ thei are arming for y^t^ purpose."

"Thei are likewise much offended with the wrongs donne them in the Indias and Guiny by the Spaniards. Of w^h^ thei are minded to give their merchants leave to take reparacion by way of reprisall. Having for that ende bestowed on them 4 of their beste shippes of warr."

"I have not yet beene able to gaine a sighte of y^e^ Pacification made betweene y^e^ Count of East Freezland and y^e^ towne of Embden. But

understand that the principall pointe consisteth in this, that the Count to give the States assurance of his good neighbourhood, hathe resigned into their handes the strongest fort in his countrye, called Leeroore," . . . . and they for their parte promise to protect the Count against the town of Embden.

No great matter yet exployted in the war between Denmark and Sweden. Denmark has taken Colmar, but been expelled by the guards of the castle. Sweden, with above 40 good ships of war, is master of the sea, has "saccaged" and burnt Christianople.

No news yet from the States ambassadors sent to mediate. Nothing to write about "of the proper growthe of this countrie unless I should speak of marriages, burialls, and idle quarrells between young gentlemen."

"The Jesuites, since the truce, have extended their colledge and jurisdiction into four or five of the best townes, w^h^ in former years would never grant their admittance. Thei have now no more to conquer but Dunquerque, w^h^ cannot longe resiste, seeing it is commanded by a Spanish governor, who adoreth them as his tutelary gods."

"Our Irishe, having added some experience to their valour, thinke all the world is not comparable to themselves for the warrs. And to the ende thei may keepe their troopes on foote, to make use of any opportunitie w^h^ our negligence may offer them, thei have, by y^e^ councell and approbation of Spaine, sent one Conor-og-Orelli to commaund their troupes in Poland, and to keepe them togeather until thei may doe us a mischief in Ireland.

"Y^t^ is bruited heere that the King of Poland, having gotten Moscow and Smolensko, may in shorte tyme become master of the whole dukedome of Muscovia a nd Russland.

"Heere is the Lady of Florence Mac-Carey, very diligent in negociating with these princes for some evill purpose, as some thinke, and as others conceive, for meanes to carry her into Spaine."

SIR RODOLPHE WINWOOD to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611, August 22, st^o^ vet., from Haghe.—"We have heard of your long passage, and of the heard treatment you found by y^e^ way of y^e^ holy-house."

The States are sending 8 ships against the pirates, and 8 more are to be under sail by the last of September "at Plimmouthe or Faymouthe, in the west of England, and commanded by Mons^r^ Harkeyne, vice-admiral of Zeland."

It is expected that "Easton, a principall pyrat, will presently come in and bring with him 8 or 10 sayle, upon his Ma^ties^ gracious pardon, w^h^ now hee hathe in his handes."

"We hold it for certain that the K. of Denmark is master of the citadell of Colmar, and that the little islands thereabout do treate for y^e^ peace.

"The D. of Brunswick prepares to attack the town. The Hanse towns levy men to assist it."

Recommends to his favour at Madrid "an honest merchant, William Cawley, &c."

SIR T. EDMONDS to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611, August 23, from Paris.—Explains his silence. "The carriers make little or no stay here, but I have taken order with the postmaster here to be advertised of their coming.

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"I have found that there was a mistaking about the matche between your Lo^sp and mee. For that your Lo^sp meant an intended marriage between this King and the Infanta of Spaine, and I took it to be y^e contrarie betweene the Prince of Spaine and Madame of France, w^h hath been most spoken of heere.

There has been speech of such a double marriage, "yet it was never thought to bee likely y^t y^e King of Spaine would give his eldest daughter in marriage to a French King against y^e former custome, w^h thei have aliwaies observed, not to matche their most apparent heyres out of their owne house: and therefore since thei have not changed y^t resolution, I am of opinion with your Lo^sp that it is upon a strong desseigne to gain an extraordinarie advantage in this State, for y^e working of their other endes, w^h it behooveth us carefully to foresee and prevente."

The world here is of opinion, and the Ministers of this State deeply protest, that these treaties are but amusements to gain time until the end of the King's minority, and they bear the Ambass^r of Savoy in hande, that when the minority is expired the marriage shall take place between Madame and the Prince of Savoy.

It is hard to gather the truth out of these uncertainties.

"I have been tolde from very good parte that the resolution has been taken for the disposing of Madame, but I could not gett the party to inlarge himselfe so far forthe as to tell me as yet whether it is to Spaine or Savoy."

Mon^sr de Bullion has brought answer from the Assembly at Saumur that they will not nominate their deputies until they know what answer is made to their Catiers. They cannot believe that it will be favourable, seeing that such difficulties are made in acquainting them with it.

The Queen is much discontented, and a new consultation has been held, and it has been resolved not to alter anything of the former order. The Queen has written sharp letters to the Assembly. She has always esteemed those of y^e religion to be her good subjects and friends. Of her own accorde she caused the edict in their favour to be new published upon the death of the late King. She has also sent assistance to the siege of Juliers, and has sent succour to those of Geneva. She had sent a favourable answer to their Catiers, and granted diverse things w^h were never demanded, and has not taken away all hope of doing more when by their ordinarie Deputies she shall understand their just complaints. She complains that the Assembly having been granted only to name 6 Deputies, whereof she would choose 2 to reside at Court, they had now spent 4 months without doing that for w^h alone they were assembled. Let them choose their Deputies, and Mon^s de Bullion shall deliver to the 2 selected to reside in the Court the answer to the Catiers before the separation of the Deputies, that they may carry the same with them into their several provinces.

If they refuse to obey, then she revokes the Brevet whereby the Assembly was authorised, will cause the answer to be made known in the several provinces, and will proceed criminally against those who show themselves refractory in the Assembly.

"In regarde that the division is already great among them it is thought that upon the receipt of this letter there will be resolution taken for y^e breaking up of y^e Assembly."

The Duke de Bouillon and Mon^s d'Esdiguiers strongly persuade on the Queen's part, and Mon^s de Roham and Mon^s de Suilly the contrary. "But Madame de Suilly is lately gone from hence in diligence to Saumur, to advise her husband to be one of y^e first that shall departe from y^e Assembly, to the ende to gain thereby the Queene's good opinion."

In like manner those of the Religion in Paris "upon notice given them that the Queene complayned that the Deputies sent from this Province did show themselves the most obstinate in the Assemblye have written to them to withdraw themselves.

There is a report ["though for myne owne parte I give no credit thereunto] that the D. de Suilly is to be called to account for corruption in the execution of his charge.

"It is said that the sayd Duke hath conveyed his moneyes and his ritchest moveables to Rochelle, meaning himself also to retire thither in case of danger.

"The Chevaliere de Vendosme was not long since removed from about the young King, and sent to Malta . . . because y^t was found that for y^e extraordinarre good likinge w^h y^e King tooke of him, hee was made the instrument to infuse into him sundry conceits w^h were not liked of. The King did extreamely weep, when hee came to take his leave of him, and there hathe been much adoe since to pacifie him."

The Queen has given to her nephew the Cardinal Gonzaga 15,000 crownes pension, "in regarde of the title w^h hath been procured him of Con-protectour of France as adjunct to the Cardinal Joyeuse.

The Duke of Savoy forbids any victuals to be carried out of his country to Geneva, on pretence that the plague is there; "w^h as thei alleadge doth carrye no colour of truthe.

The Duke of Nemours is admitted to the D. of Savoy's daughter's chamber. Whereupon it is thought a match will be concluded, "for that the like libertie is never graunted, but in cases of such assurance."

A match proposed by the Queen between the son of the Constable of France, and one of the Duke of Mantua's youngest daughters.

The Duke answers that he would be most willing to entertain any such favourable offer from her, "but that it cannot bee but a great disparagement unto the Queen herself, that by her neeces matching into the house of Montmorancy, she should be forced to give place to all the other houses in this state, w^h carry the title of Princes. W^h circumstance of honour dothe as yet holde the sayd match in suspense."

A cypher sent herewith.

P.S.—"I forgott to tell your Lo^dp in his proper place that Madame the Queens eldest daughter, can by no meanes incline to heare of her going into Savoy, and hath intreated y^e young King, her brother, to intercede y^t shee may bee better disposed of."

Sir D Carleton to Sir J. Digbye.

1611, Sept. 7, st^o vet.—From Venice.—"You have already heard of the affront offred y^e Cardinal Gioiosa in the violent arreste of his servants during his absence from Rome, w^h businesses having slept until now by reason that thei referred the expostulation of y^e injurie unto y^e Queene of France, dothe againe begin to quicken since the returne of some Posts from ye French Courte; so that now it is a common voice in y^e citie that both y^e Governour Fiscall and y^e Bargello shall bee discharged of their offices to give satisfaction to y^e Cardinall."

This is probable, for the French party "are growne so strong in y^e Consitorie that y^t is not safe to displease them. Especially at this tyme when there is so very ill intelligence between y^e Pope and y^e Ministers of y^e King of Spaine in Rome. On St. Lewis his day, thei took occasion to show the strength of their faction, by reason it is y^e Festivall of that Crowne and King. At the celebrating whereof there were present 25 Cardinalls, whereas heeretofore they have not been seene to

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pass 4 or 5. And for the greater honour of their Assembly the Cardinall Borghese showed himself among them purposely [as y^{t} is thought] to offend y^{e} Ambass^{r} of Spaine. The newes of the newe Cardinalls I suppose was sone with you for Borgia his sake, to whome there were instantly dispatched express corriers: and though therein thei have the vantage of France, by having one naturall Spaniard, whereas there is never a Frencheman, yet if we looke upon y^{e} other ten wee shall finde that y^{e} moste of them reflecte so full upon France as that thei eclipse the glorie of y^{e} one Spaniard.

"By the inclosed w^{h} I now sende you, w^{h} is a briefe character of these newe creatures, your Lo^{sp} shall see how much y^{e} Cardinall Zappata was mistaken when at y^{e} publication of them in y^{e} Consistorie he cryed out 'halbiamo undeci Cardinali'; there being, indeed, none of the Italians whom y^{e} French may not more properly challenge for themselves, as obliged to y^{t} Crowne by particular courtesies, or alienated from Spaine by just discontentments."

The Spanish Ambassador at his first Audience after the election omitted to thank the Pope, and when reminded by the Pope at his departure, "hee replyed in passion, it was inough that hee had forborne to expostulate about y^{t}, considering y^{e} litle respecte showed to his Master, who had never been soe neglected of any Pope, as hee now was of this."

The Venetian Ambassador reports that he had told the Pope that it would have been taken kindly "if hee would have thought upon some one of this dominion, and that y^{t} would have satisfyed the world in y^{e} doubte yt is conceived of his not being affectioned to y^{e} State."

The Pope replied that the State did not recommend any one, and that it did not value that dignity; but that he would remember them the next time.

"The Duke at the reading of these letters in Senate tooke occasion to showe the errour of their Ambass^{dr}, and so clearly demonstrated the inconveniences y^{t} will insue y^{e} Cardinalating of this Nobilitie; w^{h} upon y^{e} receiving of this dignity, leave the condition of subjects and become equal to their Prince, y^{t} yt was thereupon ordered that letters should bee written to y^{e} Ambass^{dr} [as once allready thei have done, since his being there] to forbidd him precisely for ever venturing to treate more with y^{e} Pope of his owne head, or without expresse direction from his masters.

"Wee have beene heere of late, after a long calme, startled on y^{e} sodaine with an alarm of warr; wherein y^{e} Spaniards of y^{e} Duchy of Milan are y^{e} Actors, who have surprised y^{e} Towne and Territorie of Sassell, at the very instant when the Genoese, having compounded with the Emperour for yt, were to receive y^{e} investiture at y^{e} handes of his Commissarye. It lay conveniently for them by reason of y^{e} annoyance thei had of y^{e} hill neighbourhood of those petty Lordes, that before injoyed it. Who giving refuge to all their Banditi forced them to thinke of making y^{t} their owne. And on y^{e} other side it is so opportune for the passage from Milan to Finall, and dothe soe well secure the state from Savoy and Montferrat, that y^{e} Constable, invited with so singular a commoditie, could not choose but take yt"

The Genoese send to complain, but he referred them to the Court of Spain, "and likewise he turned over the Emperour's commissarie to y^{e} Spanish Ambass^{dr} at Prague."

"The Princes of Italy dislike these usurpations, and this state is much scandalized at it, no innovation being pleasing to them, especially suche as aggrandize y^{e} Spaniard, whose strength thei holde to bee allready disproportionate to y^{e} even temper of Italy."

The Spanish Ambass^{dr} made this excuse to this state, that Colonel Barbo, being to transporte 400 Spaniards from Alexandria to a port not far of, where thei should have been imbarqued, for y^{e} King's service, those of Sassel where thei were to passe, against y^{e} lawe of amitie, not only refused to lodge his troopes, but assaulting them on the sodaine slewe 60 of his men, and hurte y^{e} Colonell, so y^{t} y^{e} Spaniards wer, forced to take armes to defende themselves, and proving after ye stronger in fighte followed their advantage and wonne y^{e} towne, w^{h} nowe thei holde jure belli. He likewise complained much in College against the Ragusei, who by imprisoning y^{e} bishop of Stagno an Albanese neere them, and lately come out of Spaine, have wronged y^{e} King his master, with a vaine jealousie y^{t} y^{e} Armata at Messina hathe a purpose upon them.

"But neither his excuse for the enterprise of Sassel was received for current, nor his protestations against the Ragusei believed. Especially there being freshe newes come to this state from Cattaro hard by Ragusa, that there is now notoriously discovered a stricte intelligence betweene y^{e} Spaniards and the Albanesi; and withall advertised by the Proveditor that there is entred into y^{e} Gulph a shippe fraught with armour and munitions, w^{h} coasting towards Albania is at y^{e} present chased by y^{e} Venetian gallies, it beeing confidently beleeved that shee is sent by y^{e} Spaniards to furnish the Albanesi with weapons for a suddaine sullevation, when thei shall appeare with their fleete, that so thei may assault Ragusa by sea and land. The danger whereof is so well knowne to this state, that thei will rather ingage themselves in y^{e} protection of yt than endure so potent a neighbour within y^{e} Gulphe. A further feare they have of more dangerous consequence that the Turke [the fatall enimie of their state] will by this meanes bee drawn with his forces into those partes, and though other doe y^{e} wrong, thei heere may feel the smarte &c."

You will have heard of "the Duke of Ossanas ruffe usage of y^{e} Pope's galleys in Sicilye, whereof y^{e} Pope hath sent his complaint into Spaine. The Duke complains as much of y^{e} backwardnes in those galleys to accompanie y^{e} Spanish fleete."

He reproaches the Pope with ingratitude, he having had so much help from that Crown in his controversies with this State, when other Princes would not interest themselves in that quarrel. "The Pope takes it in such disdaine that he hathe now countermanded his gallies w^{h} were putt in order to go to the Spanish fleete.

"Many other particulars wee have of ill intelligence at this present betwixt y^{e} Pope and y^{e} Spaniard. And yt appeares y^{t} generally the worlde grows more clear-sighted in distinguishing their private interests from this Catholick Roman tyrannie.

"Touching Sir Thomas Glover; hee is not only, as I am informed, a Pentioner to y^{e} King of Spaine, but likewise to Florence, and hathe dealings in Rome. Omnes vias pecuniæ tentat, yt is knowen, yet not knowen how to deal with him. Hee hathe been longe since written unto from our King to putt away his secretarye Geronimo Meoli, whome you writt to be in Spaine. He hathe for these parts a newe agent called Gasparo, who under y^{e} colour of changing and ransoming slaves, makes many voyages to and fro.

"The Earle Bothwell hathe been layde up all this summer in y^{e} surgeons handes in Naples, and is paste doing any hurte, though hee want not malice.

"This state hathe shewed this laste weeke very muche respecte to his Ma^{tie} by y^{e} deliverie of one Jacomo Castelvetro, a Modonese, out of the

Inquisition heere at Venice at my instance. Which was donne in regarde upon my house, though hee was no domestick, and in that respecte the Nuntio and his crue of Inquisitors doe storme very muche. And so muche the more because hee was once before in their handes, and went now in y^e^ state of Heretico relapso; and without observing of forme or acquainting them with anything, hee was taken out of their prison by order of Senate. By which meanes, as y^e^ grace is y^e^ greater, so is the Pope's power made lesse by subjecting his courte to a higher authoritie."

Your letter was six weeks on the way, if this is as long we must change our conveyance. I had yours by the ordinary of Lyons. This I send by the Diodati.

Sir J. Digbye to Sir Dudley Carleton.

1611, Sept. 14.—The Duke of Lerma is out of danger.

"The King's Confessor, who in his late sickness, not expecting to live, in discharge of his conscience, gave y^e^ Kinge by letters to understand how much his authoritie was abused, informed many particulars against Rodrigo Calderon, who is heere of y^e^ greatest power next the Duke of Lerma, . . . for that hee is of greatest power with the Duke."

He is much envied, and the Qucen is his enemy, but "I doubte not so long as the Duke liveth hee will uphold him."

Franc^co^ Lobo Castrillo appointed to assist him in his office.

"On y^e^ 22 of the monthe, st^o^ n^o^, about eleven of the clock at nighte, the Queene of Spaine was delivered of a son at the Escuriall."

All here are revived with the expectation of the return of the fleet.

Sir Anthonie Sherley has his pension increased, and is to retire to Granada.

Ever since my coming into Spain I have had very much sickness in my household.

W. Trumball to Sir J. Digbye.

1611, Sept. 13, st^o^ vet., from Brussels.—"A reporte currant heere that the Turke being called by one of the Battories in Transilvania to assist him against King Mathias, is resolved to breake the truce with y^e^ Emperour."

The D. of Bavaria and the Archbishop of Saltzburg are at odds about their salt mines.

Count Solre to be sent into Germany by these Princes to assist at the marriage of their brother, King Mathias.

They have lately laid the first stones of two new cloisters, one for the Descalços, and the other for the Jesuits.

Juan de Mancisidor, secretary de guerra for y^e^ King of Spaine, is said to be a great enemy to our State, and a supporter of the Jesuits. He is a worse foe to us than Prada.

Don Ynigo de Borga, Castellano of Antwerpe, is to be Viceroy of Mexico. His regiment will be given to Don Alonco Pimenteli; and the command of the Castle to Don Alonco de Luna.

Mr. Seymaure is still upon the frontier. Sir W. Windsor is his great friend.

"Our English cloathe is a great eyesore to these mechanicall people, who pine away at y^e^ small benefit proceeding thereof, albeit wee carry home none of their monies, but make our returnes and far greater

services likewise in ye manufactures of these Provinces. They labour very eagerly to have it banished, and yett cannot tell how to live without it."

The Irish regiment serving here is much increased.

All comers are received, and none allowed to leave.

The Friars [who rule the roste heere] have sent one Connor Ogorelle to be colonel of those troops wh serve under the King of Poland.

"Thei bragg that Tyrone shall come into Spain, and Owen with him. If the one be likely the other is not improbable, for thei are both ye favourites of Secretary Manciscidor, especially ye powder traytour."

"Those poore reliques of the Protestants wh are clairsemer in these Provinces are still persecuted. And diverse of them banished for no other offence."

The Marques of Guadaleste has arrived from Spain, "his ladie muche crazed with ye tediousnes and toyle of ye wayes."

The Auditor-Generall Ambassdr elect has left, but is detained by contrary winds at Dunkerke.

Sir Rt Chamberlayne has arrived at Paris on his way to Madrid.

Sir T. Edmondes to Sir J. Digbye.

Sept. 24th, from Paris.—The principle ministers here do not deny that there have been double marriages negociated, but that nothing has been concluded, neither is there any assurance to be grounded thereon in respect of the young yeares of the princes. "And because they find that we have taken an allarum [as there is just reason] at this their so strict a conjunction with Spaine, they would fain perswade us heere, according to their former accustomed language, that the intertaining of these propositions hathe been chiefly to the ende to hold the K. of Spaine in the better tearmes towards them for ye quiet passing over of ye Kings minoritie. But when they find that we will not take that answer for good payment, they have recourse to another shifte, saying that ye interests of States are allwayes of more forceable consideration than any alliances between them, and therfore what marriages soever they should conclude with Spaine, yet that they would not recede from their accustomed grounds of State, which did bind them to hold a most strict amitie with his Matie. But I have told them . . . . . that the K. of Spaine hath a deep design by this alliance to make them give way to ye attaining of his other ends, as otherwise he would not have taken the extraordinary resolution which he hathe done, to give an Infanta Mayor in marriage to a King of France, contrarie to their usual custom, which hath been never to dispose their heyres out of their owne house. And since there is a necessitie that ye King of Spaine should thinke of some meanes for ye raysinge of his affayres, yt is likely that out of ye observation wh they have made how greate ye power hath beene of ye late Queene Mother, and the Queene Regent, yt now is for ye managing of the affayres of this kingdome, they have allso conceived the same hope, that a daughter of Spaine may be no lesse careful unto them by her authoritie for ye repayring of their affayres hereafter."

The Duke of Savoy desires an answer touching a matche for his son with Madame.

Monsr d'Esdiguiers appointed to excuse the deferring thereof, "they could not growe to a conclusion . . . before ye minoritie of ye King were expired . . . but they do still bear the said Duke in hand."

Spaine and France desire that Savoy may matche with a sister of the Duke of Florence.

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Savoy averse to it.

"The affayres of those of the Religion w^h held y^e State so long in suspense were not determined without great difficulty, for that most of the company did still incline to maintain stiffly their former resolution not to proceed to the nomination of their deputies until they should see the answer to their Catiers . . . . . But the Duke de Bouillon to prevent the same drewe divers of the principall deputies, w^h were his friends, to his lodging, to whom hee declared that though hee were resolved to live and dye in y^e Religion w^h hee professed, yet that y^e same did binde him to the obeying of such commaundments as they should receive from the King."

He was himself bound by special duty besides as being an officer of the crowne. "And therefore that himself was resolved not to be present at y^e Assembly to hear the King's authority called in question, &c."

"Whereupon they yielded, and bound themselves by promise each to other, that whatsoever y^e determination of y^e reste of y^e Assembly should bee, thei would conforme themselves to y^e Queen's commaundment. Which when the others understood, finding their companie to be so divided, and considering what imputation would be cast upon them, thei resolved to submit themselves to y^e Queen's pleasure, and to proceede to y^e nomination of their Deputies. And so consequently thei sent the names of six persons to the Queene, out of w^h she chose one Mon^s de Rouncay and Mon^s de la Milletierre to reside ordinarily at Courte, upon y^e returne of whose names to Saumur the answer to the Catiers was delivered unto them and thereupon the Assembly broke up."

The answer made to the Catiers gave little satisfaction because it was obscure and ambiguous. "But the D. de Bouillion, since his coming hither, hath procured that there hath been a review of the said answere, and that speciall commissioners shall be sent into y^e several provinces to take order that y^e Edict shall be observed in all points wherein complaint hath been made that there hath been formerly want of execution."

The Queene is very glad, and doth promise herself to enjoy profound peace, and the D. de Bouillion has been exceedingly commended by her.

The French courte mourne for the death of the Queen's sister, the Duchesse of Mantua.

"The two Princesses of Conde are newly returned hither out of Gascony, and purpose to go into Holland to make a better agreement between the young Princesse of Orange and her husband.

"The Queene hathe of late made composition for y^e redeeming of Bourg in Bresse out of y^e hands of one Mon^s. de Boesse, who is of y^e religion, for y^e sum of 100,000 crowns, w^h is a great loss to those of y^e religion."

A quarrel between the Chevalier de Guise and the Marques de Coenuze. Mr. W. Seymour who married the Lady Arabella has come hither. I told him I was sorry he had forgotten his duty to his Ma^tie, and refused to see him.

A report of the death of the Duke of Mayenne at Soissons "which is esteemed a great losse both for his sufficiencie and also for that he was helde to be one of the best patriots of France, and particularly he was a much devoted servant to his Ma^tie."

The SAME to the SAME.

Oct. 1st, from Paris.—The D. of Savoy desires a meeting with Mon^s. d'Esdiguiers "to receive from him the direct resolution of this state as well concerning the conclusion of the matche between Madame

and the Prince his son, and also as touching ye office of mediation, wh he expecteth, according to a promise made him, that ye Queene should performe for him toward ye Suisse of ye Canton of Berne, for ye restoring of him to ye possession of ye Pays de Vaux whereunto he pretendeth title."

Mons. d'Esdiguiers hath direction to meet him to gain time and to entertain him with general promises.

There is a report "whereunto for myne owne parte I give no creditt" that the Pope and the K. of Spaine do jointly labour in Germany to depose the Emperour, "and to set K. Mathias in his room . . . . and that the Archduke Albert may be chosen K. of the Romans, for that ye K. of Spaine hathe a great desire to remove him out of ye Low Countries. And to that ende that he doth treat him very ill, thereby to make him weary of his residence there. And it is conceived that ye Count de Bucquoye's employment into Spaine by the Archduke is grounded upon that occasion: And herewith there concurreth another circumstance to fortifie that conceipte; yt being reported that the Emperour attempted to make an escape from Prague.

"The Queene hath lately new let the farme of the profitts arising by ye sale of the offices of judicature and the finance of this kingdome togeather with the rents wh are paid for the assuring the succession of any such places, and by a new valuation wh hathe been made of ye sayd offices, the farme thereof is new raysed to ye yeerly rente of one hundred three score and six thousand pounds sterling."

Sir J. Digbye to Sir T. Edwards.

Oct. 12, sto vet., from Madrid. The death of the Queene of Spaine has caused general sadness and put a stop to all business, "the King and the Duke of Lerma being retired to a small house wh the King hath near Segovia, where he meaneth to spend some time in a monastery of the Carthugians, having altered a former resolution of living some months in ye monastery of St Jeronimo."

The safe return of the West Indian fleet in the beginning of Octr revives their spirits.

The matches are held here by the understandingst men to be likely to take effect.

This may be to the prejudice of England, for I gather as your Lordship by your former employments little doubteth that England hath little reason to presume farther or longer on the friendship of Spaine.

"The general opinion amongst them heere is that more respect and faithe is to be helde with Turkes and Infidells than with us, whom they style Lutherans. Besides the many and daily experiences wee have of their ill inclination unto us, and in my opinion this laste of passing by our proposition of Alliance made unto them is a frequent and indubitable testimonie that they are not well intended towards us. For it is not possible that any thing could square or sute more with their ends than a strict and neere tye with England, if that a principall point of their ends bee not our prejudice, wh I much doubte. But now yt seemes that France must be made the passage to their pretences. And I assure you that they are heere confident that ye Queene and Ministers of greatest power in France are thoroughly well inclined to Spaine. As you shall see by a capitulo of a letter wh was lately sent from their Ambassr to ye D. of Lerma. Of wh I would have you make your use, but otherwise not to take any notice of it, for that if there should bee but ye leaste lighte that any such thing were knowen yt would easily be discovered how I came by it, wh will be to my extraordinarie prejudice.

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"Y sepa V^a Ex^a q^o yo hallo apui su Mag^d della Reyna y todos sus ministros que mas pueden ser muy bien intencionados a Espana y muy buenos Catolicos y en esto el Parlamento de Paris va mucho mejorando en tanto q^o no tengo deuda q^o conchyendose el negocio de q^o se trata mucho serà para estableçer estos Reynos y la santa fe Catolica y para castigar y reducir en orden los Herejos, y enimigod de Dios y su santa yglesia."

The French Queene is helde here to be wholly for Spaine.

"I wonder muche that you write so ofte unto me about the D. of Savoy's pretence of a matche with France, since there is so generall a received opinion of his desires towards England. And that our newes here is that the Count Ruffia is again upon his journey towards England to second the proposition formerly made by him. Mythinks he should not bee so hot a pretender in bothe places; if he bee I shall make conjecture of him that hee will bee a speeder in neyther."

Prince Filibert, his brother, that liveth in this Court, and also his ambass^r hold very good correspondence with me.

"I pray you in your next clear me this doubt whether his wooing in France be still in earnest."

They protest against a match with Florence.

Mon^s Rodenborg who came here some six months ago as Deputado for the estates has dealt very plainly with the King for wrongs done the Hollanders in the East Indies, the coast of Ghinye, and his other dominions. The States have now resolved to come by sea and to seek redress for themselves since the king here forbears to do them justice.

"And this he hath spoken unto them in a bold and assured manner, desiring the King to give him any answers, and that their No should be as welcome unto him as their Yea. Thei are heere very much offended both with the matter and the maner, and have given order to Lixborne for y^e sending of two carvills of advise unto y^e coast of Ghinye, and as hee telleth mee there is likewise an expresse and concluding order given for the dispatch of all things to his content. Of the issue your Lordship shall be advertised hereafter."

Sir Anthony Sherley has retired from this towne and his great miserie, and wants to Granada and a provision of 3,000 ducats per annum.

SIR D. CARLETON to SIR J. DIGBYE.

Oct. 15th, st^o vet., from Padova.—"My very goode Lorde. I have taken y^e benefit of this temperate season to ayre myself and my companie upon dry lands, betwixt a hot summer we have suffred and cold winter we feare in our laquna at Venice, w^h is exposed to both these extreamities. . . .

"But now for newes. I am 'piscis in arido,' out of my element, and therefore have little to returne you.

"The matche between France and Spaine we hold here as concluded having it advertised that his Ma^tie in his motion of marriage for the Prince is wished to y^e second daughter of Spaine, in regarde that y^e Infanta is designed to y^e French King, w^h conjunction is judged of dangerous consequence for y^e United Provinces and those of y^e religion in France. For my owne parte I must confesse truly more to feare y^e friendship and alliance with that nation than distraction or enmitie. And therefore conceive y^e fayling of his Ma^tie in his motion to be rather prejudiciall to our friends than ourselves.

I know not what judgment to make of the different reports from Prague and Rome. From the one place I hear that the Pope and

the Spaniard concur in their deseignes to the deposing of ye Emperour, preferring ye King of Hungary and making the Archduke Albertus King of ye Romans, with other projects of this kind to ye general change of affayres, both in Upper and Lower Germanye. From the other wee heare of dayly breaches betwixt the Pp. and ye Spanish ministers, and amongst others three harsh propositions made by D. Francesco di Castro. The first that ye King his master in regarde of great charges the churche men of Spaine are driven unto by having resorte to Rome in litigious causes, had resolved to erect in his owne countrie a Tribunall for this purpose like La Rotta di Roma. The second that there should be no more pensions given out of church livings in Spaine but to naturall Spaniards. The third that the King finding a manifest inconvenience in suffring strangers to possesse church livinges in Millaine and Naples [where are many Bishopps and beneficed men subjects to ye Pp., to ye Duke of Florence and other princes] had taken a resolution to use the same Jus Patronatus in bestowing such benefices as in other of his Kingdoms. The Pp. hath referred the consideration of these matters to the three Cardinals, his favourites, Borghese, Lanfranco, and Nazarethe, but [as my advertiser sayeth] 'per cerimonia poi che i Spagnoli si lasciano intendere di volerla ad ogni modo.'"

The Spaniards at Turin practise to break the match intended between ye D. of Savoy's daughter and ye D. de Nemours.

Rebalt, that railing Frenchman, has been executed at the instance of the Q. Regent, "which may be thought a just judgment of God for his malicious book against his Matie, wh as I understand from ye mouth of one that was present when he loste his head in prison, ran moste in his minde, these being his laste words in worldly affairs, 'Della mia morte ne sentira grandissimo contento il Re d' Inghilterra.'"

Cavalli, the Ambassr for this state at Rome, hath run a short race of his ambassage and his life. Thomaso Contarini, who was Ambassr Extraordinary to ye States, succeeds him, and Goranzo, late Ambassr in Spaine, goes to the Emperour.

"There was nothing could have been more contrarie to the Papalitie than ye choice of this man for Rome. . . . But they had their revenge in another matter proposed with much skill to exclude Padre Paulo from their councells, against whom they beare no small malice, as finding all their propositions reduced to matter of State, by which they are still overruled. And this they chiefly ascribe to the art of the Pope, who resorted dayly to the palace ever since the time of ye interdict and gave his opinion in these affayres. And for prevention they have found out an olde decree, wh they have revived to this purpose, that no one of ye college, nor all of them togeather shall have libertie, without speciall leave to referre any writing belonging to Senate to the consultation of any but a Senator, by wh means they have gained a great point in the generall carriage of those kinde of businesses, though for the party against whom they chiefly aimed, hee will bee lesse subject unto envye, and live with more ease and securitie."

The contentions between the Pope and the State of Venice ebb and flow according to the changing disposition of the Senate, &c.

Sir T. Edmondes to Sir J. Digbye.

Oct. 18, from Paris.—" . . . When I first heard of ye commission wh was given your lordship to make ye proposition of marriage for the Infanta with the Prince, I could not sufficiently wonder that our State should entertain any such opinion, knowing how unlikely it was that any such thing could be effected in respect of

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their inveterate hatred towards us for matter of religion. But now that I have since understood how the same was drawn on by their promises, I must much more accuse their perfidiousness than our own credulitie. But I am glad that they have dealt so planely with us as to disabuse us so soon. . . . In the meantyme the Spanish Ambass^r hath had an ill office of it, to bee disavowed for that w^h hee hath done in the business. And as ridiculous is the second proposition w^h they now make by the offer of y^e second daughter, pretending that her condition shall be as good as that of y^e Infanta. I doubte not but your lordship hath understood how sensible his Ma^tie hath beene both of the indirect dealing of the King of Spaine towards him therein, as alsо of y^e want of correspondencie in France, for not acquainting him with these treaties, and heere they have indeed found themselves surprised for that the knowledge of these matters have broken forth sooner than they expected they should have done."

Strange insolence hath been used by the Spanish Ambass^r at Turin, who declared to the D. of Savoy that the King his master would by no means like to have her that did so nearly touch him in blood, *i.e.*, the D. of Savoy's youngest daughter, so basely married as to the D. of Nemours, "one that was a subject to another prince and therefore that he did ordaine him on y^e behalf of y^e King his master [for so in the relacion hither the wordes were rendered out of y^e Spanish, "Je vous ordonne de la parte du Roy mon maistre] to make deliverie of her to bee transported into Spaine, according to y^e order w^h he said his m^r had taken for her conveighance thither. And that y^e said King would discharge y^e care of a father for the bestowing of her more sutably to her blood and qualitie."

The Duke resolutely refuses; and the D. of Nemours sent a French colonel called La Grange to the Spanish agent "with a sharp reviling message, which put the agent into so great furie, as he openly exclaimed against y^e injurie w^h was offred to his qualitie being a publique Minister," that the Nuncio and other Ministers were forced to intervene to pacify him.

The D. of Savoy has sent again the Count of Cartigniana into England to revive the treaty of marriage. It is thought strange that he should give offence to Spaine and to France at the same time.

Those of the religion are not satisfied because the edict is not executed and the deputies who have returned from Saumur report that they were deprived of the liberty of their Assembly by the peremptory command sent from the Queen to break it up, and to authorize the minority to elect deputies if the majority would not. Those of Languedoc threaten to hold assemblies among themselves. But it is hoped that these discontents will be appeased by the coming of the Commissioners.

The Duchesse of Mayne dyes through grief for the loss of her husband, &c.

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Oct. 20, from Brussels.—Count Buguoy, General of the Archduke's artillerie, and one of the most worthy noblemen of these countries has departed on an extraordinary embassage to Spaine with such haste that I was not able to write to your lordship for the making known his quality and worthy parts.

It is said none but the Archduke himself is acquainted with his errand.

"A new project for y^e raising of 20 millions of crowns by the year out of church goods, to make war against the poore Huguenots hath

been here more frequent in discourse than it is like to prove elsewhere certaine in effect. For those who have never so little haunted men of that profession see well enough, that no other are more avaritious than they. And whatsover they say pour faire peur aux enfants, yet I hold their vaunt so idle, as I would never have made any mencion of such chimœras in my letters, but that heere they are in every man's mouthe."

The young Princess of Conde and her mother-in-lawe have lately passed this way towards Breda, to accommodate some household jarrs between the Prince of Orange and his lady.

Commissioners are expected from the D. of Wirtemburg to treat about the claim of these Princes to the sovereignty of his county of Montellard. And two deputies from the States of the United Provinces will be here in a few days to complain of the non-observance of the Prince by the Archdukes.

Denmark and Sweden continue the war, and the trade to the Baltic is likely to be destroyed by the refusal of the K. of Denmark to abolish the new and almost intolerable dues which he has put upon all ships that pass the sound.

It is reported that the Muscovites have elected the K. of Sweden's eldest son for their Emperour, in order to renew the war against the Polac who has taken the town of Smolensko, and has an open way to conquer the rest unless he is resisted and diverted another way.

The Princes of the Protestant union in Germany seek for a league offensive and defensive with his Ma^{tie}.

The poverty w^{h} reigns in Spain extends itself here, and the provinces desire to revive the war for the sake of private gain rather than the public good of Christendom.

The Archdukes received the news of the death of the Queen of Spain at their house of pleasure called Marpuont, and have for nine days put themselves into a monastery thereby called Bon Esperance to give testimony of their grief to the world.

In spite of the want of money in Spain to pay their debts they have sent lately 6,000 crowns to foment the evil members bred in the seminaries of Douay and St. Omers.

SIR D. CARLTON to the SAME.

Oct. 23 from Venice.—Venice not a healthy place for those who have been active and stirring and requires more exercise than can be taken in a Gondola.

"We are here full of y^{e} newes of y^{e} ill incounter y^{e} Spaniards have had in y^{e} Cercene, w^{h} exployte was performed with so much confusion contrarie to their maner, and y^{e} matter of so small consequence if it had succeeded that it confirmes the opinion that so great and costly preparation of a fleete was intended at firste for some greater desseigne."

The new Ambass^{r} to Rome being a man in no way acceptable to the Papalini, there hath been done something more in this state than were to be wished to sweeten all distates and to prepare him a better welcome. "Amongst other things a poor Protestant of Lucca who was heere prisoner in y^{e} inquisition was according to their manner of execution drowned in y^{e} nighte about a fortnight since, to recompence y^{e} deliverie of Castelvetro w^{h} was ill taken at Rome. Hee dyed with great constancy. Being willed by two Cappuchins that did accompanie him to pray to St. Francis, he sayd hee would rather pray to him that St. Francis prayed, w^{h} was Christe only. They presented to him a

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crucifix w^h hee rejected with these words 'Non sono idolatra,' and so was sunk downe betweene two gondolas singing of a psalm. The more the inquisition doe publishe to their glorie the deathe of this man [of w^h they make no secret] the more rumour and question is raysed in this cittie quid mali fecit.

The Abbot of Brandolin has been sent at liberty by the Pope. He was a very lewd and wicked man. He is confined to Malta but holds all the fruits of his abbey. "So as y^e Pope's ministers have heere y^e glory at this present of condemning a moste innocent soule, and absolving il piu gran ribaldo that hath been ever known in Venice."

The Spanish Ambass^r offended because a secretary and not a senator was sent by the Signorie to condole with him upon the death of the Queen. "And he is little satisfied with me for coming to him on the same occasion; not in mourning attire. To which I conceive myself in no way bound, there being parentela betwixt the two crowns for w^h we serve, w^h is the rule of that ceremony."

Let those who have alliance with the Spaniard or live by their countenance "sute them in cloth. This ambass^r is a very worthy and sufficient gentleman. But we must allow him the country humour."

"Heere arrived on Wednesday laste Paule Pinder, who goethe to succeed Sir T. Glover. And though all care hathe been taken to carrie y^e matter secretly, that he may surprise Sir T. Glover, yet hath it taken vente, &c."

We are expecting the issue of the interview between the D. of Savoy and Marshall Desguiers.

He asks for Spanish books.

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

Oct. 26, from Paris.—My report in my last letter of the menaces made use of by the Spanish Ambass^r to the D. of Savoy was correct, but that the menaces were greater.

The D. of Savoy has asked the Queen for protection for the D. of Nemours and also, since there is no longer any hope of the matche between the Prince his son and Madame, that the Queen will be pleased according to the offer she made heretofore, to assist him in his suite for the lady Elizabeth.

In answer to the first request she declines to go against her uncle the K. of Spaine. To the second that she would be willing to aid him but warns him that he must not expect success in England, for that the lady Elizabeth was already disposed of to the young Prince Elector Palatine.

Disputes about precedency at the French Court.

The conclusion of the matches is likely to be deferred, though not broken, in order to avoide the giving the K. of England great discontentment.

SIR W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Oct. 30, st^o. vet., from Brussels.—The Spaniards in Flanders, supposing that the Archdukes have lost one of their best supporters in Spaine by the death of the Queen, are ready to return to their wonted arrogance.

Count Cartiguiano has passed to England in order to treat for a marriage between the Prince of Piemont and our Princess y^e Lady Elizabeth. He takes with a present to the king four very fayre horses and a tame leopard.

The Netherlands think of banishing certain English commodities, as carseys, bayes, perpetuanas. But it is thought they will be better advised "lest we pay them their owne with interest by prohibiting the sale of their Spanish commodities in England."

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

Nov. 10, from Paris.—Concerning the D. of Savoy's marriage, negociations with England and France. France and Spaine wish him to match with Florence, but he looks higher, and is not willing to decline from the honour which he and many of his predecessors have had.

They excuse here their matching with Spain for that we refused their former offer of a match between our Prince and Madame; and also that "we sought secretly to match with Spain [as they pretend to have understood from their ambass^r there] and not that there were any such offers made from Spaine to us as we doe reporte. But by the declaration which I have made of the passage of that business, I have made those artifices appear ridiculous."

Great care is being taken about the business at Aix. The Queen has sent in all diligence for the D. de Bouillion touching the assemblies of those of the religion in their several provinces, but it is thought he will excuse himself from coming hither as yet.

The Queen is much afflicted at the death of her second son, the D. of Orleans, and now that "young Madamoiselle de Monpensier is become a widow, it will give occasion to y^e Count of Soissons to renew his former violent pretensions for the obtaining of her for his son, the Prince d'Enguien.

SIR RODOLPH WINWOOD to the SAME.

Nov. 14, from the Hague.—We hear that the Pope's Nuncio and the Spanish Ambass^r at Nuremburg press hard for the election of K. Matthias, K. of the Romans.

Mr. Robt. Sherley, came to Rotterdam. Demanded an audience. When the States gave no direction to lodge him, he departed for England.

SIR W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Nov. 18, st^o vet., from Brussels.—Ceremonies for the Q. of Spaine's obsequies.

Lord Vaux is lurking secretly in this towne.

Favours are daily conferred upon the evil affected English in these parts, and amongst others 6,000 crownes for the maintenance of the English seminaries at Douay and St. Omers, and also it is said a large exhibition bestowed upon y^e English nunnerie in this towne and the Noviciate at Louvain.

The president of the Irish Seminarie at Douay is to be removed because he is descended of an English race, and the young Irish colonel is made much of by the friars in the hope that he will move future sedition in his country.

They talk here of prohibiting the sale in Spain of English perpetuanas, bayes, sayes, and other light stuffs made in England, in order to restore the ancient manufactures of Flanders, to erect a monopoly of all cuchanels, indicos, and Spanish wools, and thirdly, to make a new company with special privileges. Towards these designs Antwerp alone has subscribed 500 thousand crownes.

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The troubles of Aquisgrave are not yet composed. "The States Generall of the limited provinces with the Burgmasters of every towne are now (as I heare) assembled at the Haghe to deliberate on certain overtures sent them from hence by one Crawle of this towne, as we ghesse for y^e^ making of a peace: he being y^e^ man that was first employed to sound y^e^ mindes of y^e^ said States about their yeelding to y^e^ present truce."

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

Nov. 22, from Paris.—Since the death of the D. of Orleans the queen has brought the D. of Anjou hither from St. Germaines in order to have more tender care over him. It is likely that the Ministers will now be in more haste to conclude the match with Spaine.

The Queen has signified to the D. and Duchesse of Guise her desire to match the D. of Anjou with their daughter, Madamoiselle de Montpensier, who was before promised to the D. of Orleans.

The state is much alarmed at the assemblies held by those of the Religion in their several provinces, though they were forbidden so to do under penalty of high treason. They have resolved to refuse to receive the answer given to their catiers, and to sent two deputies from each province to demand a more favourable answer. And they have also hindered the Commissioners who were sent to see the edict duly observed until they shall receive a favourable answer—"But I suppose that these proceedings . . . will rather make a noise, and give disreputation to their party, than produce any good effects."

The dissensions among them are very great, and these ruin them.

The Queen has sent a second time to Sedan to summon the D. de Bouillion. He will come in three weeks.

Some companies of horse and foot have been sent to beseige Mon^s^ de Vatan in his castle in Berri, who has done violence to the officers who have the distribution of salt in those parts.

Bourg in Bresse is to be razed.

Court news.

The Queen is now content to give way to the deputies of those of the Religion coming hither, if they approach her only through the deputies who reside here.

The D. of Espernon had been ordered to raise forces ostensibly against Mon^s^ Vatan, but really in order to coerce those of the Religion if it should have been necessary.

The SAME to the SAME.

Nov. 25.—Report of the interview between the D. of Savoy, and Mon^s^ d'Esdiquiers at Susa.

The Queen seeks to drive the D. to match either with Florence or with Mantova. The D. is much discontented, for he had the assurance of the last king's signature for the marriage of his son with Madame. He asks what terms will be made if he matches with Mantova. They give him hope that certain villages which lie in his country will be made over to him. The D. defers his resolution.

The Constable will be much discontented for the daughter of Mantova has been promised to his son.

SIR D. CARLETON to the SAME.

Dec. 10, st^o^ vet., from Venice.—The matches between France and Spaine are here the chief theme of discourse. They of this State are very curious as to our part in these proceedings, and it is well that I

had so good information from "our other fellowes abroad & from his Mat[ie], as that I could give ample satisfaction to this place; without which y[e] good intelligence w[h] is betwixt us two would have been discredited." The Spanish Ministers here would make the world believe we rest excluded & refused by them. But we have made the truth generally known & their double dealing is laid open.

"An Ambass[r] has come from Ragusa to complain that certain Ragusean gentlemen were surprised in the gulf by the general of the army condemned to the gallies.

At his first entrance he committed some solecisms against the accustomed ceremonies of this place. He returned for an answer within , which is the time these Sig[ori] take to consider . The State misliking his business except against the manner of propounding it; "It being so gave expresse order for y[e] surprise of these so by way of exchange they might ransom Dalmatian and subject of this State long held in Ragusa prisoner, notwithstanding earnest sollicitation that hath been made for . The Abbot of Bois who upon y[e] death of th of France preached so loud in Paris against lately had his mouthe stopped in Rome—that they fear no more of his declam sent by y[e] Queene to Florence to negociate-businesses as an agent; from whence of procuring y[e] Pope's consent for y[e] disp business, hee was by y[e] great Duke remitted to Rome, as to y[e] ordinarye stage for such tragedies. Before his going he sent for a safe conducte, which was brought him to Siena, though it served him to little use. For at his entrance into Rome, y[e] first that welcomed him were y[e] Serjeants of y[e] Inquisitors, who told him when hee showed his safe-conduct that it was no protection for such as hee. Within few days after his imprisonment hee was hanged in y[e] Campo de Fiori fowre hours before day, and instantly cut downe and buryed, that his deathe might bee concealed. The ministers of France resident in that towne never stirred a whitt upon his retention, nor execution, w[h] maketh it conjectured there was a trayne laid for him."

ambassador
ly to him y[e] king Rodrigo
Ca hear nce, with w[h] newes he
lived in hope y[t] hee should hath
preferment, then of y[e] nomination of suits him. Yf this
Calderon be y[e] man to so referred you in y[t] your negociation, wee his coming to be rather 'honesta missio' than a .

"I send you heere inclosed a shorte relation of y[e] greate treason against y[e] D. of Parma, the truthe of w[h] busines having hung in y[e] cloudes these 4 monthes or more, is now broaken out, & understood of all.

"From Rome, we have this weeke a great breache betweene y[e] Pope's greatest favourites upon a small occasion. Out of Spaine there was sent to y[e] Cardinall Borghese a bill of exchange for 3,000 crownes, in recompense of a pleasure y[t] hee had done for one there. At y[e] delivery whereof y[e] Cardinall Tonti being by chance present, & overhearing Borghese refuse y[e] bill saying that hee had nothing to do with papers, but would see y[e] moneie, hee grewe curious to inquire y[e] matter; which when Borghese would not tell him, hee went directly to y[e] Pope and complayned of his nephewe, as of one y[t] abused his favour, & dishonoured y[e] courte with taking bribes. Upon this, Borghese was by y[e] Pope challenged and being confronted with his accuser, hee confessed y[t]

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suche a bill was indeed presented to him, but y^t hee had refused it. And then recriminating upon Tonti, hee tolde y^t his accuser would never have complained out of zeal to the Pope's honour, but out of fear of losing his share, charging him to bee y^e only man y^t shamed y^e Courte with immoderate taking. Which tale prevailed so farr w^th y^e Pope y^t y^e Cardinall Tonti grewe disfavoured streight, the office of Datario being taken from him, & himself commanded to retire to his bishoprick of Cesena. Wee have further fresh advice of y^e death of y^e Cardinall Lanfranco, who is said to have died upon discontent, y^e Pope having withdrawen a little his usual favour from him, upon a suspition y^t was conceived of his adhering under hande unto y^e Aldobrandini, who are y^e greatest enemies of y^e Borghesi. And now that these two favourites are thus gon, ye Cardinall Borghese remaineth y^e sole inheritor of his uncle's affection and absolute governour of that Courte.

"There have been lately celebrated throughout all Italy solemnes exequiœ for y^e dead Q. of Spaine, only this place excepted, where such ceremonies are never used. All that these sig^ori did was y^e sending a secretarie to y^e Spa. Ambas^r to condole with him when y^e newes was freshe. And though hee excepted under hand that there were not persons of y^e like quality sent to him to performe y^e office of condolence as there were sent to y^e French Ambas^r upon y^e death of y^t king, yet these sig^ori thinke thei have not erred in putting so muche difference between an absolute king & a subalternate Queen.

"Upon y^e late remove of our patriarch's vicar there hath fallen vacant a benefice annexed to y^e vicariat. Whereunto though this State hathe allwayes formerly presented, as belonging truly to them, yet now y^e Pope hathe taken upon him this present nomination, pretending y^t y^e former incumbent, having been Protonotario Apost^co y^e benefice is to bee esteemed as vacant in y^t Courte. These sig^ori that use not to parte easily with their inheritance, are now consulting to defend their 'jus patronatus,' & have referred y^e studying of that point to Padre Paolo, who hathe written a short treatise in that argument to their very good satisfaction. These strifes about fryars & quarrells of jurisdiction are y^e chiefest occurrents y^t this quiet place affordeth. So with y^e recommendation of my love & service to yourself & my lady, I leave you to the protection of the Almightye."

Your lordship's most affectionately to doe you service,

Dudley Carleton.

From Venice the firste of 10^br,
1611, st^o vet.

"I think I may boldly say as before y^e party executed at Rome to bee y^e Abbott de Bois, by reason I have y^t so confirmed by letters & all circumstances agree therewithall. But y^e Inquisitors to suppresse y^e reporte thereof give out y^t was a prieste della crocetta, which they call 'Ministri de gl'infirmi,' who had a purpose to change religion, and goe to Geneva; seeking hereby to blinde y^e eyes of y^e world. But 'nihil tam occultum, quod non revelabitur."

Sir J. Digbye to Sir T. Edmondes.

There has been much delay in his letters from Paris of late.

Dec. 9th, —". . . I am very sorry to understande by your letters that the party of those of y^e Religion are like muche to weaken themselves by their owne distractions. For that I feare, yf things proceed (as it is much to bee doubted they will) thei never had greater cause strictly to unite themselves, and to stande upon their garde. For that I evidently

see, that as in France, y^e^ principall point & ayme of interest, w^h^ thei doe there level at, is their owne conservation of peace and quiet, during y^e^ minoritie of y^e^ king; so that w^h^ y^e^ Pope, and this State chiefly intende, is by a strong uniting of the Catholick Princes to prejudice and ruine [as much as in them lyeth] those of y^e^ religion. And now besides these crosse matches, I begin to heare a whispering of a newe intended league offensive and defensive betwixt these crownes. The next degree I expecte is some violent fryars and Jesuites inciting and stirring up the Catholick Princes against hereticks, and y^e^ enemies of y^e^ churche. Which whensomever it bee I confidently beleeve you shall see y^e^ tragedie begin in France."

It is likely that France, Spain, and the Pope will do all they can to match the D. of Savoy's son with either Florence or Mantova, "for they will bee very loth to leave him out of their new combination." But their intentions are known and therefore I hope there is the less danger.

A parlament is being held. It has been thought that an Act will be propounded for excluding the Infanta from the crown in case she matches with France. But the most learned lawyers are of opinion that such cannot be of any validity, and that there is no way of debarring her from her right of succession, but by some voluntary act of her own renouncing her interest, after she have become of age.

"You write unto mee in your letter of the 10^th^ of November that it is alledged in France y^t^ wee sought secretly to have made a match with Spaine, and not that there were made any such offers from Spaine to us, as wee doe reporte. I doubte not but you have heard how confidently the Ambass^r^ that is now in England have dealt therein. Having justified before y^e^ Lords of y^e^ Councell to have sayd nothing therein but by Commission. Yet I having lately heere pressed this king, and the D. of Lerma, and by many meanes making y^e^ indirectness and incongruities of their proceedings appeare; especially that in Aprill laste their Ambass^r^ should give incouragement unto his Ma^tie^ by assuring him, that hee had newly received directions, that in case the matche of y^e^ Prince with the eldest daughter were spoaken of, as a thing which this king would willingly heare of, that by no meanes hee should refuse it, but intertaine & imbrace it, & that it should be most agreeable unto him, if meanes might bee found for y^e^ accommodating of Religion. And that I coming hither immediately upon this his narration, and having my instructions grounded upon this his overture, should receive for my first answeare, that y^e^ lady was already bestowed, and y^e^ matche concluded with another. Thei finding themselves in these streightes, and striving y^e^ beste they could to repayre their owne indirectness, have thought it fitt to make the faulte rather the ambassador's, than the king's or States: & thereupon have absolutely disavowed their Ambass^r^, denying to have given him any such commission. And y^e^ D. of Lerma tolde mee as from y^e^ King that y^e^ King my M^r^ had greate reason to bee distasted with this maner of dealing, if his ambass^r^ had proceeded in this maner as I alleaged. And that although thei could not condemn y^e^ ambass^r^ untill they had heard what hee could say in his owne justification, yet if it should appeare that his proceedings had been in that maner as I had alleaged, y^e^ exemplarie punishment of y^e^ ambass^r^ should give y^e^ King satisfaction, that hee had herein much exceeded his commission. As for my allegations, I will assure your Lordship thei are muy bien abonadas. For being confirmed by unto mee by directions totidem verbis from his Ma^tie^, I am advertised that y^e^ ambass^r^ hathe likewise himself lately averred them with much confidence. So that though I thinke his Ma^tie^ is like to proceede

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against y^e^ Ambass^r^ since his own master accuseth him, yet I thinke their honour or sinceritie will heereby be little repayred, &c. . . . Of y^e^ issue of this busines your Lo^sp^ shall bee hereafter farther advertised. In y^e^ mean tyme I recommende it to your Lo^sps^ secrecie bycause I suppose y^t^ to bee hardly ripe inough for discourse, but I desire your Lo^sp^ should undisguisedly bee informed of y^e^ truthe how things heere passe, &c."

SIR T. EDMONDS to SIR J. DIGBY.

Dec. 18, from Paris.—" . . . . I should bee glad there were hope to interrupte y^e^ stricte alliances w^h^ are making betwixt these two greate Princes, as your Lord^sp^ last letter seemeth to imply, but for myne owne parte I am directly of opinion that y^e^ resolution concerning y^e^ said marriages will receive no alteration, so long as y^e^ present ministers of this state doe governe the affaires with suche power as thei doe."

There have been great expectations of some innovations in y^e^ Courte upon Count Soissons discontentment, upon the causes mentioned in former letters, and his threatening to remove the Chancellor, whom he looks upon as his great enemy, upon a charge of great corruption in the exercise of his place. The Queen was much troubled when she found that the Prince of Conde, & y^e^ Constable did adhere unto the Court, and thereupon she had recourse to the house of Guise.

But the Queen & the Count have been reconciled.

The Count doth exceedingly inveigh against the marriages with Spaine. He holds it for a certain maxim that it is impossible for the State to live in good intelligence with that of Spaine, " and therefore to give discontentment by these alliances to y^e^ State of England, & the United Provinces, hee sayd was directly to deprive this State of their most assured allies.

The obsequies of the Queen of Spain solemnised at Paris.

The Bishop of Ambrun made the funeral oration, and spoke openly of the matches. The young King entertains himself daily with the picture of the Infanta, and makes the young nobility about him kneel to it.

The D. of Savoy complains that the French agent at Turin did oppose himself against the Duke's purpose of punishing the French Coronell called La Grange for his insolence to the Spanish agent, and begs that she will either give him leave to punish the s^d^ Coronell, or that she will punish him herself, or else take upon herself to satisfy the King of Spain. She chooses the last.

" One of the Queen's Chaplains called the Abbot du Bois going of late to Rome, hathe been there putt into y^e^ Inquisition for having both spoaken and written here against the practises of y^e^ Jesuites, and y^e^ Pope's temperall power, which hath been very much cryed out upon by all men heere, by reason of y^e^ dishonour w^h^ is thereby done to this State, considering that hee carried letters, & some kinde of Commission from y^e^ Queene. The truthe is that hee did very much stirre up y^e^ people against y^e^ Jesuites presently after y^e^ King's deathe; & since was said to be y^e^ author of y^e^ pamphlett called Le Tocsain w^h^ did so muche inveighe against some principall ministers of this State, which maketh y^e^ world imagine that hee was purposely gratified with those letters to Rome, to the ende hee might fall into the snare, w^h^ y^e^ Jesuites had there provided for him. But to colour the matter the better, it is given out that hee did spake ill of the government of this State, & y^e^ Churche, since his coming into Italy, & thereupon the Queene pretendethe that hee deserveth not that shee should interpose her favour for him."

The Abbess Madame de Candales, sister to the deceased wife of the D. of Espernon, has lately rendered herself of y^e^ religion, and sues for her share of in 5,000 land by the year w^h^ the D. of Espernon possesseth by y^e^ right of his wife.

"Mons^r^ de Vatan after having attended till the troopes . . . had taken his base courte, & that y^e^ canon were ready to play against y^e^ castle did render himself to y^e^ Queen's mercie. . . . His men to the number of three or fowre and forty were presently hanged upon y^e^ place & hee himself brought prisoner to this towne."

The great cause between the Jesuits and the University of Paris, about the verification of the King's letters for the admission of the Jesuites into the body of the University, hath this last week been pleaded very solemnly four days together. The two first were taken up by the Advocate for the University who left nothing unsaid, which either out of their doctrine or their practises might be aggravated to the prejudice of the Jesuits. The Jesuits' Advocate ". . . spake but one hour in all, & that only to the business in question. Referring the Courte to the bookes of the Jesuits for answeare to these things wherewith his antagonist had charged them which he said were calumnies."

Then the Rector of the University makes an eloquent oration against the Jesuits: and then the king's Advocate Mon^sr^ Servin "The effect of his speech was that the Jesuites were not to bee admitted bycause thei held dangerous positions against the State, and incompatible with those of the Sorbonne, and therefore that thei could not be capable of y^e^ privileges of y^e^ Universitie before thei should show their conformitie by subscribing to these 4 points:—

"1. That the Pope's authoritie was inferiour to that of a generall councell.

"2. That the Pope had no power to depose the king.

"3. That the cleargie of France was subiect to the secular power of the kingdome, and not to y^e^ Pope in civill causes.

"4. That anything which is delivered by way of auricular confession importing danger to y^e^ State or y^e^ king's person ought to bee revealed.

"When the Jesuites saw after y^e^ end of this speache that y^e^ judgment was likely to goe against them, the Provinciall of their order stood up, and with a trembling voice made offer on y^e^ behalfe of his societie y^t^ thei would subscribe to all y^t^ y^e^ Sorbonne did. Thereupon the Courte proceeded to give judgment, that the cause shoulde bee, appointee au conseil, that is referred to a farther examination of certain counsaylours of the sayd Courte, and in y^e^ meane tyme, the Jesuites were streightly inhibited to keepe any scholasticall exercises for y^e^ instruction of any youthe, but their owne novices, eyther publickly or privately by themselves or any other interposed persons And touching y^e^ offer which thei made of subscription, thei were required out of hand to present y^e^ same in writing to the Courte, that thereupon the Courte might take that order w^h^ should bee fitt."

The President Janin had two days since his only son slain in a quarrel with one Fayolle, a servant of Queen Margaret's, in which encounter the other was also killed. The Queen and the whole court go to visit the President, to condole with him. The son was a most dissolute gentleman & his father was never able to reclaim him.

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Dec. 21, from Brussels.—The king of Sweden is dead and his son Gustavus is elected to be his successor.

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The States are grown insolent "in y^e^ cause of Vorstius y^t^ Infernall Atheiste and Heretick, who notwithstanding his Ma^tie's^ opposition is received in Leyden as publique professor of Divinitie. . . . The ninth of this month, st^o^ vet., according to the charge I have had from his Ma^tie^, I solemnly protested against y^e^ States-Generall in y^e^ Assembly, bothe for the scandall the reformed Religion did suffer by Vorstius intertainement in Leyden, and of the violence offered thereby to y^e^ alliance betweene his Ma^tie^ and these Provinces, all which are founded upon y^e^ conservation of y^e^ reformed religion. For ought I can gather by his Ma^tie's^ letter, his intentions are [if hee have not speedy reparation of this wrong w^h^ hee can not have but by the renvoy of Vorstius] to retire himself from holding any more with them any amitie or alliance."

The Hollanders prepare 16 ships to repair their losses in the Indias and upon the coast of Guiney, where it is "said the Spaniards have lately taken two other vessels of the States, and hanged all their men."

The Baron of La Bastie has been sent by the Duke of Savoy to the Duke of Saxony and the Archdukes to acquaint them with his reasons for matching his youngest daughter with the D. of Nemours. The D. of Saxony gave him a speedy answer to his contentment. The Archdukes entreat him well at first, but upon news from Spain of the treatment of the Savoyan Ambass^r^ there, they commanded the Baron to withdraw himself.

Many rumours about the coming of one of the Princes of Spaine into Flanders under the government of the Marques Spinola, & of the resignation of the Emperour, &c., "yet for my parte I hold them chimœras . . . and in the present state of Germany impossible to be effected."

The troubles of Aquisgrave continue.

The French have retired & left the work imperfect, "and the Elector of Cullen and this Archduke, being deputed for that purpose by the Emperour, doe threaten that poore towne with the execution of the Imperiall ban. . . . For as it seemeth thei are supported neyther by the Princes of y^e^ Protestant union, nor favoured by the States of the United Provinces; and those of Juliers and Cleves fear the Emperour's displeasure."

"Bavaria still detains the Archbishop of Saltzburg in prison, and without assistance from Rome he is never like to recover his liberty. . . .

"The Elector of Brandenburg gets the investiture of Prussia, in paying for it a good sum of money towards the wars of Moscovia to the king of Poland. The late Earle of Tyrconnel's sister is returned hither from Rome with a pension of 60 crownes by the month, having brought hither the titular Archbishop of Dublin, her companie. Shee is to have y^e^ care of educating her nephew at Louvain; and hee is authorised [as I understande] to quenche y^e^ fire of dissension, w^h^ burneth in y^e^ Irishe regiment."

Mons^r^ Huggans has been sent by the States hither to complain of the delay in matters of the truce, as well towards the House of Nassawe, as diverse other persons.

"The Archduke notwithstanding his former resolution to banish our cloathes forth of his territories hath . . . at the suite of the Antwerpians been content after much deliberation to yeelde our merchaunt adventurers a promise of confiming their privileges upon reasonable tearmes for the inlarging of y^e^ scattered trade thei now driue to Antwerpe, and the excluding of interlopers.

"We cannot imagine whereupon these men should employe the millions mentioned in your lordships letters unless it may bee for two new projects much talked of in these partes. Namely the setting out of certain ships at Dunkerque for y^e^ assisting y^e^ Spaniards against y^e^ Hollanders in y^e^ East Indias; and the building of certain busses and other boats for fishing upon y^e^ coaste of Flanders."

Thanks his Lord^sp^ for his kindness to M^r^ Lyonell Wake, and gives the account of the money owing to him & M^r^ Colforde and others, apparently for clothing supplied to the Spanish army.

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

Dec. 23, from Paris.—Begs that he will note the date of all letters received and sent, and mention them in each letter, for there has been much delay, and "it is to be feared, that now in this jealous tyme, especially, wee may bee subject to have foule measure offered us. . . . There needeth little perswasion to make y^t^ to bee beleeved, that y^e^ rumour of King of Spaine's purpose to demande the Lady Elizabeth's grace in marriage is but a artifice."

There is a report of making a third matche between France and Spaine, between a younger son of that State and a younger daughter of this, upon whom the King of Spaine would confer the reversion "of the Low Countries. . . . But Mons^r^ de Villeroy doth utterly deny that there is any such thing intended, &c." . . .

"Since y^e^ giving of y^e^ arreste by y^e^ Parlament against y^e^ Jesuites, both thei and the Nuncio have made great complaint to the Queene & y^e^ Councell. . . . They have earnestly laboured to have the executian of the arreste suspended, and y^e^ cause revoked from the Parlament to the Councell of State. Wherein y^e^ Councell are much troubled what resolution to take, for y^e^ respecte which on the one side thei beare to y^e^ Pope and y^e^ Jesuites, & on y^e^ other side for y^e^ general discontentment w^h^ thei should give by disgracing the authoritie of y^e^ Parlament in favour of so odious a cause. The Spaniards have of late made 3 incursions out of Navarre upon those of y^e^ countrie of Bearne, to y^e^ great spoyle and ravaging of that people. Whereupon thei have been heere forced to take better order for y^e^ supplying of y^e^ Governor with forces to resiste their insolencies."

The citadell of Bourg in Bresse is to be razed.

Mons^r^ Vatan was yesterday beheaded upon y^e^ Greve.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDES.

, from Madrid.—There hath lately been much posting between France and Spaine.

"The Courte groweth now to be full of conjectures and projects for y^e^ marrying again of y^e^ King. . . . The late Queene's confessour that was hath despatched his companion a Jesuite unto the Duke Ferdinando of Grates, hoping that there may bee some good donne for a sister of y^e^ Queene's, who was formerly married unto y^e^ Prince of Transylvania, but divorced bycause he was frigidus naturæ. Another priest is gone to Baviere to bee a meanes for that lady. A thirde hath taken his journey to Turin; and Florence is very desirous to be reckoned in the number, that thei may have the reputation to have y^t^ sayd, that there was a matche spoaken of for a King of Spain with a daughter of theirs. But y^e^ strong bruite and voice is for our Lady Elizabeth; and it is a thing that thei are very desirous to make mee beleave that is muche desired. In y^e^ mean tyme their tricks of amusement have had little operation

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upon me. For I have lately proceeded with them with very much plainness by making protestation unto them of the justice and sinceritie of my master's proceedings." He hath caused justice to be done to all this King's subjects; and hath punished with death all who were found to offend against y^e^ articles of y^e^ peace. But the King of England's subjects find no justice in Spain, but are wronged and oppressed. I have therefore declared that "the king of and his subjects have grown weary, and that it is resolved yf present and speedy satisfaction bee not made to governe himself hereafter as reason and equitie shall require at his handes. Herewith I have found them very much startled, and there are strict orders come out for y^e^ speedy hearing and determining of all the chiefe causes now in controversie."

They desire the King of England to thinke well of their good intents. "But I make publick profession that I will advertise no promises, but when I shall see acts and deedes from them, I will give notice of them as muche to their advantage as themselves can wishe. So that I am heere with them now upon somewhat stricte tearmes, and things are reduced to that passe, that thei must eyther give y^e^ King's subjects satisfaction or show a greate neglecte and slighting of his Mat^ie^."

"Our ordinaire newes is the Mercades w^h^ y^e^ king hath given this Christmas. Hee hath bestowed on y^e^ D. of Alva 10,000 crownes a year for 3 lifes, and 30,000 crownes ayuda de costa. The Marques de Guadalcaçar is made vice-king in Nueva Hispana. The Conde de Nieble sonne to ye D. of Medina Sidonia, and sonne-in law to the D. of Lerma, generall of the ocean. Don Pedro de Cunega is heere spoaken of to goe Ambass^r^ to Rome, &c. . . ."

SIR D. CARLETON to SIR J. DIGBYE.

1611, Jan. 11, st^o^ vet., from Venice.—Bad weather has hindered the posts "and I muste suppose that some sad accident hindered you from writing by the two laste, unless I will feare that our way of conveyance is not sure. For the clearing of this later doubte I have thought good to venture these with y^e^ Frenche poste by y^e^ way of Lyons, wherein I will bee more sparing then I use, as not daring to truste too much to an unknown passage. The Ragusean Ambass^r^ of whome I advertised you in my laste contineweth heere still, though with as little hope of effecting his busines as at y^e^ firste. His cause hathe been solicited with some earnestnes, bothe by y^e^ Nuncio, and y^e^ Ambass^r^ of Spaine, their masters being joynt protectors of that State, and thei have so farr prevayled, that whereas there was a purpose in these sig^ori^ to lett him languish heere without an answeare, nowe thei have framed him one, though nothing to his minde. When it was treated in senate the Papalini, as willing to favour him, made a proposition that it should be left free to Vinier their general of the Gulphe, who took those Ragusean gentlemen, to dispose of them as hee should thinke good, without y^e^ States taking any notice of y^e^ fact. Which motion was overthrown by y^e^ major parte, who remonstrated that there was no place lefte now for connivence, after y^e^ senate had allready so publiquely avowed their generall. And therefore since they could not dissemble themselves to have been commanders of that exploite, thei must stand to y^e^ justification of their owne acte. Which as thei firste grounded upon y^e^ wrongful detention of Crusca helde prisoner in Ragusa, so thei must continue in y^e^ same minde of keeping these until hee bee restored. This answeare was given y^e^ Ambass^r^ whereof hee hath advertised his masters and himselfe stayeth heere expecting their resolution.

"Shortly after y^e^ banishment of y^e^ Generall of y^e^ Crocigeri from this State for his having in private discourse used irreverent language of the Duke, calling him heretico and renegado, & such like, heere came a letter from Rome to y^e^ Prior of that convent from y^e^ Cardinall Mellini, protector of y^e^ Order, who commanded that Fra Pacifico, who had accused the Generall, and justified against him, should forthewith bee sent to Rome, upon pretence of being a witness in a controversie then depending in that Courte. The poore fryar being summoned to goe made his moane to the State, who espying y^e^ fraude took him into publique protection, and sent a commannde to y^e^ Prior that hee should not upon any pretence sende that fryar out of the State. The Prior heereupon wrote back to y^e^ Cardinall, giving him account of y^e^ business, which hee presently carried to y^e^ Pope, who no soner heard of y^e^ Senate's interessing themselves in y^e^ matter, but hee streight asked what answeare y^e^ Prior had made unto y^e^ injunction from y^e^ State. And beeing informed that hee had replyed in all humilitie, and promised to obey them, the Pope, leaving his olde bravados, sayd hee had donne well to showe himselfe obedient, adding withall 'Non vorriamo ch'il Senato fusse, disgustato da noi in cosa alcuna.' Upon this augurium these Sig^ori^ promise themselves a good ende of y^e^ controversies depending betwixt him and them. And therefore as loathe to lose the advantage of his broken spirit, they write to their Ambass^r^ at Rome to presse him as muche as may bee to a final conclusion.

"A certain Capucin having published a vision of y^e^ newe saint, Carlo Borromeo, who foretolde that sodaine death should much raigne [w^h^ is indeed epidemicall in these partes when extreamitie of colde succeeding our summer violent heetes hath taken very many away sodainly] y^e^ foolish people beleeving the apparition, and perswading themselves of that saint, that he can as well deliver them from y^e^ danger, as thei imagine hee foretolde y^t^, thei flock to his altars in such multitudes that many aged and weake take their deathe in venturing out of doores in the rigor of these frostes to seek y^e^ preservation of their life. In the meane tyme S^t^ Ambrose, the old Divus tutelaris of the Milanesi, is quite forgotten, and his altars in many places in this towne are not honoured with one candle, when in y^e^ same churches the other is illuminated with hundreds, no man being almost accounted fils de bonne mere, that doth not visite that Carlo once a day, and carry his picture about him. Many of y^e^ wiser are much scandalized with this superstitious madness of the vulgar, and some have not spared in publique to exclaim against this dotage, professing that to y^e^ great shame of their religion men deale now with saints as with their mistresses quando sono stuffi delle vecchie cercano le nuove. I will inlarge myself more unto you when I shall bee more secure of our conveyance, whereof these late intermissions give mee cause to doubte, &c."

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

1611, Jan. 20, from Paris.—The Queen Regent on Thursday last assembled at the Louvre all the Princes of the blood and the officers of the Crowne to acquaint them with the conclusion of the marriages.

Many approve them. But the Princes of the blood say that care must be taken that their amity with their other allies be not weakened through jealousy which may arise from these marriages.

The D. of Maine is spoken of to go into Spain to consummate the business.

A stricte league betweeu the Pope, the Kings of France and Spain, & the D. of Florence is much bruited.

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The Count Soissons has had a private conference with the Queen. Has spoken of the pretended disorders of the State; and it is said he went so far as to say that the Princes of the blood ought to have a part in the government of affairs. The Queen answered that she held not herself bound to give an account of her actions to any but to the King himself.

The difference between the Count and the Chancellor is somewhat mitigated.

The Queen is sensible of the justice of some of the Count's complaints.

"By reason of y^e^ frequent breaking out of quarrels in this towne, and the dangerous partakings of the nobilitie who are heere in so great numbers as the like hath been seldome seen heretofore, the Parlament have, with the Queene's allowance, made a late arreste, whereby thei doe authorize the burghers to take armes upon y^e^ drawing of any weapons in y^e^ streetes, and to chaine y^e^ streetes, and apprehending the persons offending to carrye them to prison, that present justice may bee donne upon them."

The Queen to avoide giving them discontentment has given audience to the Deputies of the Religion.

The King and all the officers of the Crown were assembled.

The Deputie's speech consisted of three points—

1. That those of the Religion had no desire to interrupt the public peace, as had been alledged.

2. The reasons why they could not be satisfied with the answer to their Cartiers.

3. The reasons why they could not permit the Deputies who had been sent by the State to perform their charge and cause the edict to be executed until they had made their remonstrances upon the same—

The Chancellor answered in the King's name, that though he could not approve of their conduct, yet of his accustomed grace he was willing to remit that faulte. That if they had any remonstrances to make they should deliver them into the hands of their ordinary deputies. That the King had given them audience as particular persons, and not as representing the body of those of the Religion, "for that he knew that the consent of ye generall provinces had not concurred to ye sending of them but that it was a thing rather laboured out of practise. With which latter loose ["clause" in margin] the Deputies were very much stung, for that it seemeth to bee a discrediting of their commission, though it cannot be denied that allmoste halfe of the Provinces have refused to joyne with them in the sending about this Commission."

"And now the said Deputies are doubtful what to do, whether to deliver their Remonstrances into ye handes of ye ordinary Deputies and afterward retire themselves, according as thei are required by the State; or else to withdraw themselves without delivering up their complaints."

The causes of a great difference between Mons^r^ de Candales and Mons^r^ de la Vallette, the two sons of Mons^r^ d'Espernon, are told.

The Elector of Sax: has sent an ambass^r^ to make profession of friendship, and to demande the payment of certain old debts.

An extraordinary Ambass^r^ has come from the D. of Savoy to know what answer this State gives concerning the business negociated by Mons^r^ d'Esdiquiers. He hath "been tolde that the Queene will not refuse to give the Duke satisfaction in anything, w^h^ hee can demaunde of this State, provided that hee insiste not upon any of these three points: namely the marriage of Madame for his sonne; the restoring of any countrie, w^h^ this State holdethe from him; and the imbarquing of this State in an offensive warr on his behalfe." . . . . .

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

1161, Jan. 20, from Brusselles.—The unexpected news has come of the death, on the 20th of this month st° n°, being S^t Sebastian's day, of the Emperour at the Castle of Prague.

"This chance as it is thought will both stay the Archduke Maximilian who was coming hither, and breede great alteration in y^e affayres of y^e Empire."

The SAME to the SAME.

Jan. 21, st° vet.—The Emperour's death was caused, it is said by the physicians here, by an Epilepsie.

All his treasure jewels and householde stuffe, were presently seized and sealed up for his heires; and his counsellors [as it is noysed] are committed to prison by the Bohemians to render an account of their stewardship before K. Mathias. Hee had a tame lyon, w^h hee had kepte for many yeares, and now of late being grown olde dyed. Whereat the said Emperour is reported to have taken such a fright, as hee declared before his servants, that hee shoulde shortly follow him. And thereupon was seyzed with such a melancholy as afterwards hee consumed away in sorowe."

The Archduke Maximilian had come as far as Dresden upon his way hitherward, but has now returned to Prague. "Aquisgrave hathe received 200 men of the Possident Princes of Juliers and Cleves to defende their walls against all assaultes and surprises. And it is now to be presumed that untill the election of an Emperour bee made, thei will have an eye to y^e conservation of that city, w^h concernethe them muche, both in regarde of their anncient pretence & y^e consequence of their neighbourhood."

Count Cartignian ambass^r for the D. of Savoy in England passed through this towne in poste some 10 days since without seeing either the Archdukes or their Ministers.

Mons^r de la Bastie is living at his house about 2 leagues from this town, called Gaesberh [w^h he had with a lady of this country to whom he is married]. There he awaits the Duke's answer to his reporte of the manner in which he has been treated here.

Our rebellious Irish are plotting some mischief. Mons^r Hughans returns to the Haghe contented in small matters, in the greater not.

It is reported ["but I dare not report it for authenticall"] that the States give commissions of reprisall against the Spaniards, "to as many of their subject as being indammaged by the Spaniards, will demande it against them.

The business of Mr. Wake & others.

SIR T. EDMONDS to the SAME.

Jan. 27, from Paris.—A great alarm here at the frequent passing of couriers between Spain and England "w^h thei will needes have heere to bee for no other subjects then for y^e concluding of a matche between y^e King of Spaine and the Lady Eliz. Concerning y^e truthe of w^h reporte I pray your Lo^sp to doe me the kindeness to satisfye mee."

The French fear lest the marriages give discontent to foreign princes. They have resolved therefore to send some persons of account to his Ma^tie and other princes to reassure them. They also press with all earnestness, seeing that they have no other assurance from y^e K. of Spain, but only his promise, to have the two Princesses interchangeably delivered with as much speede as may be.

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

"Wee begin already to speake in this Courte of a voyage w^h the Queene will make to Bayonne in autumme next to conducte Madame thither, and to receive the Infanta of Spaine. Since the declaration of these marriages with Spaine, there is order taken to restraine y^e libertie of accesse to Madame, to the ende to nourishe and fashion her according y^e retired manner and gravitie of Spaine."

It is expected that the D. of Savoy will make some demands. The Queen is willing to give him any satisfaction which he can require.

It is said that Madame Chrestienne the second daughter of France is offered him for his son; "which offer deserveth little thankes for y^e disproportion w^h is between y^e ages of y^e Princes; y^e one being not above 5 years old, and the other above 24."

The Queen persists to have the extraordinary deputies of y^e Religion to return into y^e Provinces, and to leave their remonstrances in the hands of the ordinary Deputies heere, wherewith thei are nothing well satisfyed.

The Queen had invited Mon^r de Rohan to come hither and had hoped by his means to have appeased the discontentments of those of y^e Religion. But the former jealousies have been renewed against him "for y^t upon a pretended information, w^h was sent into Brittany unto him, that y^e Lieutenant-Governor of St. Jehan d'Angeli did intertaine a practice with y^e D. of Espernon for y^e deliverye of y^e said Towne, took occasion therebye to goe thither, and to displace y^e said lieutenant, for y^t in y^e differences w^h brake out at Saumur, and have since unhappily continued between those of y^e Religion hee did not runne course with Mon^r de Rohan."

One Richer a Sorbonist has written a book of churche government for the liberty of y^e Gallican church.

The Nuncio has gained over one of the doctors of the Sorbonue to deal with the rest and obtain the censure of the book. The Parliament hearing of this sent for the principal of the Sorbonue & reprehended him sharply, and desired that there should be no censure passed against the book, since ["as themselves confessed"] there was nothing therein to the prejudice of y^e Catholic Religion. "And heereof the Parlament ordered an Act to be made in y^e Greffe, w^h is y^e common register of that Courte."

The Nuncio is very much discontended and has made a great complaint to the Queen and Councell.

The death of the Emperour.

It is expected that K. Mathias will speedily be elected.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDES.

Jan. 19, st^o vet, from Madrid.—The causes of the frequent dispatch of couriers which you write of by my servant Poyner, and by the ordinary of the 27 of January, were accidental. M^r Cottington coming for particular business of his owne, and my servant being dispatched upon other business.

It is very confidently reported here, and by the greatest men, insomuch that it is generally received for a truth, that the King of Spaine will demand y^e Lady Elizabeth. "And moste of y^e Ambass^rs resident heere have come unto mee to demannde and bee informed thereof; and have seemed to take y^t unkindly that I should proceed soe distrustfully with them, as to deny that there was really any suche intente. And to blinde y^e worlde the more, and to cover some action which thei desire to shadowe with this rumour, thei are contended to lett it be spred abroade,

that the dispatche of Marquess Spinola and Don Rodrigo Calderon is chiefly to goe into England to demannde the Lady Elizabeth. And Don Rodrigo himselfe hathe given it out, and not denied y^t unto mee, that hee thinketh hee shall see Englande before his returne. Thei have proceeded so farr heerein, and particularly many of y^e greatest in this Courte with my selfe, that thei tell mee, thei have heere allready received assurance, that to matche with y^e King of Spain, the Princesse of Englande would become a Catholick. Which opinion is heere so spred, and every man seemeth to speake in y^t so knowingly, that I have been forced to use so plaine and directe speaches, which otherwise I should have thought more fitt to have been omitted. For I have tolde most of y^e Ambass^rs heere, and likewise divers principall men, that have urged mee herein, that y^e speeche of y^e Lady Elizabeth's altering her Religion for to bee Queene of Spaine, was a false and injurious reporte, raysed by themselves. And that though the King of Spaine were a great Monarche, yet were hee much greater than what hee is, the King and Princesse of Englande would much scorne to have a matche made with him upon those conditions. And that if the King of Spaine shoulde have a minde that way, the King of Englande woulde thinke his daughter well worthy y^e seeking. For that I durste confidently say, there should never bee offer made to him of her, nor the King obtaine her, yf hee should seeke her but upon very worthy and honourable conditions. My Lorde I dare confidently say, that to this hower, there is no resolution taken that this King should marrye at all; muche less where hee intendeth to bestowe himself. And therefore I cannot but thinke it strange, why thei shoulde with so much certaintye give out this rumour, w^h is not heere only in y^e mouthe of y^e multitude, but y^t is spoken of with much assurance and confidence even amongst the best and greatest. Their intent certainly is eyther to cover a maske some unlucky enterprise heerewith, or to give greater causes of jealously to y^e King's friends and confederates."

"As for y^e speeche of y^e Lady Elizab. being a Catholick, I know that hath chiefly risen from Don Alonso, the Ambassador in England, who allmoste in plaine tearmes hath written as muche. Within these two days, I had an offer sent mee from y^e Citie of Lisborne of 40 or 50 thousand ducats, in case that I coulde procure, that the Lady Eliz. mighte lande there at her coming. So that heerby you may see with what assurance thei heere speak of y^t and beeleeve y^t. But your Lord^sp may be confident in y^e negociation w^h you have in hande with y^e Duke de Bouillon. For yf it were otherwise, I would no way disguise yt to your Lord^sp. Or if any such thing should bee sett on foote, I assure your Lord^sp; though I knowe y^t might infinitely turne to my private advantage, yet there should bee no man would perswade more against yt.

I intreat you lett mee know what you hear about sending Madame hither, and this Infanta into France, and also how they deal with the D. of Savoy for the reconcilement of the distastes between them arising from the business of the D. de Nemours; and how he seemeth to accept the offer of the younger lady for his son.

The Same to the Same.

Jan. 24, from Madrid.—"My laste unto your Lord^sp were of the 19^th of January st^o vet, since w^h tyme, thei have heere taken a sodaine resolution for y^e dispatching of Marques Spinola. Who it is heere said is firste to go into France, concerning the concluding of y^e matches, as allso to treat of y^e conditions."

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

". . . from thence he is to take his journey into Flanders there to reside, it voyced upon ye earnest importunitie wh the Archduke maketh for his returne. The affaires of Flanders have lately been much handled here, and seriously debated of by the Count de Bucgvoy, Count Octavariano Visconti, Marques Spinola, & Don Juan de Idiagues. To wh councell Don Rodrigo Calderon [as I am informed] hathe been received, and is appointed to goe along with Marques Spinola into Flanders."

The points propounded I understand to be these. "Firste to make that a peace wh is now but a truce. This they pretend is the main, if not the only cause of the Marques Spinola's dispatch."

They are very confident here that the States will be not only inclinable but very forward to hearken. They are also of opinion that there is not that entire friendship between the States and England, as was wont to be.

Secondly, there is I hear a new project of transferring the Archduke and Infanta to Hungarie with ye investiture of that crowne; but alege that King Mathias be translated to ye kingdome of ye Romans, and ye government of ye empire. And that a younger son of this king should bee sent to be bred up in Flanders under ye tuition of ye Marques Spinola.

"Lastly, if thei cannot make a peace to their mind as thei are persuaded thei shall and that with very good advantage to themselves, considering the helpe that thei may now hope for from ye French Queene, whom thei presume will bee assistant unto them in all things, & ye coldness wh they conceive to bee growne betwixt Englande and ye States, then shall Marques Spinola bee there in readines, bothe with men and money, to take holde of any occasion that may offer itself unto him. And it is thought that 4,000 men shipped out of Portugall shall goe for Flanders, which I thinke to bee ye most likely, though some give yt out, that thei shall goe for Virginia; & some for ye castle of Mina, & to ye coastes of Ghynnie, in regarde of ye preparations wh thei heare are made by ye Hollanders for those partes. But I certainly beleeve these men are only to supply the garrison in Flanders. Questionles there is some greate busines in hande, their consultations have of late beene so many, so secrete, & at tymes so unaccustomed. Yf your Lordsp shall from this little light, I have given you bee able to discover more, as tyme, & ye accidents may give you meanes, I shall desire your Lordsp to acquaint mee therewith bycause I may make use thereof for his Matie's service."

The Act touching the excluding of ye Infanta from ye succession neyther hath nor shall be propounded in Parlament. The Infanta and ye French king, when they are of age are to make a voluntary resignation of all right to the Crown of Spain.

An extraordinary Ambassr come from Lorrayne I hear to treat of ye difference between ye king & ye D. of Savoy, &c.

The Marques Spinola it is daily expected will be made a grandee of Spaine.

The Marques de Camaraça, captaine of ye Spanish guard, with all his household are suddenly committed to prison, &c.

The SAME to the SAME.

1611, Feb. 2, sto vet., from Madrid.—"On Candlemas Day in ye morning sto no Antonio Arostégni, Secrétarie of State, came unto mee in this king's name, and tolde mee that hee was commanded that the treaty which had beene long on foote between France & this crowne

concerning y^e matches, was now by bothe States soe far agreed upon that this king was desirous that his Mat^ie might have notice thereof."

The more solemn publication & the conditions, &c., are put off until 25 of March.

The French Ambass^r here is much dejected that he has been made a mere stranger in this business. The reason is that he was placed here by his uncle Mons^r de Rosni, who stands upon suspected terms at the French court.

The whole has been carried on with much secrecy; "and I understand that there was especial care to hide it from your Lord^sp. And there were only Mons^r Vilroy, and another, w^h I conceive to bee Mons^r Silry, Conscini, & y^e Florentine Ambass^r, that were made of y^e councell, so that wee that are publique ministers muste holde ourselves very unhappy if our actions bee interpreted according to y^e event of things & not according to our good indevours. But hereof I have written very particularly unto my Lord Treasurer."

A league offensive and defensive is spoken of in connection with these cross marriages. Into which "y^e Pope will indevour to bring as many Catholick Princes as he can."

Reasons why he thinks it probable.

The Emperour's Ambass^r has heard it spoken of among the grandees in the Court.

The league is to be made they say because the Protestant Princes have already entered into a league of w^h the K. of England is to be the head.

The Same to the Same.

Feb. 20. The Marques de Caramaça was accused of bewitching the king, but he has now been restored, and what was thought to be treason is like to turn to a jest.

The Marques' witchcraft was but a wenching matter, &c.

The Marques Spinola is not content to be made a grandee for his own life, but wishes the honour to be hereditary.

He has bought "an estate of diverse townes here in Spaine of y^e King, with w^h I thinke shall be conferred upon him y^e title of Duke. Hee was likewise crossed herein, some having wrought underhand, that the vassals would not turn tenants unto him. But I heare this difficulty is likewise cleared."

The Infanta is here served as Queen of France.

Desires to know the names of the principal men who accompany the Duke of Mayne hither; and also who is to be sent as Ambass^r Extraor^d to England. The French Ambass^r tells me that one is about to be sent.

Sir T. Edmondes to Sir J. Digbye.

Feb. 24, from Paris.—The Spaniards bragge of the secret carriage of the matches here is true. None were acquainted with the negociations but only the persons mentioned by your Lord^sp.

It is not strange that foreign Ministers could not come to a knowledge of it. "For I protest unto your Lord^sp that the chiefest Ministers heere did moste deeply vowe both to mee, and to y^e States Ambass^r, first, that there was no such thing intended. And afterwards, when wee discovered that there was suche a Treaty in hand, thei protested that it was only to intertaine y^e tyme for y^e more secure passing over of y^e King's minoritie, and that no such thing was really meant."

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

They are troubled here how their allies will like these matches, and are sending the Duke de Bouillion to England to explain, and with him the young Duke of Tremouille & Monsr Chastillon, & diverse other, the principall gentlemen of the Religion.

The Duke of Mayne intends to departe for Spain about the beginning of April.

Great preparations here against the 25 of March.

The interchangeable deliverie of the Princesses is much desired here, because till then they can promise themselves no surety of the accomplishment of the Treaty.

The Spanish Ambassr salutes Madame as his Princesse.

The Ambassrs of the Princes of Juliers, and ye Deputies of ye towne of Aix have departed with this answer. The Queen will move the Archdukes to leave the said towne alone until it is known whether the new Emperour will renew the ban against them or not. But the Queen refused to give armed assistance during the minoritie of the King.

This answer shows so much partiality and is so ill received by those of the Religion that it has now been determined to write so effectually to the Archduke that he will see that it is not wished that he should undertake any enterprise against the town.

The Ambassr of Savoy and ye State of France strive who shall first break the ice.

In the end the Ambassrs are won to write to the Duke to ask what they shall require for his satisfaction.

The Duke has answered that until he sees the further event of things he will not disseate himself of the signature of the laste King for bestowing of Madame in marriage to his son.

Some say that he makes this answer because he cannot as yet believe that these marriages with Spain will proceed.

The Coronell La Grange has been committed to prison in Lyons. The wh formality it is thought will hardly satisfy the King of Spain.

The Nuncio being extremely displeased with the proceeding of the Parlament about Richier's book has called upon the Cardinall du Peron, who was retired into the country, to come to assist him for redeeming the Pope's honour, &c.

The Cardinall dealt most earnestly with the Queen in Councell to take order for ye repressing of ye said book. The Prince of Conde, who was there present, made answeare that he had read the book, but saw no reason why the Cardinall should accuse it of heresie.

The Cardinall acknowledged that it was not there in express words, but he said it might be "collected by way of inference. But the Prince did stiffly oppose him, and inveighed against the unlimited power wh thei sought to ascribe unto ye Pope."

The Cardinall & some other Bishops have deputed the Bp of Paris to summon Richier before him, to know whether he would stand to ye justifying of ye said book.

The Parlament then sent the Procureur Generall to ye Chancellour to complain of this undue proceeding of ye Bishops. They also made a second complaint to ye Queen herself, declaring that "neyther ye Bishopps were authorized to holde any such assemblies without ye Queene's speciall licence, nor had any power of themselves to censure ye said book."

The Queen returned a favourable answer. But nevertheless the Bishops have again held an assembly, and are labouring to procure that ye Parlament should bee ordered by the Queen's authoritie to revoke ye former inhibition sent to ye Sorbonue.

They have won the first President to play turn-coat, and to sounde the disposition of the rest of the Presidents whether they would yeelde thereunto or not. But they all stand stiff save one.

A courier has been sent to Rome.

The Count Soissons is now at odds with Monsr Villeroy, &c., &c.

SIR D. CARLETON to SIR J. DIGBYE.

Feb. 8. from Venice.—"My very good Lorde. Having lately received your Lordsp of ye 21 of January, I begin to conceive some hope that wee shall heereafter fall in againe into the way of our ordinarye correspondence; wh ye uncertaintye of ye Postes coming in these later monthes had allmost made us loose. Since ye deathe of ye Emperour we have heere allmost no speache but of ye succession. The discourse whereof so fillethe our Pallace & Piazza, that all other businesses seeme to bee silenced, to give place to that speculation. This State apprehending ye King of Hungarie as as knowen ill-willer of theirs, rume on in projecting his certaine election, and, ut est timor ingeniosus interpres, thei frame out of general prognostiques a conclusion unto themselves wh thei moste feare. His being allready possessed of Hungarie & Bohemia, thei doubte will drawe on by a necessary consequence the thirde Crowne. Especially hee having by quick repayre to Prague, after his brother's deathe, seazed himself of those jewells & treasure, wh is said to passe two millions, a potent meanes to an Empire.—In ye meane tyme our Papalini heere give out that ye Pope is in serious consultation, whome hee shall nominate to ye dignitie. And the Spaniards bragg che quello sara, chi vorra it Re Catolco."

"Heere hathe been a consultation in Senate touching ye revocation of ye Cavalier Soranzo from that Embassage; which being a thing much desired of his friends, thei alleage for it two arguments. The one that hee being sent as Embassadour to ye Emperour from this State, yf hee shoulde now continewe in Mathias his courte, yt would seeme a ticite acknowledging him to bee Emperour before his tyme. The other that hee is there seene with an ill eye, as appeareth by advertisements from Prague, that there was a serious consultation betwixt the Secretarie Barbiccio [a favourer of ye late Emperour's, & now an Idolatrer of K. Mathias] & the Spanishe Ambassr, concerning ye excluding him from assisting with the other representants of Princes, at ye ordinarye ceremonies yt were to bee perfourmed in yt place, upon this occasion; pretending that hee, not having had audience of the Emperour since his coming, ought not to bee reputed as an Ambassr. The allegations were of force to conclude his departure from Prague, but not his repeale home. Whereupon there is order sent to him, That after having saluted ye King of Hungarye in their name, & congratulated his freshe possession of Bohemia, hee shall retire himselfe into one of ye Imperiall free cities, & there expecte ye issue of the next Electorall Dyett. Thus you see ye affayres of Germanye were not so little esteemed in Italye, during ye life of ye Emperour, as thei are muche now. Especially in this tyme of Interregnum, when men conclude of ye future succession, as thei are guided by their hopes or feares. From Rome it is advertised that thei are there equally distracted between these contrarye passions. Thei having sufficiently discovered their feares by instituting Le orationi delle 40 hore a fine che l'elettione del nuevo Imperatore cada in Principe Catolico. Though on ye other side being in consultation to sende a Cardinall to assiste at ye future election, yt may seeme thei promise to themselves better acceptance in those partes then in this later age thei durste ever have presumed of."

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GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

The Ambass^{r} Contarini from Venice can get no answer from the Pope for the deciding of thei differences until the German business is settled. "By w^{h} it is apparent how muche thei are there possessed with the anxietie of those uncertainties."

The Grisons hold a Dyett wherein they treat openly of breaking the League, made not many years since with this State, & w^{h} is now upon the point of expiring. The pretence is that this State has not sent a Minister to treat of a continuance of the Alliance until the upshot of its expiration. "And againe thei object a greater discourtesie, in that these Sig^{ori} kept y^{e} passages of their confine so strictly shutt up for feare of y^{e} plague, that those people suffred very muche this laste yeare for want of corne, w^{h} thei usually receive from those partes of this Territorie y^{t} adjoyne unto them. Which unkindenes thei amplifie with this circumstance that y^{e} State of Millayne with whome thei holde no League, & who are no less cautelous to avoyde danger then others, gave then pratique with their State long before these Signori would bee induced to succour their extreame necessitie. But these are but pretensions with w^{h} thei colour their disjoyning, y^{t} being well knowne to this State, that thei have been laboured to this rupture by Mons^{r} Pasquale, the Frenche Ambass^{r}, who by his long residence in those partes, hathe gott greate power over that people. His designe being to have them depend wholly upon France, without having appoggio from any other, and to please y^{e} Spaniard with this breache, who were offended at y^{e} collegation."

"I have newes of y^{e} safe arrival of M^{r} Pindar in Constantinople; who had so prosperous a passage in 19 dayes, that hee surprised Sir Tho. Glover before hee coulde have warning from any bodie. Hitherto all things runne smothly with M^{r} Pindar, the Gran Sig^{ore} having acknowledged him, by sending to him y^{e} ordinary refreshments of that place; and Sir Thomas Glover having quitted his house quietly, and resigned y^{e} possession to him. What will succeed heereafter may bee somewhat doubtefull in regarde of his predecessors greate debts in y^{t} place; for y^{e} accommodating whereof there is yet no order taken.

"The Spanish Ambass^{r} in this towne being lately, towards his farewell, feasted in y^{e} arsenall, some of his followers, very insolently, stabbed with their poignards y^{e} picture of S^{t} Marke served in Marchepane, and others threwe pieces of y^{t} into y^{e} fire. Which being observed by y^{e} officers of y^{e} place, moved with y^{e} indignitie of suche an outrage, thei gave them intertainment sutable to their behaviour, and distributed so many blowes amongst them, as that yf y^{e} Ambass^{r} had not presented himselfe to y^{e} composing the tumulte, some of his companie had beene in danger of not departing. The State upon information of y^{e} businesse, sett a bando upon y^{e} principall delinquents; whereof one was a servante of y^{e} Count Collalto, that accompanied y^{e} Ambass^{r} that day; the other a Portughese & neerest to him. But afterwards upon instance of y^{e} Ambass^{r}, this later was pardoned, as being of his familie and so delivered to him as a grace; the sentence being executed only upon the former.

"Our freshest newes is the deathe of the D. of Mantova who some dayes since dyed of a catarrose fever. But his sonne being quietly possessed of all his estates there is little mutation like to followe.

. . . . . "By cause there was a doubte made by some y^{t} knewe Sir Tho. Glover to bee sodaine & rashe, & to have muche of y^{e} Basha, what would bee y^{e} issue of y^{e} firste interviewe betwixt him and his successor, I sende your Lord^{sp} a particular relation thereof, which I received from one of our English trayvellours that went from hence with Mr. Pindar."

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Feb. 17, from Brussels.— . . . . "These Provinces are no lesse stuffed with the unlikely newes of the King of Spaine's inclination to matche with y^e^ Lady Elizabeth then the Courte of Madrid. Nevertheless many men of sufficiencie and good discretion holde it for a fabulous paradoxe and an ill-grounded rumour" . . . . . to those ladies so specified by your Lord^sp^ which stand for that great prize they here add the daughter of Polande.

The young King Gustavus has made a truce with Denmark for three months, "and is in treaty and hope by his Mat^ie's^ assistance to make an absolute peace, if hee can be contente to take y^e^ Dowager of Saxony for his wife; who is likewise spoaken of for y^e^ Count Maurice."

For the last 20 days there has been a report here that the King of Denmark had been killed by the breaking of a canon where unto he gave fire with his own hand. But now this disastrous fiction is contradicted.

The Emperor's death, and rumours about the election. It is questioned if the Elector of Cullen can have a voice in the election his coadjutor not having as yet confirmation of his Temporalities from the Emperour.

A difference has broken out between the Dukes of Deuxponts and Neubourg touching the administration of the Palatinate and Vicariate of the Empire during the Interregnum in the minority of the young Prince.

King Mathias has imprisoned some of his brother's servants.

Five hundred Spaniards have come from Lisborne and the coast of Biscay, and 1,500 more it is said are expected.

The States increase their companies of 70 to 90, and of 100 to 150. Their cavalry is complete and is drawn towards Newmeghem. I conceive that this is done to countenance Aquisgrave against the Prince, and Juliers against "the D. of Saxony, who threatened to remove mountains, but as yet has no soldiers in the fielde."

Many consultations are held about the revival of the ancient manufactures of these Provinces, "which thei seeme to holde cannot bee done without our English cloathes bee first prohibited . . . . ."

"When thei shall have well reckoned their cardes, thei shall finde that wantinge workmen of their owne & materialls, the fetching of them from other partes will coste more than y^e^ benefitt can amount unto w^h^ now thei esteeme at so greate a valewe."

M^r^ Wake's business.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDES.

1611. Oct., from Madrid. Note.—"This letter is to bee referred to y^e^ 6 of October, Anno. 1611."

The Queen's funeral solemnised at St. Jeromino's in Madrid.

The Savoy Ambass^r^ commanded from Courte. He retires to a monastery some 2 leagues from the towne. The reason is the insult put upon the King's agent at the Court of Savoy, by the D. of Nemours' agent.

An Extraordinary Ambass^r^ from the Courte of Savoy, who arrived here on 12 of November st^o^ n^o^ was likewise within two or three days ordered from Courte without an audience and he rests retired with the Ambass^r^ Lieger Mons^r^ de la Torre. His name is Mons^r^ de la Mott.

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

Of 20 thousand ducatts which the Queen had to dispose of by a will made some eight or nine years since, she gave 80,000 crowns to the Jesuits' College, in Salamanca, & the reste to her sister & some of her ladies. But her confessor, a Jesuit, has since persuaded her to double the legacy to the Jesuits; to give 3,000 ducatts to the English Seminary of Vall^d. The rest in alms as they directed her; and nothing to any friend or servant.

A million of crownes has been sent to Flanders. And "farther agreement made with Palevicini, Nicolao Balbi, and Carolo Strati of Genoa, for y^e paying there of fourscore thousand ducatts every monthe."

A hundred thousand ducatts imployed in Germany.

There is speech of the King's going into Portugall, which is much desired by the Portuguese, for there are many inconveniences arisen since the connexion of the kingdoms, and they can only be rectified by Act of Parlament. And a Parlament cannot be helde but by the personal assistance of their king.

Their President de la Camera has come and makes offer of 300 thousand crownes towards the expenses of the journey.

He has also "100 thousand crownes to bestow upon particulars in Courte to further ye King's going.

Prince Filibert of Savoy has been made General of all the King of Spain's gallies, "in y^e same nature and extent as y^t was graunted to Don Juan de Austria, but to no other since in so large a maner, as I am informed."

Sir D. Carleton to Sir J. Digbye.

Jan. 24, from Venice.—"My very goode Lord, This laste week I ventured a letter to your Lord^sp by the way of Lyons, to trie if that conveyance may prove more sure than this other, w^h I have reason to suspecte, having received nothing from you by the two last ordinaries. According to the speede that these two shall make in coming to you, you will be able to judge which passage is the quicker, & by consequence the surer. W^h when you have discovered wee may heereafter cleave to y^e safer and forsake y^e other. Our discourses heere have had a large theme these laste dayes, of a poor mayde in this towne, daughter to an Apothecarie, & named Archangela, who was said to doe so strange miracles as that the noyse filled y^e whole towne, & drew y^e people in confused multitudes to run after her, as a saint pointed out by y^e finger of God. The particulars that are voiced of her are infinite, and daily increased, like fame in spreading, every man contributing an addition of his owne to y^e firste reporte, thereby to draw others to that beliefe. But I will give you only those heads, w^h our Patriarche delivered to the Prince, & afterwards divulged in some scattered writings. Of w^h the most remarkable are these. That every day she is wrapt in extasies more or lesse, and that sometymes shee continewethe in them 5, 7, and 9 dayes. That during y^e whole tyme of her trances, there is heard about her an angelicall sounde of musique, both vocall and instrumentall. That in those fitts she is carried in spirite to Jerusalem, and other holy places, where she hathe conference with many saints of both sexes. That every tyme the sacramente is lifted up in her presence, she seeth our Saviour in form of a childe in the Hostia. That having beeu twice putt by her friends into clausura, shee had revelations that forced her to quitt y^e monasteries, with a stricte injunction not to divulge the cause. That shee hath in her hands, feete, and sides y^e Stigmata of S^ta Catarina of Siena, w^h bleede after her receiving of y^e communion; as dothe like-

wise her forhead sweate blood at that tyme. That from her cradle shee hath been so religious an observer of ye Fridayes faste, as that shee would never suck that day, nor taste milke. That many tymes in her trances shee hathe fallen into ye fire, and beene taken up without touch of burninge. These particulars & many more being voyced about ye towne, found so easy beliefe of ye vulgar, that ye State entred into jealousie of ye consequence. So that when ye Patriarche came into ye College to give an account of ye busines, he received a rounde check of ye Prince, for having trumpeted the wonder so loude, & was streightly charged to stopp the noyce from sounding farther, that the people might return again ad sanam mentem, and not stand so prepared to bee carried away with anything than an imposter mighte speake against ye established goverment. Upon this Reprimend ye Patriarche hath shutt ye mayde into a Monasterie of ye Capucine, where none being suffred to have accesse unto her, that wonder hathe an ende."

"The Frenche in these partes accounting yt a greate disreputation to their faction, that ye voice of the Abbott of Boys his execution in Rome, shoulde finde so common beliefe, have used muche arte to choake the fame. And among many other artifices, thei have in this place shewed many letters written from Rome, wherein there are advertisements that hee is still alive, though ye Pope retaine him per ragion di stato. And to prevent ye objection that mighte bee made for ye satisfaction of ye worlde thei shoulde procure his inlargement, there is added in ye same letter, that per alcuni bueni rispetti, the Pope will neyther deliver him at ye instance of any Prince, nor suffer him to bee seene of any, which clause increasethe ye suspition of his deathe; and maketh that a clear case to ye wiser, which was before a little doubtefull.

"Of our other occurrences I shall bee more bolde to write more largely, when I shall heare of ye safe arrivall of these with you. Now I will only add that the newes of ye Emperour's death, hath a little confounded this state, when there is feare of the succession of King Mathias, whom thei have allwayes held their capitall enimie. But their hope is that ye Electors will so temper his affections, if it fall upon him, as that private grudges shall not retaine place in so publick a person, &c., &c."

Sir T. Edmondes to the Same.

March 14, from Paris.—". . . . I thanke your Lordsp moste hartely for your noble & reall dealing with mee in satisfying mee so thoroughly touching the bruite wh was heere spred of ye King of Spaines purpose to become a suitor to our Princesse. Of the intent of wh practise your Lordsp maketh a true judgement. But in ye meane-tyme thei make very bolde for ye serving of their turne, to sett our honour at so meane a price. And therefore your Lordsp had juste reason to bee sensible in suche maner as you were, of ye exorbitant libertie wh was used therein."

The Count of Soissons has gone into the country discontented. The Prince of Conde also retired to his house at Vallerie, and conferred with the Count on the way. But the Count has returned to this town, where they labour much to pacify him. But upon the news from Spain that the two States intend to make publication of ye marriage on Lady Day, (wh falleth out to morrow) he suddenly determined to depart this afternoon because he would not assist at the ceremony.

The more the Princes of ye blood disccuntenance ye marriages, the more the Queen strives to engage the other great men to be actors in the solemnity. Many therefore are embarqued into great expense

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against their will. "And it said the whole charges of their preparations for the showe w^h thei are to make will not amount to lesse than 200 thousand crownes.

The solemnity is deferred to the 1st of April, new style. "The Defendants are y^e Dukes of Guise & Nevers, the Prince Janville, Mons^r Bassompiére, & Mons^r de la Chastequeray, the Captain of y^e Queene's Garde. The number of the Assailants is very greate; whereof y^e principall are y^e Prince of Conde, the Chevalier de Guise, the Duke of Lonqueville, the Duke of Vendosme, Mons^r de Chastillon, & diverse others. Mons^r de Rohan has withdrawn on pretence of the illness of his brother Mons^r de Soubize.

The Nuncio is very eager against Richier's book, upon his directions from Rome; and the Bishops have censured it, but only in general terms, "with profession that thei intende not thereby to allude to any of those things w^h concerne eyther y^e rightes of Kings, or y^e privileges of y^e Gallicane Churche."

The Bishop of Beauvais refused to join in the censure. The Duke of Vandosme is to go to Rome instead of the Duke of Espernon, because the latter is so professed an enemy of those of the Religion that it would give offence if he were sent.

The Parlament have renewed their complaint against "the order for the enhancing of the value of their offices of judicature in y^e sale of y^e same." The Queen has promised them satisfaction.

Strange news from Germany. "The Duke of Saxe is combined with the three EcclesiasticalElectors to choose the Archduke Albert Emperour. Which few can beleeve by cause of the possession w^h the King Mathias hathe of all y^e frontier Provinces, and in regarde of y^e division w^h the same would make in the house of Austria."

The old Duke of Newburg it is said has renewed the Ban against ye town of Aix. It is thought very strange.

The Coronell la Grange is still prisoner at Lyons.

The D. de Bouillion goes to England about the 15th of April, &c.

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

March 15, from Bruxelles.—A very long letter. There is great likelihood that the King of Spaine considering the present state of the United Provinces, the divisions among them, & their ingratitude to his Mat^ie in the matter of Vorstius, will make some new attempt upon Holland.

Speculations about the election of an Emperour, and about the probability of war, and the future of Germany.

"Sir R. Winwood is appointed by His Mat^ie to repaire to Wesell for y^e concluding of a league offensive and defensive with the United Princes of Germany, w^h [as I have heard] shall mutually oblige each party to furnishe 4,000 men, & a certain proportion of money, in case eyther of them shall be invaded by their common enemies. About the beginning of May next y^e young Count Palatine is to make a journey into England, to cheapen that ritche Jewell, w^h hee muste needes purchase yff hee bee a wise merchant."

The D. de Bouillion & the Count of Nassau his uncles meanwhile labour y^e busines in his behalfe.

The Kings of Sweden & Denmark levy soldiers. The King of England favours Denmark & will assist him with soldiers out of England and Scotland. The United Provinces favour the adverse party as much as they dare.

"The Prince of Orange hathe at lengthe compounded with y^e^ Archduke for his interest in y^e^ Salins of Burgundy. In lieu whereof the sayd Prince is to have the Sig^rie^ of Tornehaut, & 15,000*l.* sterling in ready money. But the other famous processe for Chastel Belin dependeth undecided."

Five pages about M^r^ Calley's business.

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

March 20, from Paris.—" . . . Howsoever there may bee order taken for y^e^ revocation of Don Alonso de Velasco to make good their disavowing of his former negociation, yet I doe not think that it will thereupon followe that your Lord^sp^ shall bee allso called from thence. Neyther [as I conceive] will the State of Spaine desire that there should bee suche a proceeding. For that notwithstanding their newe Alliances, yt will not suite well with y^e^ state of their affayres to live in ill tearmes with us. Our greate statesmen heere doe say, that y^e^ cause of sending of Don Rodrigo de Calderon abroade, is to y^e^ ende y^e^ better to dignifie him, & to make him knowe y^e^ worlde, thereby to render him y^e^ more capable of some eminent place which is designed him about y^e^ King."

The Spanish Ambass^r^ at Court. "Yet it was observed that though y^e^ courte was exceeding greate for y^e^ number, yet there was not any y^e^ least applause given to so greate an action."

A Te Deum to be sung, and a salute fired from the Bastille. But the signing of the contract is deferred on account of the absence of the Princes of the blood.

On Tuesday the solemnities, which are to last for three days, commence in the Place Royall.

"One La Brosse, who is famous heere for having foretold y^e^ deathe of y^e^ laste king, & diverse other accidents of note, hathe raysed a great amusement in this towne by a prediction w^h^ hee hath made, that y^e^ ceremonie shall not passe without producing some greate disasters. W^h^ in regarde of y^e^ small affection that is borne to these marriages doth receive y^e^ more easy creditt with the vulgar.

"The Queene sent Mons^r^ de Bonoeil, y^e^ master of y^e^ ceremonies to invite mee to be present at their ceremonies. But I excused myselfe in regarde of y^e^ competition w^h^ is betweene mee and y^e^ Spanish Ambass^r^, and y^e^ Nuncio. And I suppose that fewe of y^e^ other Ambass^rs^ will bee there allso, by reason of y^e^ like competition betweene them. Namely, the Archduke's Ambass^r^ for y^e^ competition w^h^ hee hathe with the Venetian; and y^e^ Ambass^r^ of Florence with him of Savoy; and Mons^r^ Aersens, the States Ambass^r^ pretending to have his ranke given him by y^e^ laste King immediately after y^e^ Venetian."

The Parlament is still discontented, and they are "so much exasperated against y^e^ Chancellour, as when the President Sequier, who is y^e^ great Jesuite of y^e^ Courte stood up and began a speache to perswade y^e^ companie to hearken to some propositions w^h^ had beene made by him, thei interrupted him so with hemming as hee was feigne to give over his speache."

The D. of Espernon at a councell in the Constable's house, charges the D. of Bouillion with some ill offices, &c.

By the interposition of friends the matter was stayed.

Mons^r^ Balagni slain in the street in a quarrel with one Mons^r^ Pimorin who was wounded. "The Constable and mareschalls are very much troubled how to compound y^e^ said quarrel, for that y^e^ same ariseth from a former greate quarrell betweene Mons^r^ de Auncont and y^e^ Count de Chasteau-cousse, who have on both sides many partakers."

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The Abbot of Clugni, y^e^ D. of Guise's great uncle, is dead very lately. The reversion of the Abbey is fallen to the Bishop of Rheimes.

The second son of the Duke of Modena is here hoping to get a pension, after the example of the Cardinall Gonzaga.

It is now said that the State of Spain makes difficulties about it and that therefore the exchange of the Princesses will not take place till September 12 months.

Sir D. Carleton to the Same.

March 21, st^o^ vet., from Venice.—" . . . . I have at this present more particularities of consideration to advertise your Lord^sp^ than usually occurre in this quiett Commonwealthe."

I have already sent you the news of Constantinople.

M^r^ Pindar has had his audience and is well settled. His predecessor is embroyled about his debts w^h^ are very great. "And y^e^ cause of all he imputes to y^e^ Prince of Moldavia touching whome I have seene a letter from him to a friend of his in this towne, with these words, 'This day the Prince & his three children turne Turkes.' I pray God some other followe not y^e^ example."

That Sir Th. Glover practised continually with Spain "appears more daily to mee by a certain Dominican Friar a correspondent of his in this towne, who waytes daily at y^e^ King of Spaine to have newes of his secretarye, whome you long since witt of to bee at Madrid; & who is heere shortly expected."

The general opinion here concurs with yours that the rumours of a marriage between Spain and England are but de buena crianza, at the best. "But by their maner of blowing them abroad into y^e^ worlde, it appeares thei have desseigne even in their rumours, bothe to procure to themselves a greater respecte, whilest thei seeme to bee sought after on all sides, and likewise to weaken our King's creditt with his ancient alliances, with whome our disjunction from Spaine is one of chiefest knotts of friendship. And I finde by letters to diverse Ministers of Princes in this citie frome Rome and Genoa, the Spaniards indevour to have it beleeved, that y^e^ King of Spaine hathe had an offer made him by our King of y^e^ Lady Elizabeth, with condition that shee should presently change religion, and many other extravagancies, to this purpose. And though y^e^ vanitie heereof is quickly discovered, yet it seemes by their practice in this kinde, that spargere voces, & mentiri andacter, is a rule to which thei are constant, as well understanding y^e^ effect; semper aliquid hœret.

The Marquis Spinola's coming into y^e^ Low Countries, is supposed to be about the affairs of Germany.

Though the King of Hungary is not likely to meet with any opposition of moment, yet they suggest many difficulties, "whereby upon necessitie of their helpe thei may make him yeelde to have at y^e^ same tyme y^e^ Archduke Albert chosen K. of y^e^ Romans. By meanes whereof, bothe those being in no greate likelihood of children, a way will hereby bee prepared to one of your Princes in Spaine. For now thei have France at their devotion thei promise themselvas y^e^ greate monarchie thei have long aymed at, &c., &c."

. . . The wisest here are of opinion that the youngest shall not see y^e^ consummation of any marriages betwixt these crowns. "Though heere in Italy y^e^ Spaniard, have made greate demonstration of joy with artillery, and other triumphes at y^e^ publication of these matches."

The French meanwhile are censured for weakness in seeking by these means for present quiet during the King's nonage.

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"Now for our private occasions, you shall understand firste wee are growing to some overt acte against ye Pope's Ministers for molesting ye passage of the Po about ye Porte of Gozo, heere being a resolution taken [though muche against ye minds of our Papalini] that laying aside connivance and temporizing, which have rather drawn on incroachments than stayed them, ye Generall of ye Gulphe shall goe towards that place, with ye beste parte of his fleete, and both pull up certaine piles wh ye Ferraresi had driven in to narrowe ye passage for their more convenient keeping of it, and allso assay ye surprisall of some of those vessels which have of late beene sett there for ye exacting a tribute of all that passe. Clavis clavum trudit. After these resolutions of not sparing ye head, thei sodainly passe on with like roundness towards some of ye principall members. And in this storme certaine confessors of Previso were firste overthrown, who had secretly combined together to deny absolution to some who by warrant from ye State gathered a subsedye of ye Cleargie imposed in ye tyme of ye late troubles, and injoyned no penance, but restitution; by which devise thei gathered no small summe into chests sett aparte in ye Churche, and by them called Caselle della penetentia. Many informations have beene of late given of this extorsion, yett still it was thought beste fare il sordo, for feare of being intangled in newe broyles. Now ye tide running righte, after being warned with ye former resolutions, thei conclude allmoste at ye same time an acte of banishment against three of ye most forward of those confessors, and bothe confiscate those chestes to ye Princes use, and give order for ye speedy bringing in whatsoever moneys are behinde from that Cleargie to ye State. The next turne is the Jesuites, who have within fewe days received a blowe that muche troubled them, as coming at an unlooked for tyme when thei were about to cozen ye worlde with a false opinion of their having better friends heere than was generally conceived. Many informations have beene secretly brought against them, and particularly that thei had planted themselves at Castiglion confining to this State, toward ye Bressau and Veronese, that thei mighte intice ye youthe of those territorios to stepp over to them as it were by stealthe. And as their hopes quickly had effecte in some both men and women, whom ye conveniencye of ye place allured to their seminaries, that thei have there erected for bothe sexes, so it mighte have beene feared their harvest would have increased much more, if these Sigori had not cutt it of in herba, by renewing ye Acte of their banishment in wh is contained a stricte inhibition to all ye subjects of this state not to repayre to them in what place soever, upon very greate penalties. At ye firste making of that decree, there was so muche respecte borne to their persons, as that ye Act of Senate was but privately intimated to them by an officer, and thei commanded to departe ye State within a prefixed time. But now [which thei take moste unkindly] it was proclaymed su le scale with certaine other bandi against Monetarii, and other heinous malefactors. And copies of it are sent to all ye Rettori of terra ferma, with commission to publishe it likewise in every towne thei have, and to have a strict eye to ye execution of it.

"I understand that ye true cause of this fierceness against them is that these Sigori have advertisements from all partes of ill offices that ye Jesuites doe them everywhere; and that particularly thei are merchandizing a bargaine betwixt ye Archduke Ferdinand of Grats, and ye K. of Spaine for Treste, and some other of his litigatious townes confining upon this estate. There is no greate likelihood this should take place for many respects, yet ye malice of ye instruments herein appeares, and that their deseigne in ye projecte is to have this State ill neighboured.

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"Wee have been lately alarumd with some bickering betwixt ye Cremaschi & ye Milanesi for matter of confine. And heere is freshe advice from Zara in Dalmatia of 3 hott skirmishes betwixt ye Turkes & ye subjects of this State. Wherein though ye Turkes had ye advantage of a booty of cattell wh thei carried away, yet were thei made to buy it with ye loss of 30 or 40 men. Whereas all of this side came off well, save only Trevisan Proveditor of ye horse, who brought away a wound in his face, though not dangerous. Any newes of commotion in those partes dothe muche trouble these Sigori, yet thei digeste this ye better for having certaine newes from Constantinople of a rupture betwixte ye Persian, and ye Gran Sigore, which maketh them hope hee will have no leysure to looke their way, while hee shall bee so hottly busied there.

"The Grisons have sent hither an Agent to signifie their purpose of breakinge of ye League when it shall expire. Wh Ministre though hee bring an unpleasing errand, yet is hee well and courteously used, and received by ye State. And notwithstanding ye intimation of that their purpose, yet have these Sigori sent a secretarye to ye Dyett of that people with Commission to labour earnestly ye continuance of it."

Count d' Arco has come to announce the death of the D. of Mantova, & one Piero Gritts is sent to quit that score.

"Lett mee desire you in your nexte to signifie ye receipte of mine, as thei come to you, that I may bee delivered from ye doubte of miscarrying, &c."

W. TRUMBALL to ye SAME.

March 24, from Bruxelles.—" . . . . In outward appearance all things here seem disposed to peace, but underhand these Princes make some small preparations for wars, at leaste defensive. I must nevertheless proteste ingenuously . . . that I can never beleeve [though thei had juste occasion for ye same] that thei will dare to putt their men of warr into ye fielde, being discontented, and subjecte to mutinie, untill thei have given them some kinde of satisfaction. And that cannot bee done untill Spaine shall furnishe ye meanes."

Great levies of money are being made here by way of extraordinary contribution.

Many believe still that this Archduke hath an eye upon ye Crowne of ye Romans, & like a prudent traveller sends money before him to procure him friends.

It is said that Spain will consent that K. Mathias should bee Emperour so farr forthe as he will condescend in convenient time to raise this Archduke to the Crown of the Romans.

Many of the Princes of Germany are bent against allowing the House of Austria to continue the succession of the Empire in their family.

King Mathias has given up his design of holding a Diet this month at Presbourg in Hungarie, fearing lest the Alemans might think that he seeks the Empire by violence. It is said therefore that he will defer his endeavours to accommodate his business with the Hungarians until after the conclusion of the Electoral Assembly at Frankfort.

These Princes levy 300 horse in Burgundy, and they are now sending Don Louis de Valasco, the general of their cavalry towards Luxembourg to survey their troops and put them in order.

The object is to countenance the pretensions of K. Mathias, in case the Germans oppose him.

Does not believe the rumours that they intend to attack Aquisgrave.

The long deferred sentence against ye English clothes doth yet stick in the launching.

The deputies sent from Antwerpe into Zealand about the opening of the Scheld are returned re infecta. They will make another attempt.

Father Nayer, the Commissary General of the Cordelliers will start for Rome at the end of this month.

It is thought that he is employed to frame a new league among the Catholick Princes against the Protestant Union "whose Ambass^{rs} are now at Wesell treating with Sir Ralphe Winwood about that proportion w^{h} his Mat^{ie} ought to furnishe for his share in case thei should bee invaded by any forraine Princes."

The Assembly of the States of Hollande in the matter of Vorstius (as I am informed) goeth de malo in pejus. He is to be entertained for 18 months in order that he may reply to the books written against him, and then he shall be judged and either be appointed a Professor at Leyden, or rejected as an Atheist.

Count Maurice has gone to Gnelderland to assist at the christening of Count Ernest's son, to whom the Prince of Wales is Godfather.

The young Elector Palatine it is expected will shortly go into England to woo the Lady Elizabeth.

The coadjutor of Cullen is admitted as Elector of y^{e} Empire, and Prince of Leege.

We hear the news of Don Pedro de Cunega's voyage into England, whereof (being in a miste) we make diverse judgments.

Sir T. Edmondes to the Same.

1612, March 30, from Paris.—The three day solemnities in the Place Royale are over. They were performed with great magnificence and charge. First entries and shows. Afterwards running at the Quintaine and y^{e} Ring. But for want of tyme they have been forced to put off the judgment for the price of y^{e} Ring, by reason of the dispute which grew about y^{e} courses. It is said they shall be run anew after Easter.

Much disputing among the Ambassadors about precedence, and the Nuncio especially dissatisfied with the prominent place given to the Marques of Botti, the principle negociator in the treaty. So at last all the invitations to the Ambassadors were withdrawn, the Spanish Ambass^{r} alone being excepted.

Though the Ambass^{r} were not present good order was taken for the placing of their several households.

The tenants had built a castle of felicitie in the Place Royal and placed on it a standard with the colours of Spaine. But the people murmured because this seemed to imply that their felicity came from Spaine, so it was ordered to be taken down.

The Queen has obtained the restoring to their country and estates of Emanuel Lopez, Fronton, and Gilles de Messe, who fled hither with Antonio Perez.

The two former will return, but the other is satisfied with his fortune here being one of y^{e} king's Maistres d'Hotel.

The Queen has granted to the Parlament a year's exemption from paying the augmentation lately made of their offices.

They sent to thank the Queen, and the Premier President added their congratulations upon the marriages. But this they say he did out of his own officiousness, and without authority.

The Duchesse of Guise has a son; the Prince of Joinville is to resign to him his name, it is said, &c.

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SIR D. CARLETON to the SAME.

1612, April 13, st° vet.—My news from Constantinople is in conformity with what I said in my last letter.

"It is true y^e^ Moldavian Prince hathe apostated with his three children. And y^e^ firste acte after his fall, hathe been y^e^ same with Lucifer's, a temptation of others to ye like impietie. God sende Sir Tho. Glover grace to stopp his eares against those charmes of honour & promotion, w^h^ thei offer in a high degree. Some reason we have to suspecte him, knowing that in matter of conscience, as well as in rebellion against Prirces, y^e^ rule is y^e^ same; qui deliberant desciverunt. Y^e^ nighte before y^e^ Prince's apostacie, Sir Thomas was with him in greate privacie, allmoste y^e^ whole nighte, accompanied only with one man an Italian. And since hee hathe been often visited by y^e^ Prince in publique, who ceaseth not to perswade him openly and aloud to y^e^ like Mahumatisme. In this motion the visir who heretofore was moste contrary to Sir Thomas, is now a greate concurrent. And y^e^ Prince of Moldavia observing his vanitie, maketh him beleeve that hee will father a bastarde sonne of his heere in Venice, and enter him as in y^e^ roll of Turkes, having good hope to renew his pretensions to that princedome. The suspition is farther increased, by his neglecting eyther to provide for his departure, or to compounde for his debtes. But by y^e^ next I expecte to heare more, whereof I will give you parte. In y^e^ mean tyme y^e^ younge Prince is heere safe in an apothecarie's shopp, on whome I shall allwayes have a stricte eye.

"Our controversie w^th^ y^e^ Pope about y^e^ Porte of Gozo and the passage of the Po, hathe since y^e^ writing of my laste growen ripe; and by this tyme is rotten again and allmost ended. According to the resolution of y^e^ Senate whereof I then advertised you, Molani, Captaine of y^e^ Gulphe, was commanded thither with his whole fleete, where hee hathe pulled up the piles, that y^e^ Ferraresi had staked in, and surprised all maner of vessels that hee found about that passage, sending them to Venice as forfeyted, for offering to passe by without touching heere to pay dacio. From the water hee passed up into the lande to y^t^ parte of y^e^ confine y^t^ is controverted. And coming to a greate wood, of w^h^ the Cardinall Spinola had caused late possession to bee taken by cutting downe many trees with a strong hande; at w^h^ tyme hee sent thither the publique executioner of justice w^th^ his soldiers to hang up any that should make resistance. Molini to revenge that affront sett fire to y^e^ wood on all quarters, and burnt bothe yt and many cottages, y^t^ surrounded yt downe to the grounde. We imagined this hostile acte would have drawen on some notable revenge from the other side, & that the fire w^ch^ waste a greate circuite, would have been a sufficient beacon to have alarmed the Ferraresi, who were y^e^ first beginners. Especially the Cardinal Spinola having upon y^e^ noise of Molini's approche mustered diverse companies to the number of 700 men and upwards, who were so neere, as that thei might warme themselves w^th^ y^e^ flame, though thei durste not strike for want of commission from Rome. Against these forces this State sent likewise sufficient succours bothe of y^e^ Cernide or trayne-soldiers of that quarter, as likewise of the Corsi, w^ch^ thei maintaine on all their confines, and some troopes of horse out of y^e^ Veronese, all under the commande of the Count Porta a Vicentine, and an experienced soldier. The matter having passed thus farr, there was no way lefte for composition but that eyther the Pope must disavowe y^e^ firste acte of y^e^ Cardinall Spinolas, or this state y^e^ second of Molini. The issue whereof whilest wee stood expecting on all sides, those of Rome have at lengthe discovered themselves truly conditioned like the croco-

diles, qui sequentes fuguint, fugientes sequentur. The incursion w^ch^ y^e^ Cardinall caused to bee made on y^e^ wood above spoaken was at the tyme of the publication of the marriages betwixt France and Spaine when y^t^ was conceived these Sig^ri^ would have suffered anything. And for farther affrighting of them, there was at y^e^ same tyme rumoured a voice of a league betwixt those two crownes, y^e^ Pope, and y^e^ greate Duke, with y^e^ exclusion of this State. Now that thei finde by the round proceeding of this side, that y^e^ state of y^e^ question is quite altered, and that thei were muche mistaken in the courage of these Sig^ri^, thei come quite about, and as thei were Primi ad culpam so likewise thei are content to bee Primi ad pœnitentiam. Only the Pope must not bee knowen to have erred. And therefore y^e^ Cardinall Spinola muste beare y^e^ blowe against whome, when the Ambass^r^ Contarini complained. as having a cheife boutefeu in y^e^ laste combustion, & one whose turbulent spirite joyned to y^e^ naturall animositie of a Geonese against this State, made unfitt for government in a bordering province. The Pope laying holde on that evasion accepted their excuse, and promised with his remove to quiet all. Yt is said he will now depute to y^t^ Legation the Cardinall Leni, a creature of his owne & one whose quiet disposition answearethe well to his name, as of y^e^ other thei note that no Spinola is sine spina.

"Heere hathe beene of late arrested by order of the Inquisitors of State an apothecarie & a prieste, who are said to have confessed greate treasons & practices against this state, though the names of y^e^ principall actors are yet concealed.

"The Cavalier Baduier is againe accused, one that was knighted in France long since, upon occasion of an Ambassage, and that four yeares since was likewise questioned for having secrete meetings with the Noncio in a Fryars cell in the Frari, for w^ch^ faulte hee was then condemned to two yeare's imprisonment. This laste weeke hee was called sulla scala at S^t^ Markes & the Rialto, and in y^e^ Proclamation four things were objected against him. That hee had long tyme received pension da un principe grande. That hee had showed a way to a forraine Prince how to stirre the subjects of this State against the present government. That hee had revealed a principi forastieri i piu intimi secreti della Rep^ca^. That hee had many secrete meetings by nighte with ministers of other Princes. Upon his not presenting himself, thei have proceeded against him, and wee expecte dayly the publication of the sentence w^ch^ will containe in y^t^ many particularities of w^ch^ I will advertise you in my next.

"This apothecarye was a dependent of y^e^ Spanishe Ambass^rs^, & his merrano for all his intelligences, who thereupon was muche confounded w^th^ his retention. And purposed once to have challenged him as his servante, untill he perceived by the stricte course y^t^ was taken w^th^ him, that y^t^ was no matter to stirre in. Whereupon hee changed his purpose, and retired himselfe to y^e^ monastery of S^t^ Georges, where hee hathe lived cloystered amongts y^e^ Moonkes y^e^ holy Weeke. In that space some other retayners of his have beene called into question, and a taylour belonging unto him strictly examined, w^ch^ hee muste bee content to dissemble. Y^t^ is said that y^e^ retention of y^e^ apothecarye was derived from information sent out of Spaine by the Ambass^r^ Priuli. Who advertising that this Ambass^r^ dayly wrote things w^ch^ could not bee knowen but by false brethren, gave them occasion to looke into the matter with this strictness y^e^ now thei have taken.

"Our Bishopp of Padoa being appointed to the Nontiature of Polonia hathe written to his Vicar Generall to summon a Synode in his province against his coming; hoping that though hee durste never come hither

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since his flighte at the tyme of the interdict, yet now hee should be priviledged coming as a publique minister for another Prince. His purpose was under this colour to have established his affayres heere, and to have drawen a benevolence from his cleargie towards y^e^ expenses of his voyage. But the state being advertised of his purpose, thei have sent order to the Retorri of Padoa to unwarne that assembly, meaning to give him leave to passe through their State, but not to stay in y^t^. And particularly in Padoa, thei will allow him but one nighte to reste, having forbidden provisions to bee layed in for him.

. . . . "P.S.—Wee were in danger about ten dayes since to have loste our good olde Duke of a Plurisie, of w^ch^ hee was recovered by letting of blood. And that remedye was dangerous likewise in a man of suche yeares. But hee is now well againe, though as yet keepes his chamber."

SIR RALPHE WINWOOD to the SAME.

April 13,sto. vet. from Haghe.—"My good Lorde. I was upon a journey into Germany as farr as Weessell when I received your Lo^ps^ laste w^ch^ is y^e^ cause that being but now returned, I have not had y^e^ convenience soner then at this present to returne you any answeare. But first you shall understande that at Weessel by order from his Ma^tie^, I have concluded a treaty of defensive alliance betweene his Ma^tie^ & y^e^ P.P. of y^e^ union in Germany, who are the administrators of y^e^ Palatinate, y^e^ elector of Brandenberg, y^e^ Marques of Ausbache, and his brother the Marques of Baden, y^e^ D. of Wirtemberg, y^e^ Lantzgrave of Hessen, y^e^ Princes of Anhalt, who are three brethren. The D. of Newberg is not yet come in by reason of y^e^ differences between him & y^e^ administrator of y^e^ Palatinate, bothe for y^t^ dignitie, & y^e^ Vicariate of y^e^ empire, since y^e^ decease of y^e^ Emperour. The succours his Ma^tie^ dothe promise to y^e^ P.P. upon their occasions is 4,000 foote. The P.P. to his Ma^tie^ are to send 2,000 reciprocally; y^t^ is at y^e^ choise of eyther partye to demannde men or money. The treaty is but for six yeares. For the union of the P.P. is not of a longer continuance.

"Now to make answeare to y^r^ Lo^ps^ letter & to y^t^ point of y^e^ Marques Spinolas commission for England, you shall understande y^t^ very few dayes since, heere passed by this way the C^t^ of Hanaw with charge from y^e^ administrator of Heydleberg to treate for marriage between y^e^ Lady Eliz. & y^e^ young Prince Elector. Yf y^e^ winde have not been very contrary, I presume this day hee is at Gravesende. Hee had purpose to make the more haste, to meete there with y^e^ D. of Bouillion who hathe to wife an agent of y^e^ young Prince, & w^th^ whome, at Sedan, y^e^ Prince hathe had y^e^ greatest parte of his education. There is greate hope that this treaty will happily succeed, and so y^t^ is generally wished with a fervencye of affection of all good patriots. The Prince is but young, not 16 complete before August next, but of a good spiritt, full of life and courage, and doth promise muche bothe for understanding & for integritie of tru & reall honestie. The 12 of May, st^o^ vet., dothe begin y^e^ Imperiall Dyett at Francfort. There y^e^ Prince will bee to salute y^e^ Electors and to bee knowen to them. From thence hee will come down into Holland, & unles his Ma^tie^ shall otherwise advise hee dothe purpose to passe into England. The King Mathias will undoubtedly bee chosen Emperour. But y^e^ Electors have no intention to choose a King of y^e^ Romans. The K. Mathias is very sickly & tormented at this tyme with many diseases, as y^e^ goute and the stone. Hee will not in person come to Franckfort, but yet hee will not bee farr from thence. Wee had a

bruite that ye Queene was with child, but yt dothe not holde. Some hopes wee have yt his Matie will bee pleased to interpose his creditt with ye K. of Denmark to ye accommodating of ye differences betweene him & Sweden. Weh will bee a very gratefull office to all these partes of Christendome.

"Heere I have had a long brouillerie with the States of Holland, who contrarye to his Maties declaration woulde have broughte in to bee a Professor of Divinitie at Leyden one Conradus Vorstius, a most infamous bothe Atheist & Heretick. Against whome though I have had charge to proteste, yet do thei holde him in the countrye, and [as yt seemes] so purpose to doe. I have cause to apprehende what the issue will bee. For I finde his Matie [as hee hathe juste reason] is but ill satisfyed with this contemptuous and respectles proceeding of ye States of Holland."

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

1612. Ap. 24, from Bruxelles.— . . . these quiete times afford little matter for advertisement. Lodging prepared for Don Pedro de Cunega, Ambassador Extraordinary in the house of the Archduke right over against the Palace where my Lord of Hertford was entertayned at the swearing of the Peace. But Don Rodrigo Calderon "whose coming is nothing acceptable to these P.P. must accommodate himself with ye Marques Spinola."

Those of Antwerpe are so confident of Don Pedro's negociation that they already begin to lay wagers that he shall carry away the Lady Eliz., our inestimable jewel. The vulgar here reporte that she already goes attired in the Spanish fashion, and attends Mass at the Spanish Ambassr's house in London.

Count Hannan's mission to England.

The Electors meet at Franckfort on the 10th, &c., as in Sir R. Winwoods' letters above.

The Archduke intends to make a journey to Luxembourg, & thence to the confines of Germany that he may have a conference with K. Mathias about the succession to the Empire.

Aquisgrave is favoured by the Administrator of the Palatinate.

An Advocate of Freezeland, called Neuberk, is said to have been sent by the Archduke to Madrid with an Invention to levy 20 millions of crowns out of the spiritual livings of Europe, for the space of 5 or 6 years, conditionally that the Pope & their party can be induced to turn their arms against the poor Huguenots.

He also carries a project for the erecting of a staple in these countries of Cuchauels, Indicos, & such like to spoile our cloathing.

Ten days before Easter ye Archduke gave audience to a Scottish Jesuit, about erecting a Seminary of that Nation at Douay. He will have I hear an allowance of 2,000 or 3,000 crowns a year for that purpose.

The United Provinces have published a Placard against the resort of Jesuits, Priests, & religious men into their dominions.

The Archduke has made a decree against the importation of all English clothes save whites, which he would have dyed and dressed at Antwerpe.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR DUDLEY CARLETON.

April 25, sto vet., from Madrid.—" . . . here in this court on ye 25th of March sto no was a second publication of the marriage betwixt France and this Crowne."

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Details of the reception of the French Ambass[r] at Court.

The Marques of S[t] German is to go to the government of Milan, and receive the title when the Constable of Castile shall come from thence.

Don Pedro de Cunega is to go in 8 or 9 days as Ambass[r] Extraordinary to England. To qualify him better the king has made him Marques of Flores de Avila, & 2,000 crownes a year for 3 lives, and twenty thousand crownes ayuda de costa for his journey.

They are of opinion that he will be a man very welcome and well seen in England.

Don Pedro is to show that he used all means of circumstance & inducement "[not proceeding to any direct proposition] to draw his Mat[ie] to make such an overture," *i.e.*, for a match between the Prince & a daughter of Spain. But his Ma[tie] hearkened with so much faintness & slowness, that they held it fit to take this new resolution & match with France.

Don Pedro seemeth not to like his journey. "It may be he mistrusteth another manner of reception than he hath formerly founde."

The books I shall send with all convenient speede, and some others that are lately come forth.

The SAME to SIR T. EDMONDES.

April 28, from Madrid.—". . . We are now in expectation of your great French troope, and in exchange we sende by you a greate and remarkable companie from hence," *i.e.* The Marques Spinola; Count Bugnoy; Count Octavio Visconti; Don Pedro de Cunega; & Don Rodrigo Calderon.

Marques Spinola speakes very well of the English nation & amongst the rest of your Lordship. "I intreate your Lordship when you visite him, to take notice unto him, that I have not been silent in all these particulars."

The rumour of K. Mathias sickness has hastened the departure of Marques Spinola and Don Rodrigo Calderon. The Marques goes well provided to satisfy all debts due to the soldiers. He has 500 thousand crownes.

The Prince of Savoy has been suddenly commanded to take up his command of the King's gallies; and it is here said that he will not be permitted to return to Court. The D. of Lerma's dislike to that house is the cause of this.

The D. of Pastrana prepares to go to France. I hope your French Messieurs will not use him as badly as they used the D. of Feria when he entered Paris.

"I assure your Lordship that amongst other things he makes great provision of Port-manteaus. And hee for the greater Grandeza, will enter into Paris, not only with a port-manteau before him, but a little cofer behinde him. For hee hath played his parte over heere allready before y[e] King. Who the laste night would needes see him come into a private garden in y[e] same equipage as hee meant to enter into Paris"

The SAME to W. TRUMBALL.

April 28, from Madrid.—The Spaniards are somewhat offended with the Union of the Protestant Princes, "and bite the lipp againe at Virginia and y[e] Northwest passage."

The news in this letter the same as in the last.

SIR T. EDMONDES to SIR J. DIGBYE.

May 1, st° vet., from Paris.—We are expecting the coming of the Marques Spinola and his company.

The D. of Mayne will be ready to departe in a few days. The signing of the Articles of the Marriage will be deferred until his arrival in Spain, and the coming of the D. of Pastrana hither.

The conditions are to be the same as when Madame Elizabeth was formerly married into Spain.

Many consultations have been lately held to give contentment to the Princes of the blood.

The Prince of Conde is to have the government of a small town called Reolle upon the river of Garonne, which is of no importance for the situation, but as yet weakly fortified.

Quilbeuf is to be given to the Count Soissons. To serve for private places of retreat and assurance for the said Princes in their several governments.

The Dukes of Guise and Espernon dislike this treaty because the drawing hither of the Princes of the blood will diminish their authority.

The Constable resolves to retire into Languedoc, because he is used here only as a cypher, to authorise things after they are concluded without him, & his employment being only to compounde quarrels. The Queen has visited him, & she and the Council seek to persuade him to stay, but he will only put off his departure for 10 days. Another reason for his going to Languedoc is a fear lest the D. of Vantadour, his son-in-law, & Lieutenant General in those parts, should encroach upon the authority of his son who has the reversion of that government.

"The difference with Mons^r de Rohan is fully compounded upon his yielding to admit into S^t Jean d'Angeli the Seneschall of Poitou & y^e Lieutenant Mons^r de la Rochebeausert together with the Captaine Foveant, as was required by y^e Queene durin y^e time y^t y^e Election was made there of y^e Mayor. W^ch was donne of a person y^t is well approved of by y^e Queene. And since y^e aforesaid officers are retired out of y^e Towne. The like satisfaction shee hathe received of y^e choice w^ch hath bene made of y^e Maior of Rochelle. And she was so muche rejoiced at y^e coming of these newes, as, though y^e letters arrived at ten of the clock at night, yet she gave present order y^t y^e Duke's Mother & Wife should be released of their restraint, & his servants to bee delivered out of y^e Bastille."

The Deputies of the Religion here residing in Court finding what a course has been taken to send a declaration of abolition of y^e Assemblyes w^ch they had held to y^e Parlaments abroad and that it "had been expressly foreborne to present y^e said declaration to y^e Parliament heere, that y^e same mighte be passed in y^e other Courts, before thei should have any knowledge thereof, thei tooke their opportunity, when y^t was likewise brought to this Parliament, to present a requeste by way of Protestation against y^e same, declaring thereby that thei had no way sought y^e passing of y^e said Abolition, neyther that thei stood in any need thereof, & desired that an Acte might be given them of their Protestation in this behalf."

The Council was at first much moved by this unexpected proceeding. But since have yielded to have the Declaration stayed in the Parlament here; and will send letters of interpretation to other Courts where it is already passed to declare "y^t y^e King dothe not intende to lay a scandall by y^t Abolition upon y^e bodie of y^e Religion, but only to allow y^e benefitt thereof to some particular men y^t desired y^e same."

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A National Synod of the Reformed Churches of France is to be shortly held at Privas.

The Queen sent yesterday letters of Jussion to y^e^ Parliament to receive Mons^r^ d Desdiquiers to be Duke & Peer of France. Mons^r^ Ansell has been sent to the P.P. of the Union of Germany to give them an account of the marriages with Spain, and to assure them of her affection. He is also to commend to their care the affairs of Juliers.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDES.

May 11, from Madrid.—Little news or business here.

Great preparations for the reception of the D. of Mayne. "But our D. of Pastrana whome wee send unto you in exchange is resolved to lay his Dukedom to pawn rather than not to exceede your Duke in Galantrie."

. . . . He has already furnished himself with above 200 thousand crownes. "I assure you we send you by much the handsomest man in our Courte. And that it will be heere taken for a great affront yf your French Ladyes doe not make him beleeve at leaste that thei are in love with him. For there is no less expected.

"But the newe Marques of Flores de Avila, aunciently Don Pedro de Cunega, useth not muche fausto in his journey to England, having scarce 30 of all sortes in his companie; and no man of qualitie with him."

He is to begin his journey to day, & will be in Paris about the 8 of next month English style.

His enemies are working against Don Rodrigo Calderon, but the D. of Lerma will not let him sink.

"Wee are heere much troubled with y^e^ complaints that are lately come against our Englishe pyratts. Whereof your Lo^sp^ hathe or shall shortely participate of y^e^ trouble. For that I heare thei have taken two very ritche shipps of S^t^ Mallo's, w^ch^ went from Sevill laden with greate store of ready money. Thei have allso newly taken a ritche Flemish shipp y^t^ went from Lisborne. But thei have dealt very honestly of late with their countrymen. For having taken a shipp of London bound for Sevill worth 16 or 20 thousand pound, thei have sent y^e^ merchants all their goods. Insomuche that one of them, that had to the valewe of 2,000*l.* in the shipp, sends mee worde, that hee hath not loste ten pound. And the Pyratts say, though as yet thei are not in case to accepte of y^e^ King's pardon, being poore, and therefore muste eyther sterve or hang in England, yet thei will robb no more of their countrymen. There is order now gone down to Lisborne for y^e^ preparing of sixe galleons for to goe to clear y^e^ coastes of Pyratts."

The bearer of this is M^r^ Wake my brother-in-law who married my sister.

The SAME to SIR R. WINWOOD, L^d^ Ambass^r^ at y^e^ Haghe.

May 23 st^o^ vet., from Madrid.—Congratulates him on the conclusion of the Treaty. It is said here that the Pope will draw together into a like League the Kings of Spain & France and the D. of Florence. "But I think there are diverse difficulties will crosse it." They are here extraordinarily lifted up with their new alliance with France. They think that the Queen "of her timourousnes" will give way to them in all things. The Princes of Italy are uneasy; "and I conceive that the State wherein you live had never juster cause of jealousies. And I pray God thei heere have not to muche Intelligence & to many good friends among you, w^ch^ for diverse reasons I have very juste cause to doubte."

Wishes for immediate information as to the person, quality, and condition of Theodore Rodenburg, Deputado de los Estados. Many differences have of late fallen out between him and one Blanco Juan, a countryman of his who serveth the King, who says that he only bears letters of Recommendation for the purpose of carrying out some private businesses, and that he has assumed the title of Publick Minister.

Monsr Rodenberg's dealings are suspicious.

He dissembles his Religion. Is a good Protestant with me, but a Papist with others.

I am secretly informed that he has often advised the States that his Matie was desirous in the person of the Lady Elizabeth, or by any other means, to make a near Alliance with this King, "as if his Matie should leave them in ye bryars."

He makes the Spaniards believe that the States will be ready to listen to any new overtures.

I have other exterior reasons for distrusting him.

"He useth to me many rodomontados & bravings wch he sayeth hee hathe delivered unto ye King & State heere all wch I heere is false."

The King has bestowed diverse mercedes on him, and inobled him and made him a knight.

He promises to do great things for the King in Holland.

The Marques Spinola & Don Rodrigo acquainted him in general terms that matters of great consequence are on foot, and wished for his presence and aid in Holland. He likes the motion, and says he has a very good colour to demand leave to return, for he was engaged to be married when he came away, &c., &c.

"Thus muche I helde very fitt for your Losps knowledge. The wch I intreate you may be carried with all fitting secrecie. For that I will bee slowe upon any surmises to lay so heavy an imputation upon any man. Though yt is fitt for us that stande as Watchmen to give warning one unto another not only upon certaine, but all seeming dangers."

This week "two speedy and secret correos have been dispatched from Genoa, wch hathe caused very muche speache amongst our Genoesi. For that only two of them to whomet hese Postes came received letters, or were acquainted with the cause of their dispatch."

There are reports that the Marques Spinola's creditors are somewhat jealous of him. But this is thought to be a stratagem to escape payment of the eight hundred thousand ducatts promised to the king for procuring his new grandeshipp and the settling his former businesses. In order to "shifte himself of this promise" it is given out that his creditors will not accept his new bills until the old are cleared, &c.

The Same to Sir D. Carleton.

May 23, sto vet., from Madrid.—"I am very sorie for the newes of the Prince of Moldavia, in regarde the King our Master hathe beene a mediatour for him. But much more for the doubte I have of Sir T. Glover; whose revolte will more neerely touch us & bee an extraordinary scandall.

". . . . We are apt heere to conceive that your Principe grande tendethe towards us. But assure yourself, yf fitting occasion should be offered, thei heere would not stick to give your Sigori cause to speak in plainer tearmes. For thei are heere infinitely puffed up with their newe Alliance in France.

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". . . And I have particularly heard several discourses how easy y^t were for this King to effect great matter in Italy in this favourable conjunction.

"All private newes of Spaine is outvoiced by y^e loud crye of the strange miracles donne of late in Valencia. The relation whereof I send your Lo^sp heere inclosed. Wherein I observe one great unhappines, that your new Governour of Milan, the Marques of S^t German finding himself present in the heat of all these miracles, and hathe promised to sende our newe saint a shrine from Milan, could find no cure for his snuffling voice and his bridge-fallen nose."

Don Pedro de Cunega left on the 13 of May for England. I cannot learn that his embassage is of any extraordinary importance.

He is not likely to be very welcome there.

Your Venetian Ambass^r and myself are great friends. I pray you send me word if he is esteemed a man of wealth; for here he spendeth much, considering the small estate Venice affordeth her ministers.

The SAME to SIR T. EDMONDES.

May 23, st^o vet.—". . . Since the departure of Marques Spinola and Don Rodrigo Calderon I have come to the knowledge of some things which make mee confidently to beleeve that thei are in hope of effecting some matters of great consequence with the States."

The suspected treachery of Mons^r Rodenburg. Letter upon the subject to Sir R. Winwood is enclosed, to be conveyed to him with the beste speede and safety.

The SAME to Mr. W. TRUMBALL.

May 23.—The same as the last.

The Archduke's prohibition of English cloathes is probably but the beginning of greater insolencies.

M^r Colley & M^r Colforde's business.

Sir D. CARLETON to Sir J. DIGBYE.

May 11.—Sends the bando against Cavalier Badoer, which will show the quality of his fault & the severity of the sentence. He has fled to Parma, where he is kindly received and for safety lodged in the citadel.

One Almoro Zani, a principal Senator, a Consigliero, and one of the Council of Ten has been condemned to a year's restraint in his own house, and three years' exclusion from secret councils, for having communicated some secrets unto Badoer.

The Spanish Ambass^r is much troubled, "as planely seeing that the mine of his intelligence is quite vented."

One of his pages has been slain in a street brawl. He has written home and accused this state of stirring up the citizens against Spaniards.

"At a late visitt that I gave him the other day, hee made mee a witnesse of his passion; and kindled so farr in that discourse, as that to show his contempte of these Sig^ori, hee pulled out of his pocket a handefull of Dublons, professing y^t notwithstanding any strict course thei coulde take in this kinde, yet hee could allwayes with y^t key unlock all their secreates. W^ch as yt is the firste tyme that ever I heard corruption of that kinde professed eyther in dante or recipiente; so yt seemeth y^e Spaniards are now so accustomed thereunto as y^t thei account yt no more a secreate. To aggravate y^e matter more hee hathe taken into his house some of his servants, that before lodged in the

Towne, professing that there is no securitie for them without his doores; and seeming to thinke that Sanctuary to weake, he now purposethe to sende away all suche as were imployed by him in writing or came neere his studye. With w^ch course thei themselves are so much offended, as that thei stick not to give out that hee dothe thus disbande them of purpose to deprive his successor of their necessary use, that his owne imployment may bee the better valewed."

He forbears to go to the college.

When asked by the Senate of Milan to mediate for the release of a Milanese gentleman retained in Crema for a murder, he sent his secretary with a sour message "That hee wished them to resolve speedily therein; havendo riquardo alla conservatione de i stati suoi."

A staffetta has been lately sent into France with great speed and secrecy, to complain that Mons^r Pasquale, Ambass^r for that King with the Grisons, has accused the Venetians of being guilty of the death of the late king. "For proofe whereof hee alleagethe that thei were the firste y^t revealed to y^e Pope that King's purpose of passing into Italy. Upon w^ch advertisement the giving that fatall blowe was resolved, w^ch was all that was lefte."

They desire a reparation of this wrong, because it touches their honour, and much prejudices their present treaty with the Grisons for the continuance of the league between the two states, which is much desired by this side.

Orders have been sent to the Rettori of Bergamo and Brescia, on the confines of that country to furnish the Secretary Vicenti, who is now treating with them, "What money soever hee shall require to repurchase y^e affections of y^t people."

It is thought that this State now pursues so hotly the treaty they began so coldly, on account of the change in the Governour of Milan.

The Constable of Castile was of a quiet disposition and well affected to Venice. They had proof of his indifference in their late quarrels with the Pope. But they misdoubt the Marques S^t German, and apprehend that he will follow the steps of the Count Fuentes, whom they style here no better than Un Incendiario.

The controversy with the Pope about the confines has at his entreaty been referred to delegates, viz., on the Pope's side the Vice Legate and Auditor of Ferrara; on this two gentlemen Nani & Marcello & a D^r of Law.

"In the other difference for y^e sovereigntie in y^e Gulphe these Sig^ori will not heere of any treaty, but doe dayly continewe to seaze on all vessells y^t eyther come to mount up y^e Po, or that only passe without from one porte of y^e Pope's to another, forcing them all to pay a recognition of y^e righte challenged by this State w^thin y^e streight. They have farther entred within his porte at Gozo and exacted ancorage of some shippes y^t harboured there, and at this present thei are in consultation to lande up y^t haven by cutting a branche out of the Po, w^ch shall issue out upon y^e mouth of y^t. The reason of their stirring so much in that business is for that thei foresee what a decay y^t will bee to y^e trade of this Towne, yf that passage were left free. For y^t in regarde of the commoditie of y^t Porte, w^ch passeth any of theirs, & the lesser Dacio y^t is there payed, the whole negociation of y^e Levant into Lombardye would pass y^t way without coming hither as now thei are forced to doe. W^ch would wondrously increase y^e Pope's custome and diminish y^t of this State.

"This laste weeke there was a cause pleaded heere in the Quarantia Civil Vecchia by a widowe woman, who having had a processe depending 16 yeeres in these courtes, was growne to understande her case so well

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as y^t at y^e laste hearing shee resolved to advocate for herselfe, w^ch shee did in the Hazinga so well to y^e purpose, as that shee overthrewe one of our greatest Lawiers & gott a sentence y^t morning on her side. In regarde of y^e novelty of yt y^e case is much spoaken of, but rather in her commendation than otherwise. Though among y^e Romans, whom these Sig^ori propose to imitate in all things y^t was accounted portentum mulierem in foro loquentem audire.

"Sir Henry Wotton is arrived at Turin. But yett wee heare not that hee hath had his audience. His coming over the mountains hath already filled Italy with discourses of y^e marriages of our Princes; of whom our speculatives dispose quisque secundum sensum proprium. And in our common gazette we have this weeke that in Florence the 40 hore are solemnly proclaymed, That prayers may bee made for y^e successe of a marriage betwixt our Prince, & a sister of y^e greate Duke, y^e ouverture whereof cometh from y^e Queene Regent."

Peace is about to be concluded between the Persians and the Turks; and warlike preparations are countermanded.

The State of Venice likes not this peace, "who are like now to miss Muratt Bassa, their olde friend, & to find hard measure of y^e new Visir, who hath not dissembled his mislike of them at y^e first audience of their new Bailo whom hee welcomed hawkely with expostulating old grievances long since compounded & agreed."

"There is come to y^e Porta an Ambass^r from Hollande & there is great likelihood of his being admitted notwithstanding the earnest labouring used by y^e Venetian & Frenche Ambass^rs against him. His busines is carried in y^e name of Grave Maurice as a Prince of Soveraigntie, and with him y^e States are joyned, but the name of y^e other is more used as better knowen to y^t people."

Sir T. Glover is not yet departed; but he promises to be gone shortly.

"A postscript with Sir Dudleyes owne hande."

"I must not forgett to thanke your Lo^sp for y^e laste of y^e 28 Marche. And lett mee give you this aviso touching Priuly, that you muste say nothing to him w^ch you muste not expecte to have advertised to y^e Sign^rie of Venice. Of w^ch I could sende your Lo^sp a proofe by the Relation of a Dialogue at a visite betwixte him & yourselfe, touching y^e matches betwixt France & Spaine. W^ch is not to bee imputed to him particularly, y^t being y^e humour of his nation to bee greate Relationers & to make observationes minimarum rerum.

"I thanke your Lo^sp for y^e hope you give mee of some Spanishe bookes, w^ch will bee a greate helpe to my study, & that is all my intertainement, &c."

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

May 19, st^o vet., from Bruxelles.—Our ordinary post is to be dispatched from Antwerp every fourth Monday.

The Princes are absent at Marymont.

Preparations are made at Binche near Marymont to receive the Marques Spinola, & who are daily expected from Spain.

The Spanish Ambass^rs lady, the Marques de Guadalesce, is supposed to have died of grief for the decrease of their revenues by the banishment of the Moriscos.

The affairs of Aquisgrave are composed and Protestant magistrates appointed.

Rumours about the election at Franckfort.

Juliers & Cleves and the town of Cullen are at odds about the fortifying a bourg called Mulhem, to which poor distressed Protestants resort.

The only important matters here are the alteration of the Archduke's coin, and the banishing of English cloathes "yf your Lord^{sp} have any acquaintance there with those of our owne nation or of Holland who are interessted in the bringing of quartillos into Spaine, your Lord^{sp} may doe a charitable deede secretly to give them warning to looke to themselves; for there are certayne spies imployed to discover them & bring them into y^{e} danger of losing both their goodes & lives.

" . . . . I understande by a poste lately come out of Englande that our ports are all shutt upon a cruell murther committed there by a nobleman of Scotland."

The affairs of Mr. Colley, Colforde and Wake.

Sir J. Digbye to Sir D. Carleton.

June 20, st^{o} vet., from Madrid.—There is much hatred and malice shown here towards Venice.

"One greate man speaking disdainfully of them sayd y^{t} was an insufferable indignitie that y^{e} greate monarchie of Spaine should permitt insolencies de unos blangueadores de savanas. But I conceive y^{t} your Sig^{ori} wante neyther equall spleene nor Epythites for our Dons. I wishe thei had equal powers so thei mighte bee imployed against them."

The rumour which you speak of, of a match between our Prince and a sister of Florence has reached us, and my letters from Rome hold that it is a very likely thing to take effect.

"If your Lord^{sp} knowethe not, nor have not beene used in y^{t}, I will assure you that this bruite is not without grounde. For I am advertised from y^{e} fountaines themselves, that there is such a treaty on foote, and as farr from being rejected as resolved on. And so hangethe in ballance, w^{ch} I conceive will bee rather apte to incline y^{t} way than otherwise. For [as thei write to mee] though this matche bee not suche as thei would have, yet yt is like to prove the beste of those thei may have. But heereof, I conceive your Lord^{sp} hathe received more ample information than myselfe. And therefore hereby I only desire to give a testimonie with what confidence I doe & ever shall holde correspondencie with your Lord^{sp}."

The D. of Mayne is in Spaine and will be entertained to-day or tomorrow at Lerma, at the D. of Lerma's house, but at the expense of the town of Madrid. "For heere his greatnes is suche that thei thinke themselves happy to bear his charges in anything, as is heere ordinarye. For yf hee have a minde to any house, y^{t} is bought for him; yf hee marry any kinswoman shee is bestowed for him. And in all things I thinke hee is arrived to that heighte and absolutenes that I suppose neyther anncient nor moderne tymes can paralell him with any subject of like power and greatenes."

Don Alonso de Velasco is recalled from England, and Don Diego de Sarmiento de Acuna succeeds him.

The Spaniards are very much displeased with our discovery of the North West passage, but more particularly with our plantation in Virginia.

I heare that Don Pedro de Cunega has a commission about that business. "I doubte not but hee will receive a cold answeare, and for

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their doing anything by way of hostilitie, I conceive that thei will bee very slow to give Englande, who is very apt to lay holde on any occasion, so juste a pretence to bee doing with them."

The Constable of Castile has arrived in Spain and is in better health.

What was spoken to the Venetian Ambass^{r} was uttered on purpose that he might repeat it.

"I know not what imaginarye comments hee may make thereupon. But for the things themselves, thei ever have been suche as I desired both hee or others should knowe, or at leaste beleeve. But I muste thanke your Lord^{sp} for your friendly advertisement, for abundans cantela non nocet."

The Italian great ministers have done much service lately. The D. of Ossuna has procured a very great contribution to be given to this King by the Crown of Sicily, and the Marques of S^{ta} Cruz has burnt diverse ships of Argier and Tunis.

The SAME to SIR T. EDMONDES.

July 2, st^{o} vet.—A solemn feast has been proclaimed for the election of K. Mathias.

The news of the Lord Treasurer's death is very welcome to the Spaniards.

The D. of Maine will enter Madrid on Friday next July 13 st^{o} n^{o}. There has been much quarrelling among his company. "Since his entrance into Spaine there hapned unto him a very strange accident. There were a companie or two of Span. soldiers y^{t} were going out of Castille into Navarre, & neere unto y^{e} citie of Burgos thei fell into y^{e} way by w^{ch} y^{e} Duke came. Where meeting with a great troope of lacayes, thei began to scoff and jeste one at another. Presently there came diverse French gallants on horse back, and out of their French idle humour some of them cryed sa sa cargons; and so putting spurs to their mules charged scornefully y^{e} soldiers with y^{e} quita-soles w^{ch} thei had in thei handes to keepe away y^{e} sunne. The soldiers thinking this an indignitie, strooke diverse of them of from their mules. Whereupon all y^{e} Frenche betook them to their weapons. By w^{ch} tyme the Duke de Mayne, who was a little behinde came up, & himselfe & all y^{e} companie assayled y^{e} soldiers, who defended themselves and hurte diverse of ye Frenche. But seeing y^{e} number of y^{e} French very many, thei retired themselves very orderly to a churche not farr of. In w^{ch} retreate I hear there was not one Spaniard hurte. And so resolving to make good y^{e} churche, thei placed their banner on y^{e} churche topp. The D. de Mayne determined to have forced y^{e} churche, & soe I thinke hee would have donne, & cutt all y^{e} Spaniards throates, but y^{t} in y^{e} mean tyme y^{e} governour & y^{e} principall men of Burgos came & pacifyed y^{e} matter. This King hathe dispatched commissioners from hence to proceede against y^{e} soldiers, and y^{t} is thought diverse of them will bee hanged, yf thei bee not saved by the D. de Mayne his mediation."

"The D. of Pastrana, who goeth from hence to France on y^{e} like message, lefte this Towne on y^{e} 5th of July st^{o}. n^{o}., & sett forward on his journey with greate magnificence. Hee was brought on his way by 14 Dukes and Grandes of Spaine, with all y^{e} noblemen and gentlemen of this Courte, being to y^{e} number of 200 horse, and upward. Himselfe came laste in y^{e} troope, riding betweene two Dukes; the D. of Lerma on y^{e} righte hand of him, & y^{e} D. of Alberquerquy on

y^e^ lefte. Hee hath prepared 80 thousand pound for y^e^ expense of his preparations & journey. For his person thei have made a very good choice, being by much y^e^ handsomest man I have seen in Spaine, &c.

" . . . At this instant of my writing unto you, I received newes y^t^ 3 or 4 of this Kinge's gallyons are caste away. The speache being that thei went about y^e^ coaste of Florida to invade some y^t^ had begun to inhabit there; & being thruste with a storme into y^e^ bay were not able to recover themselves. These gallyons went from Sevill about Easter & carried diverse provisions to lande men & long boates. Of y^e^ certainty hereof I cannot assure your Lord^sp^, receiving y^t^ as yet but as a running rumour, &c."

W. TRUMBALL to SIR J. DIGBYE.

June $\frac{8}{18}$, from Bruxelles.—" . . . on Wednesday last the Electors declared K. Matthias Emperour."

Great tokens of joy for it in Bruxelles.

The Archduke cannot yet get y^e^ Crown of y^e^ Romans.

A new Dyett to be held shortly at Nuremberg.

The Protestants proved their strength & courage in the Assembly at Turloch; and were it not for the jars between Saxony and y^e^ Possidents about y^e^ Duchies of Juliers & Cleves, & y^e^ Dukes of Newbourg and Deuxponts for y^e^ administration of y^e^ Palatinate, our party would bee stronger in Germany than that of our enemies.

Don Rodrigo Calderon has been well received here by the P.P.

The D. of Arschot is dead.

Marques Spinola arrived at Marymont about 8 days since, &c.

The SAME to the SAME.

June 17, st^o^. vet.—Spinola and Rodrigo have returned from Marymont where they were treated very honourably for 10 days. They are now to be feasted by the Spanish Ambass^r^ here, "res admiranda et numquam ante hac visa."

"The Marques was brought into this Towne on Wednesday laste with 30 coaches and diverse noblemen & gentlemen on horseback. God knoweth how hee will meritt those paines. For yf hee do not bring some unexpected Larges for y^e^ men of warr serving in this Armye, hee shall never recover his lost reputation among them."

Don Rodrigo's embassage is nothing more than a ceremonious one.

Speculations about the late election.

The Spaniards doubt if K. Matthias is a Papist or a Huguenot.

The Turks having made peace with the Persians, will now it is supposed, break the truce with the Christians.

I will not trouble with the account of the contract of marriage "betweene our beautiful Princesse, and the Count Palatine of Rhyme."

Don Rodrigo will survey the chief fortifications of Brabant & Flanders and then go to compliment the Emperour.

Some practice is suspected between Spain and the Bishop of Cullen.

Count Maurice is to have the Garter, though at first the States made some difficulty on that behalf.

"Certain underhand overtures have lately been made at y^e^ Haghe in y^e^ name of y^e^ King of Spaine for the concluding of an absolute peace with y^e^ United Provinces."

The States are suspicious.

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"Our greate Duke of Arschot dyed heere y^e 3^rd of this present, of a dropsie." He has let his Titles by testament to the Count of Fontenoy, and his lands to the 3^rd son of Count Arremberg.

Messs. Wake, Colforde, and Calley's business.

SIR D. CARLETON to the SAME.

May 25, st^o vet.—The controversies with the Pope are in the way of been settled. The question of frontiers is referred to Ministers on both sides. The question of jurisdiction in Ceneda is treated of directly between the Pope and the Senate. The Senate has sent an answer which they suppose will end the matter. If not "y^t is thought thei will so resolve to proceede, de facto in doing some possessorie act in y^t place w^ch may displease y^e Pope."

These Sign^ori continue to exercise their right of Soveraignty in the Gulf with the same vigour that they began. The Pope's trade from the Levant into Lombardy is likely to decay altogether, and the loss of revenue is such that if his force were answearable to his will an open breach might follow.

"In a late audience that y^e Ambass^r of this State had with the Pope, hee kindled much upon this occasion, and tolde him that hee was resolved spendere tre pontificati, rather than lett y^e Churche suffer so greate a wrong. In conformitye of w^ch protestation the Nontio resident in this Towne hathe likewise changed his language & speakethe aloude, that since this State worketh so muche upon his Master's easines, hee will shortly proceed in another maner with them. And to affrighte them y^e more hee lett fall a speeche to this purpose; that thei should not thinke y^t strange, y^t considering their proceeding with his Master, hee were forced to enter into a strict collegation with some other Princes, w^ch perhaps might prove prejudiciall to this State."

The Ragusean Ambass^r is at length dispatched with the answer that the prisoners shall be set free at such time as Cusca the Dalmatian, a subject of this State, long time held prisoner at Ragusa, is likewise consigned to the Ministers of this State.

"It is advertised hither from Sicilye, that many of those Titoladi having intreated y^e Viceroy that thei mighte solemnise y^e publication of y^e marriages betwixt France and Spaine with Triumphes answearable to those of Naples [w^ch have been lately perfourmed with very great magnificence] hee seemed to agree unto y^t willingly, and willed every one to taxe himselfe according to his estate, as hee likewise would doe himselfe pro rata. W^ch being donne and the money putt into a banke, hee presently caused y^t to be divided among certaine virgins to make up their dowries, saying that y^t was better bestowed on those real marriages, than in y^e celebrating of those other so uncertaine, and perhaps but imaginarye. This action of his is reported in those partes to his greate commendation, but whether y^t will find the like allowance in Spaine you will best bee able to tell."

"I may not omit one passage of our publick Gazetta upon this occasion of y^e Triumphes in Paris, wherein is sett forth un Rodomontado segualato of Don Inego de Cardenas, resident in y^t Courte; who being demaunded of Madame of France, whether in Spaine shee should see such pompous sightes, is say^d to have answeared; That these Triumphes were nothing in regarde of what she should see at her coming thither. Against w^ch tyme the King his Master Farebbe venire dalle Indie tanti Re suoi vassalli, a farne de gli Maggiori."

"I am informed from very good parte, that ye Grisons are laboured harde by ye Spaniards, and not without ye consent of Monsr Pasquale ye Frenche Resident amongst them, to contract a new League with the Milanesi with ye exclusion of this State."

The Venetians labour very earnestly to confirm their old alliance.

All men do much wonder to see this strange change in the policy of France. Her ministers are now as diligent in dissolving the bond of Alliances "wch preserve the lesser States from being swallowed up of the greatness of Spaine, as the late king was carefull to see them knitt and bounde."

"At Parma that Duke hath at lengthe made an ende of the greater parte of his prisoners, beginning with the Countesse Sala, after whome six Counts lost their heads on ye same scaffolde; and three of meaner condition were hanged. Hee is sayd by their deathes to have confiscated 70 thousand crownes of yearely revenewe. Wch is construed by many so ill, as that thei spare not to say that Fundus Albanus was ye ruine of moste of them. For ye washing away of wch aspersion the Duke makethe profession to bestowe ye greatest parte of ye escheated moveables upon ye Jesuites. Wch is not sufficient to acquit him in men's opinions, unles hee had followed less ye Counsayle of those Fathers in the whole course of proceeding against those Counts. At this great execution there was present next to the Duke our Cavaglier Badoer. At wch this State is somewhat offended. And thei account yt a greate errour of judgment in that Prince, his giving suche open countenance to a proclaymed Traitour of another State, att a time when hee did justice upon conspiratours of his owne."

"The Constable of Castile is parted towards the sea-side; for whose conducte there were sent from Genoa by D. Carlo Doria 60 slaves to carry him & ye chiefe of his companye in chayres. There goeth with him [as I am informed] a countryman of ours, one Stanley, lately made Prieste at Rome, who hathe long posted betwixt Italy and Spaine, serving as a courier to our Fugitives. I doubte not but you will soon heere of him there, & observe his courses."

It is also reported from Genoa that our Badoer is to go with them into Spain for safety.

Mr Pindar writes that Sir T. Glover delays his departure. The Prince of Moldavia would persuade him to turn Turk while he has the title of Ambassr, and is reputed by the Turks a great man. "By meanes whereof he shall be sure of some cheife place of promotion. But he professes his resolution to go to England, which is much doubted."

"Hee hathe understood that his intelligence with Spaine is discovered and yett hee supposeth to outface the matter. Of late there was sent from Naples to Constantinople a spye from yt Viceroy, the Conte de Lemos, with two letters written in cypher without direction. Only hee had order by word of mouthe to deliver them to Sir Th. Glover, or in his absence to another in towne. The spye conceiving that ye busines was as well knowen to Mr Pindar as to Sir Thomas acquainted him with ye whole negociation. But hee sone found he had mistaken. For Mr Pindar streight commaunded him to gett him out of ye countrye, professing that hee would not conceal him. It is hoped he is gott cleare. Otherwise if hee should bee taken, hee would bee ye cause of muche trouble and danger to Sir Thomas. The letters Mr Pindar hathe who would by no meanes give them to Sir Thomas. But hathe gott from him ye cypher with some importunitie. Wch hee hathe sent into Englande with ye letters unopened. Your Lordsp in one of your letters desired to have the newes of our two Ambassrs at Constantinople. And I sende them with ye same confidence thei are sent mee."

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W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

June 17, st° vet. from Bruxelles.—Another copy of the last of this date between Mr. W. Trumball and Sir J. Digbye.

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

July 1, from Paris.—Has been too ill to write.

Before he was well recovered he had been compelled to go to Fountainbleau to treat of matters w^ch^ had been negociated by the D. of Bouillon in England.

We also hear that the K. of Spaine wishes to turn the truce with the Low Countries into a peace.

But the States will not bite at that bait till the propositions have been examined and approved of by England and France.

Spain will find herself deceived if she thinks that France alone either can or will sufficiently advance her designes.

M. Spinola has gone to Cullen to confer with Don Balthasar de Cunega about y^e^ affairs of Germany.

Certain differences which have arisen about the Articles of Contracte have been reconciled after conferences between the Spanish Ambass^r^ and the principal Ministers of State.

The D. of Mayne complains that no order had been taken in Spain for the Governours of towns and Viceroys to meet him, and would have the D. of Pastrana treated in the same manner.

Orders to this effect therefore have been sent to the Governour of Bayonne and the other towns.

But the French Ambass^r^ alledges that the King was so careful for the Duke's entertainment, that he went himself to see the lodgings, and finding that the hangings were not rich enough had ordered forthwith a new suite of cloathe of tissue. The Queen of France is displeased at the first report. The King and Queen have returned from Fountainbleau, chiefly in order to urge the Parliament to receive Mons^r^ d'Esdiguiers to be a Duke and Peer of France.

They are little favourable lest this should open a way to other pretendants.

The Queen promises that she will not make another like request during the King's minority. If this does not prevail she threatens to bring the King in person to y^e^ Parliament, and to command the passing of this act "by y^e^ absoluteness of his authority."

If she takes this course those of the Parliament who are on the other side declare that they will "make their private protestation against y^e^ same." But the Queen hopes to carry her point with the aid of the Princes of the blood.

The Constable took leave of the Queen, upon her coming from Fountainbleau, to go to Languedoc. In order to content him the Queen has promised 100,000 crowns in addition to the same sum given by the D. of Brachiano & in dowry to his daughter upon her marriage with the Constable's son.

She has also given to the Constable's son, Mons^r^ de Montmorency, y^e^ reversion of y^e^ Admiral's place, "into w^ch^ hee was sworn two days since & received in Parliament with y^e^ ceremonies accustomed." But he is not to act in the said office during the life of his uncle the D. of Amville.

It is also said that the Queen promises to release the Count of Auvergne from the Bastile, and allow him to remain under guard at Boys

de Vincennes, and that after the interchangeable delivery of the princesses he shall be set free.

A report of an intention to kill the Prince of Conde found to be false. A servant of his had been shot in attempting to take away his gun from a poacher of deer.

The P. of Conde & Count Soissons treat the D. of Guise & his brethren with much respect. Their purpose is that the Chancellor & Monsr de Villeroy should not maintain their greatness so absolutely as they do by means of their division. But the interest of the D. d'Espernon with whom the D. of Guise is so closely linked, but who is hateful to the P. of Conde & Count Soissons, will hinder that union.

Monsr de Puiseux, Secretary of State, is to be sent into Spain with the marriage contract according to the form wch was heretofore observed when Madame Elizabeth was married into Spain. Mons de Villeroy being then employed with the same Commission.

Sir J. Digby to Sir D. Carleton.

July 18, sto vet, from Madrid.—Thanks for the information about Constantinople, "for that I have some especiall reason to hearken after yt busines."

The D. of Mayne has arrived with 1,000 Frenchmen of all sorts in his train. He hitherto has had a very untoward beginning. Since the unfortunate affair near Burgos "thei lying at a town called Barrajas, 3 or 4 leagues from this place, have, upon a falling out, killed a Spanish Hidalgo."

His kindred have complained, and the King has sent an Alcalde de la Corte to take information. The D. of Mayne was very forward himself to punish the offenders, but the Alcalde desired that the case should proceed by way of process. The Duke agreed and caused his people to be delivered into the hands of the Justice, and they are in prison awaiting their trial.

These alliances will not remove the old antipathy there is between the two nations.

"For though the Princes and States I conceive were never neerelyer united, bothe by alliance and resolution of running bothe one fortune, yet ye people seame incompatible together. For notwithstanding proclamations, that are heere every day commanding upon greate punishment, that all men use ye Frenche with greate courtesie and civilite, & all officers heere take greate order & paines to see yt observed, yet there passeth not one day without some remarkable accident betwixt them. I assure you my Lord Admirall had never so much honour donne him as hee hathe by this greate troope of Frenche. For thei say, that in regarde of them Los Inglesi pareçian tantos Angeles. And in truthe for ye Frenche, though thei say there are very many of good account in ye companie, whome yt may bee wee shall heereafter see brave [for yet thei are in mourning] yet for the generall I never saw suche a bande of tottred shagg-raggs. The Duke himselfe, as you knowe, is a goodly gentleman of his person.

"Hitherto hee hathe only had an audience of ye King to give ye pesami for ye death of ye Queene. His solemne visiting ye young Queene of France de gala is deferred till ye 15 of August. So that I conceive his departure from hence will not bee so sodainly as was expected.

"I finde heere besides these publick shows and outward alliances, wch all ye world may take notice of, that there is an extraordinary League of correspondencye & conformitie betwixt ye principall Ministers of ye

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Frenche State and this. And y^t w^ch make me the most doubte of their intents is that contrary to what thei publickly make showe of bothe to his Ma^tie & y^e United Provinces, thei juggle strangely underhande. But heereof, as his Ma^tie and they are not unadvertised, so I hope thei will not bee unprovided to countermine their labours."

"It is said that besides other good things the King means to make offer to the D. of Mayne of a Spanishe wife, a daughter of y^e Duchesse of Najara, and sister to y^e Duke de Maqueda; who is, bothe in regard of her person & her fortune, y^e beste marriage of a subjecte y^t I thinke can bee found this day in Christendome. For she is a young lady of 16 or 17 years of age, extraordinarily handsome, and that shall have to her dowry seven or eight hundred thousand crownes in ready money. And it is said y^t her mother, to matche her to her full content, will make her portion up a million."

The D. of Lerma favours this, so you can well judge how likely it is to be effected.

A quarrel fell out between the Conde de Saldanha and the Adelantado of Castile, as they with other grandees were escorting the Duke from the Court to his house. Most of the escort seeing them steal away, followed and prevented their meeting, and they are now confined to their houses.

Don Rodrigo Calderon will it is thought avoid his employment as Ambass^r to Venice. He is much hated here. Only the D. of Lerma holds to him, and worketh earnestly to make him friends.

Though all the chief people are bitter against him yet I conceive that "in the Courte of Spaine he needeth not to feare much, who hath y^e Duke of Lerma for his angel de guardia."

"My Lord, these barraine tymes and place afforde little else worthy of so long a journey, &c."

The SAME to SIR T. EDMONDES.

July 18, from Madrid.—It is true that the King has visited the D. of Mayne's lodging and ordered improvements. The house is small and inconvenient.

Many here expect that before many years the Hollanders will be reduced to good terms with Spain, by means of thei own contentions about Religion, and of the Jesuits and Papists, together with the many bribes and pensions which are given.

An account of the D. of Mayne's embassy similar to that in the last letter.

Though the people differ, yet the principal Ministers of the two States were never so strictly leagued together; and the Spaniards are very confident in the strength they have got by the alliance with France.

SIR D. CARLETON to SIR T. DIGBYE.

June 14, st^o vet., from Venice.—The dispute with the Pope is likely to end to the advantage of this State; "Thei having got the mastering spirite over his easines. Hee hathe consecrated these late festivall tymes [according to a custome usuall to bee performed once in 7 years] certaine millions of Agnus Dei. And whereas a little boxe was wonte heeretofore to serve y^e turne for this place, now hee hathe sent whole chests full of them to bee presented to y^e Prince & State in his name, as a toaken of his fatherly affection towards them. At w^ch poore kinde of insinuation these sig^ri make themselves a little merry."

"Whilst these caresses passe betwixt them & the Head of y^e^ Churche, thei have been bolde to bee dealing with some of y^e^ greatest members thereof in this place. And our two greate Patriarchs of Aquileia & Venice have not found exemption notwithstanding their calling and y^e^ eminence of their persons. Against y^e^ former there hathe been made many complaints of his usurping within that see upon y^e^ righte of y^e^ State, and of many insolent actes of tyrannie and oppression y^t^ hee had committed against y^e^ subjects of this Prince. A long tyme hee hathe deluded y^e^ justice, through y^e^ greatenes of his friends, who are potent in the broglio of this place, supported likewise by y^e^ whole faction of y^e^ Papalini, who use to bee clamorous when any spirituall persons are summoned to appear in foro seculari. But now y^e^ measures of his oppressions being full, thei brought his cause into y^e^ Senate. Where after a long recapitulation of all his crimes these resolutions at last have passed upon him. Firste, that hee be made to restore all y^e^ writing and evidences y^t^ hee had possessed himself of de facto, thei concerning y^e^ righte of this State. Secondly, that hee restore y^e^ old Magistrates into S^t^ Daniell, S^t^ Vito, and Aquileia, and re-establish y^e^ anncient form of government, w^ch^ hee had innovated there. Thirdly that hee revoke and disanul all acts passed eyther in that Diocese, or elsewhere, by him, or through his meanes against those y^t^ complained of him to y^e^ State, and were eo nomine punished by him. And 4 that hee cause to bee pulled downe out of y^e^ Domo de Aquileia y^e^ Armes of y^e^ House of Austria, w^ch^ hee had there sett up above y^e^ Armes of this Prince. Fifthly that hee submitt himself to y^e^ judgment of the Quarantia heere touching his pretence of righte to that jurisdiction.

"Our other Patriarcke of Venice is not yet called into question. But his processe is framing with greate secrecie by y^e^ Inquisitors of State, hee being found to have relapsed into an olde faulte of dispensing underhande to y^e^ Jesuites y^e^ entrata that thei have in this State committed to his truste, but with expresse caution that none of it should ever come to their hands. This fraud of his was lately discovered by one Patavino newly returned from Prague; where hee hathe beene imployed as agent for this State. Unto whom the Patriarke remitted sundry tymes diverse summs of money to bee payed to an Hospitall in y^t^ citie, and so y^t^ passed in his accounts under y^e^ stile of money given in pios usus. But at lengthe it appeared to Patavino that y^e^ Hospitall had but y^e^ name to colour y^e^ matter, and y^t^ y^e^ Jesuites enjoyed y^e^ money. W^ch^ when hee perceived hee forbore paying them any more, and gave information to y^e^ State. Of y^e^ issue of this busines I shall advertise your Lo^sp^ when y^t^ shall come to ripenes.

"The bando against y^e^ Jesuites hathe beene renewed againe in this Towne, & publickly proclaymed within these 3 days, with this addition, that whereas in y^e^ former decree y^e^ subjects of this State were only forbidd y^e^ sending of their children to schools where Jesuites teache, now none may send any to any Towne where thei inhabite, as yf their poison were so strong to infeste y^e^ whole place where thei dwell.

"The Dukes of Parma & Modena are foule about a possession of y^e^ Count Girolamo da Correggio who livethe imprisoned at Parma, for y^e^ treason long since advertised, and should have suffred with y^e^ reste, yf y^e^ Duke durste have shed any blood of y^e^ house of Austria. After having condemned him as guiltie hee sent to take possession of Rossitola, a towne of his, as confiscated. But y^e^ Duke of Modena pretending y^t^ to be feudum Imperiale, the escheate whereof is to turne to him yf y^t^ bee forfeyted by y^e^ Count Correggio, hee sent thither good forces y^t^ drave out those of Parma, & holde y^t^ now for him. In y^t^ skirmishe y^e^ Duke of Modena loste 20 men, & y^e^ Duke of Parma 30. And farther harme

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was like to have insued, yf y^e^ Councell of Millaine seeing y^e^ combustion had not mediated with bothe those Princes, to referre y^e^ accommodating of their difference to y^e^ Kinge of Spaine. To whom there is a courier dispatched to give him account of y^e^ busines, and a surcease of arms obtained in y^e^ mean tyme. The D. of Parma is the more willing to make his peace on any conditions, considering y^e^ secretes harte-burning y^t^ is within his State, upon occasion of his severe proceeding against so many of his nobilitie. In revenge of whose deathe the Counts Conoscio, Malaspina, & Martinengo, have within fewe dayes entred upon his territorie with 500 horse, & wasted many villages in hostile maner, burning downe some of y^e^ Dukes Palaces, y^t^ hee had without y^e^ Towne for retraits of pleasure.

"Wee had two dayes since from Prague by expresse couriers the Election of the Emperour in y^e^ person of King Mathias, w^ch^ hathe made no alteration in this State, but only in y^e^ Spanish Ambass^rs^ house. Who hathe sounded yt aloud with drumms, trumpetts, & chambers, to y^e^ expense of full 20 ducatts. At w^ch^ outward demonstration of joy these Sig^ri^ laughe inwardly as knowing yt to bee but risus sardonius, and that y^e^ King was not y^e^ firste in y^e^ wishes of y^e^ Crowne of Spaine.

"This weeke heere are chosen three Inquisitors generall for the Levant; Filippo Pasqualigo, Ottavian Bon, and Marco Loredano, all principall persons to take knowledge of y^e^ misgovernment of y^e^ officers of this State in those partes. A course w^ch^ hathe not beene taken for the space of 20 yeares paste. And yt is now y^e^ more willingly sett on foote bothe bycause those places doe suffer longæ pacis mala, and likewise bycause thei apprehende some danger of warr, upon greater likelihoods thei now receive of peace betwixt y^e^ Gran Signor, and the Persian. In w^ch^ respecte thei holde yt necessarie to have men of Authoritie resident in those partes. And thei now sende 500 men into Candia.

"I sent your Lo^sp^ an abstracte of my laste letters from Constantinople. Unto w^ch^ I will add a pleasant advertisement written from thence to this State by their Ambass^r^ there, to this purpose. That the Frenche Ambass^r^ giving lately account to y^e^ Visir Bassa of the Alliance contracted betwixt France and Spaine. The Turke answeared him with a simile. Wherein hee comparad y^e^ present Treatye betwixt those Crownes to the chace of a Heron by a Falcon. Wherein yf y^e^ falcon misse at first flighte, hee then tourethe alofte, and makethe many windings to gett above. The Ambass^r^ approved the comparison, so that his King mighte fly for y^e^ falcon. But the Visir tolde him, that hee feared in the ende hee would preve the poore Heron.

"Heere is elected Francisco Moresini to succeede Priuli that is resident with you. This hathe been Extraordinary Ambass^r^ in Lorraine, Mantova, and Florence. In w^ch^ places hee gave no extraordinary satisfaction. And hee had once y^e^ misfortune at an Audience instead of kissing his hande to crosse his breste, as thei use to do at entrance into churches. But yt is likely that hee is now better assured. Contarini his concurrent, a man of much better sufficiencie, was excluded in regarde of freindshipp with the Cavalier Badoer, of whome I would gladly heare, yf you have him with you in Spaine; and how hee is intertained.

"Heere is much contention betweene Savoy and Florence, w^ch^ should sende our Prince a Lady into England. And the speache is not yet husht of the Lady Elizabethe's going into Spaine. Wherein to requite your Lo^sps^ bribe from Lisborne, I assure your Lo^sp^ I have been solicited to recommende a Confessor to her, when the matche shall bee concluded. Suche easye merchandize thei make heere of change of Religion, w^ch^ thei presume should allwayes give way to Worldly respects. And thus

remembering myself and wife in moste kinde maner unto you, and your Lady, I leave you to ye blessing of the Almightie. GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

Your Lorsps Most affectionately
to doe you service,
DUDLEY CARLETON.

The SAME to the SAME.

No date.—"My very goode Lorde. The laste that I had from your Losp bore date ye 24 of May. Since wch tyme I have written twice unto you, my letters bearing date ye 26 of May, and ye 24 of June. . . . . .

"Wee are heere at the present in a sea of confusion & incertainties by reason of ye deathe of our good olde Duke, who left us yesterday after dinner on a suddaine, having in ye forenoon given his wonted Audiences. So greate was his care not to bee wanting to his country, unto his laste breathe. Wch as it will make his memory ever glorious to posteritie, so may yt be feared these SSri will be troubled to find his equall to place in his roome. When a new shall be chosen, wee shall sone see what effect affayres will take heere. And yf there follow any great alterations as may justly bee feared, I will not fayle to give you parte in tyme.

"You have formerly heard of a Stafetta dispatched into France from hence, to complaine of ye ill offices, Monsr Pasquale, Ambassr of yt Crowne with ye Grisons, had doane these SSri in disswading yt people from continewing their League with ye State of Venice. Wch hathe wrought this effecte, yt the Queene Regent hathe disavowed ye Ambassrs proceeding in yt business, excusing yt to ye Venetian Ambassr as caused by a jealousie and mi-understanding betweene their Secretarye & ye Frenche Ambassr, rather then from any sett advice or order from her or ye State. In wittnes whereof shee hathe written to ye sayd Monsr Pasquale from henceforth to imploy himselfe for ye effecting of yt League, wch this State is now negociating with ye Grisons. Notwithstanding these fayre words, wee doe not yett see ye effects answearing in realitie. For bothe ye said Monsr Pasquale dothe still continewe to crosse them in that designe. And when ye Frenche Ambassr heere was sent for into ye College, and desired to imploy himself in furtherance of that busines, hee gave an answeare yt litle satisfied ye expectation of this State. For after a formall promise of doing his beste to give them satisfaction in this or any thing else, hee entred into a long declamation against ye Secretarie Vincenti, Agent for this State with ye Grisons, whome by way of recrimination hee charged to have donne worse offices to ye Crowne of France, then Monsr Pasquale had donne this State. The Venetians therefore expect nothing from France but good words, and arm themselves with this resolution Quod vides periisse, perditum ducas.

"The Dukes of Modena & Parma stand yet in bad tearmes. And on bothe sides there doe continewe daily Levies of men for defence and offence. And whereas ye intromission of ye Councell of Milan could not bring them to pacification, the Duke of Savoy hathe since interposed his creditt betwixt them, and hathe sent ye Count Francisco Martinengo to them both to drawe them to tearmes of agreement, unto whose mediation yt is hoped thei will bothe hearken.

"During these incertainties, the Duke of Parma, fearing ye envy yt may be drawen upon him by confiscating so greate possessions as are escheated to him by ye deathe of those Lordes, whome hee caused to bee executed, hee hathe published a writing, in wch hee declared his

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freedome from touching any part of those inheritances, and hathe caused y^e^ whole of their estates, to bee divided into five partes. Whereof y^e^ firste shall runne to y^e^ paying y^e^ debtes of y^e^ deceased; the seconde shall sustaine their children & heyres; a third portion shall bee given to the poore; a fourth divided among y^e^ Duke's servants; and a fyfthe shall bee employed upon a banke, y^e^ profitt whereof shall serve for a foundation of a newe order of knightehood, w^ch^ hee purposeth to erecte."

Nani and Contarini, late ordinary & extraordinary Ambass^rs^ in Spain and England, have been chosen to congratulate the new chosen Emperour.

"Touching Sig^or^ Priuli of whome you desire to knowe what his estate is, I can only informe you that his possessions have been fayre, and are yet good eneugh, though hee bee somewhat caste behinde hande with his excesse in play, w^ch^ will bee a sufficient item for you not to lett him runne to farr on y^e^ Tickett. The inclosed that I sende you is a writinge w^ch^ I suppose thei publishe in other places as well as heere; yet bycause yt may bee that neere you thei will bee more sparing of yt, I have thought good to communicate yt unto you. As I doe likewise out of y^e^ confidence of our good correspondence lett you knowe, that I sent yt to his Ma^tie^, yt being necessarie in regarde of many particularities in yt, that their judgement of his actions should be known unto him.

I have lately understood from Constantinople that M^r^ Pindar was like to have beene dispatched by Sir Thomas Glover with a dram of poyson, w^ch^ danger yt pleased God to deliver him from at that tyme by y^e^ strengthe of nature ejecting yt sodainly, so that now hee is well againe & in hope to bee ridd of his fearefull neighbour shortely. This is written to mee from himselfe; but yet bycause y^e^ proofes were not at y^e^ writing of those letters, so cleare as hee hoped to make them shortly after, I shall bee glad you conceale this advertisement for a tyme. . . I have no more to trouble you withal for this tyme, &c."

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

July 4, st^o^ vet., from Bruxelles.—Two long pages of details in the matter of Colley, Roulans, Wake, and Colforde.

Has been himself to Antwerp in order to bring the parties together and negociate an arrangement, but nothing settled yet.

Don Rodrigo Calderon after being honourably received by the Archduke at Marymount, and at Bruxelles by Spinola and the Marques of Guadaleste, has gone to Cullen, attended by Spinola, Don Luys de Valasco, y^e^ Count of Buguoy, and some others, in order to meet Don Baltazar de Çunega there. He came not thither but to Lintz not far from Bon, and there held a consultation. The Archduke "desiring to conserve his present peace is sayd not to bee well contented with these consultations; w^ch^ being void of meanes & faver to putt them in effecte by stronge hande, serve for nothing but scarr-crowes to increase y^e^ jealousie & diffidence of their neighbour Princes against them."

"The extraordinary moneys remitted hither by Spinola, are thought yett to bee untouched. And y^e^ Spaniards vaunt that now thei will have a greate treasure in the Castle of Antwerpe to serve upon all sodaine occurrents. Now y^e^ Archduke is returned to this Towne, wee shall shortly understande what he will doe concerning our cloathes. . .

"The 20 of this month newe stile the Alliances betweene the States and the Hans-Townes shall bee published. Sir Ralph Winwood is sodainly and unexpectedly gone for England. His journey is given out to bee for y^e^ advancing of an attonement betweene y^e^ Kings of Denmark

and Sweden. But in my private opinion I thinke hee should rather bee gone to attempte what may bee donne for his owne preferrment in y^e^ Vacancye of our Great Office. The Dane hathe taken Elsenbourg, upon the Ocean, this summer, as hee did y^e^ last yeare y^e^ Towne of Colmar upon y^e^ Baltique sea."

By this Sweden is deprived of almost all her trade and the Hans-Townes take her part, and seek to induce the Dane to release the Townes he has gotten.

The SAME to the SAME.

July 14, st^o^ vet.— . . . "Sir Ralphe Winwood is now in England expecting por momentos to bee sworne Secretarye of State. Your Don Pedro hathe been well received at London, though he be ill accompanied. He was met at Graves-Ende by y^e^ Earle Dorsett with 6 barges, and divers noblemen and gentlemen of y^e^ Courte. At Tower Wharfe there attended 12 coaches to carry him & his Trayne to Don Alonso de Velasco's house in Barbican, where hee would needes lodge himselfe, albeyt y^e^ King had prepared y^e^ Charter-house for him, and intended to have given him y^e^ same treatment w^ch^ was afforded to Mons^r^ de Bouillon. On y^e^ Sunday after his arrivall hee had audience at Hampton Courte. The Thurseday following hee was to dine with his Ma^tie^, & shortely after to bee dispatched."

I am told that 12,000 crowns of the money brought by Spinola have been given to Don Pedro "not to purchase lands withall, but to corrupte some courtiers to bewray their master's secretts. Don Rodrigo Calderon is here adored like a little god; and is as busie as a bee to take information of all maner of affayres in these partes of Christendome. Since his journey to Cullen hee hathe made a pilgrimage to y^e^ miraculous Lady of Sichem. And now Spinola & hee are upon another expedition into Flanders to survey the townes and fortifications of that Province."

They employ spies in Mulhem & Juliers & Cleves, but they will not I think attempt anything par voye de fait, now that England and France agree to maintain the proprietors.

An Italian (as I am tolde) has been sent hither from Saxony. "Hee was lodged in y^e^ Nuncio's house in greate secretie & there parted with Calderon, & y^e^ Archduke Confessor. His stay there was not above 12 hours, and then hee tooke his leave, and (as it is thought) went towardes Spaine."

The Elector of Mentz is coming to Sichem, he pretends for devotion. He will either come on here, or the Archduke will ge thither to meet him. "The conjunction of these planetts, and the perpetuall running of Correos in & out, must needes prognosticate somewhat. And I feare in y^e^ ende wee shall have a tempeste. But in what parte it may lighte I can not yet conceive."

Octavio Visconti has been sent to attend the Elector. The Deputies of the Hans Townes have arrived at the Haghe, and are supposed to have ratified the league between them and the United Provinces.

Two pages of the Colford, Wake, Roulans, and Aynscombe business.

Sir T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

July 28, from Paris.—We expect the arrival of the Duke of Pastrana here in 3 or 4 days. He is to be received with all honour in regard of the honourable reception which they now say that the Duke of Mayne has met with in Spaine.

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The first reports were to the contrary, and the Governours of the Provinces were ordered not to salute the Duke of Pastrana. But at Orleans he was met by the Marshall de la Chastre, the Governour of that country. "And this day Monsr de Bonoeil ye Conductor of Ambassrs is sent in Poste to salute him from ye King and Queene at his lodging some 4 postes beyond Estampes." Thence he is to be conducted by the Marques de Coeure until he is met near this town by the Duke de Nevers, "who is to conducte him to his lodging, wch is prepared for him at l'Hostel de Roquelauze in St. Anthonie's Street, & very ritcheley furnished. But notwithstanding this preparation to give them a good wellcome, thei are not so confident as that thei dare make their entry into this Towne upon their mules. For that thei knowe yt would bee impossible to containe ye people [wch love them not] from shouting at them and doing them some scorne. And therefore thei have demaunded to bee furnished at ye next poste from hence with 250 poste-horses, to serve them for montures instead of their mules, wch thei intend to send empty to receive ye scornes alone, wch was meant for themselves."

[A reference probably to a story told by Sir J. Digby in a letter of April 28. "I hope your French Messeurs will not use our Dons as thei used the D. of Feria, bycause hee & his companie were mounted on mules. Who in imitation of ye reception wch ye Jews gave unto our Saviour by crying Hosanna, received him & his traine with an acclamation of aux ausnes."]

The Prince of Conde has been sent by the Queen in poste to Bourdeaux to appease a dissension between Monsr de Roquelauze the Lieutenant-General for the King in Guienne, and Monsr de Barault the Mayor of the town of Bourdeaux, about the Election of the Juratts. Monsr de Roquelauze had proposed to the Mayor that each of them should choose one, but the Mayor refused, saying that "the choice ought to bee free at ye libertie of ye Burghers, or else at ye Queen's pleasure." Upon this Mons de Roquelauze by force prevented the Mayor from entering the town on his return from Paris.

The Prince having brought the business to a good conclusion is again returned hither.

The Parlament having been again urged for ye "admitting of Mons. de Esdiquiers and ye reste to bee Peeres of France, did at lengthe consent to deliberate thereupon, & as it is thought thei will pass ye same."

A marriage set on foot by the Queen between M'moyselle de Mayne and the D. of Sforza's son.

Alessandro Rodolfi has come upon a complimentary Embassy from the Emperour. He has given offence by lodging with the Nuncio, "whereby hee not only deprived himselfe of being seen of diverse of the forraigne ministers heere, but gave allso jealousie of his master's holding to stricte a correspondencie with Rome."

He pretends that the reason was that the Nuncio is his kinsman.

A dispute between Monsr de Vendosme and the Marshall de Brisse, the one the Governour of Brittany and the other the Lieutenant General for the King there, about the authority of their places.

The Queen had forbidden the Duke to hold the assembly of the States there, and appointed the Marshall to do so.

The Duke throwing the blame of this upon ill offices done to him by the Marshall has challenged him by the Prince of Janville.

"The Prince proposed to bring with him friends, but the Marshall was not willing to have interessted any others: but to give them satisfaction, hee tooke with him his two nephews, the St. Lues, with an

Escuer of his owne, and another of Monsr St. Lues; against whome on the other side there went forth the Duke of Vendosme, ye Prince Janville, and his brother the Chevalier de Guise, the Count de la Rochefaulcault, and Monsr de Thernes, brother to Monsr le Grand. These companies went out yesterday in the morning, about 4 of the clock, to have mett in the field, and Monsr de Vendosme's companie was so farr advanced that they could not be overtaken; but the Marshall who went out somewhat later was stayed, brought back to his lodging in this town, whereupon it is expected that ye reste will return, and that there will be some order taken to compound ye sayd quarrell, &c."

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Aug. 12, sto vet., from Bruxelles.—A long letter of nine pages, the first four taken up with the Calley, Colforde, Lionel Wake, &c., business. Don Rodrigo Calderon has been created Conde de Oliva, and Señor Mançiscidors called to the Council of war. Spinola is to be sent as Ambassr to the Emperour, "very probably to endeavour to have this Archduke or his brother Maximilian chosen king of ye Romans, &c. . . . and, secondly, thei will labour to have ye Emperour execute his mandate against ye new building of Mulhem; and, thirdly, by promise of ayde to Saxony [with whome thei holde very stricte and secrete correspondencye] to ingage him in a warr against ye Possidents of Juliers and Cleves."

"Franckforte also being at some division within yt selfe will serve them to some purpose for ye advancing of their malice against our Religion."

The dispute arises upon a question of accounts between the Roman Catholick Magistrates, and the Burghers, who are Protestants.

"This sparkle yt is feared may breake out into a great flame." The Emperour follows his brother's steps, and has restored some of his corrupt councillors.

He invites the Princes of the Union to hasten an Imperiall Dyett, and contributions for a war against the Turk, whose army he pretends is upon the frontier of Transylvania. But they, supposing that these are but artifices of the Spaniard, refuse to come until he shall have ratified the accord made at Aquisgrave by the deputies of the Count Palatine, in the time of his Vicariate; and revoke his mandate against Mulhem.

Those of Austria, Moravia, and Silesia, have likewise refused to give any money towards the wars unless they have their privileges confirmed for freedom of Religion.

The Marques Spinola departs for Prague to-morrow. Counts Embden, Visconti, Solre, Hockstraten, Bugnoy, his eldest son, Don Luys de Velesco, and many other of the princes and nobility accompany him.

His train of 54 persons will be divided into three troops, and the journey will take 6 weeks. There is no likelihood therefore of any fighting this year, "the season for warrs being, in a manner, already overpassed." The Elector of Mentz hathe been here under colour of devotion, to treat upon matters of great consequence. His errand it is thought is to make a League "against ye Huguenotts, as thei tearme us."

The Archduke presented him with "40 payre of Spanish gloves; 20 payre of perfumed pocketts; two flaggons of golde covered with perfumed leather; a suite of rich tapestry hangings; a coach with 6 horses; and 6 cheines of gold for his principall officers; esteemed all-togeather at ye valewe of 6000*l.* sterling."

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Mons^{r} Peequires, one of the Privy Councell, is to bee dispatched to the Emperour.

The 400,000 crownes of extraordinary allowance are still retained here, deducting 24^{m} crownes remitted to Don Pedro de Çunega in England, and 30^{m} crownes made over to Cullen.

It is said that Spinola shall have 400,000 ducatts more in September, and that a million and a half will be sent hither from Spain at the end of the year.

A copy of the Archduke's order against English cloathes is sent. "The party that followeth this suite against our nation, hathe tolde me to my face, that as sone as y^{e} Archduke shall have banished our cloathes by Proclamation, hee will doe us y^{e} like office in Spaine and Leege."

Sir R. Winwood has returned to the Haghe, with a promise "(as I am informed)" of being recalled about Michaelmas, for employment about his Mat$^{ie's}$ person.

The Deputies of the Hans-Towns have returned home re infectâ.

The King of Denmark has been defeated near Stockholme, with the loss of 8 or 9,000 men. His Mat^{ie} seeks in vain to reconcile these divisions.

The K. of Poland was resolved to complete his conquest of Moscovia, "that miserable countrie," this summer. We cannot know the event until the beginning of winter.

The news above may not be trustworthy as it comes from Lubeck, which favours Sweden.

"On Friday laste there passed by this Towne one Mon^{sr} Schomberg, with his Mat^{ies} ratification in amplissima forma of y^{e} Matche concluded between our Princesse and the Elector Palatine."

The Elector will go into England about the middle of next month.

"Schomberg reporteth, that two days before his arrivall in Englande your Marques of Flores had made an overture of a Matche betweene y^{t} King & our Princesse; using in his audience some faigned and disgraceful speeches of y^{e} Count Palatine.

"The Earle of Arundell; Lo. Shandoys; Countesse of Worcester; Sir Ed. Conway; Sir Rob^{t}. Drury, and their Ladyes; Sir Peregrine Berty; Sir Anthony Merry, and diverse other Englishe gentlemen of accompte, are now at Spaw, to cure their diseases by those wholesome fountaines, &c."

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

Aug. 13, from Paris.—After two days' stay at Baurg la Royne, a village within two leagues of the town, the Duke of Pastrana "made his entry upon Munday y^{e} 3rd of August. He was firste presented upon ye way with two fayre horses ritcheley furnished, sent from y^{e} King and Queene for his owne monture; and afterwards hee was mett a mile out of ye Towne by y^{e} Duke of Nevers, who was accompanied wi:h diverse of the principall gentlemen of y^{e} Courte to y^{e} number of 200 horse. The maner of his entrance was as followethe. Firste there came a 100 mules having sumpter cloathes of cloathe imbroydered with y^{e} Duke's armes; and after them 40 others w^{ch} carried ye Duke's furniture of his chamber, called his vicamera, being covered with sumpter cloathes of crimson velvett imbroydered with y^{e} Duke's armes in golde and silver. And to omitt nothing that might serve for ostentation, there were little banners sett upon 7 of ye mules, to show y^{t} thei carried the treasure. After all y^{e} carriages there followed one riding betweene two racks

covered with silver, upon w^ch were hung 6 greate silver water-potts. All his equippage was ushered by certaine officers in ritche coates, and attended by many of y^e Duke's estaffiers in a yealowe Liverie. Some tyme afterwarde there followed y^e Duke's traine, all mounted upon poste-horses in stead of their mules, w^ch thei had sent before into y^e Towne to avoyd y^e receiving of scorne. The sayd troope consisting of 10 Postillions w^ch carried each of them a small truncke behinde them, and 70 other pages and servants, all apparrayled in scarlett Jerkin & hose trimmed with golde lace. Then followed y^e Dukes two Priests, & after them came all y^e principall gentlemen of y^e companie; each of them riding betweene two Frenche. Next came Mons^r de Rhodes y^e M^r of y^e Ceremonies; and then y^e Duke of Pastrana togeather with y^e Ordinary Ambass^r, & the Duke of Nevers: And laste of all followed 4 coaches drawne by 6 mules apeece, and two waggons drawne allso with mules. All y^e whole troope of y^e Spaniards carryed eache of them a cloake-bagg before him; wherewith it is thought y^e Frenche would have made themselves merry, yf thei had not been contained by y^e severitie of y^e proclamations, w^ch forbade y^e offering of any scorne to y^e Spaniards. The Queene & y^e whole Courte putt themselves into windowes upon Nostre Dame bridge to see their passage; and thei commend his equipage to be fayre, but thei will not allowe his Traine to bee answearable to y^e same. For hee hathe not in all above 18 or 20 gentlemen with him; and that thei all have putt their men into y^e Duke's liverie, to make his companie appear more glorious; and for servants of y^e baser sort as muletteers and suche like there was never more wretched people seene. The same night of his arrivall Mons^r le Grand, and Mons^r le Chateauxveux, Chevalier de honneur to y^e Queene, were sent to visite him from the King and Queene. On Thursday following, y^e 6 of August, hee was fetched to his Audience by y^e Duke of Guise, who was accompanied with his two brethren, y^e Prince Janvilie, and y^e Chevalier de Guise, y^e young Duke of Elboeufe, Mons^r de Crequi de Bassempierre de Brissen, the Count de la Rochefaucault, and other principall gentlemen of y^e Courte. And for y^e better showing of their braverie, thei brought him to y^e Courte on horseback, riding upon ritche foote-cloathes. Hee was received by y^e King and Queene in y^e greate gallerie at y^e Louvre, where there was a greate Assembly of all the greate men and Ladyes of y^e Courte, who were ritchely apparayled. And after he had stayed some halfe an hour in perfecting of his compliments towards y^e King and Queene hee went to visite Madame in her owne chamber, whome y^t was thought fitt to place aparte, for that the Ambass^r was to doe greater honour unto her then unto y^e King & Queene. During y^e tyme of y^e Duke's Audience, there fell out a quarrell betweene y^e Prince of Conde and y^e Duke of Nevers, having advanced himself before the seat where y^e Princes of y^e blood sate. The Prince of Conde tolde him that y^t was not his place. And the other contrariwise mantayning that hee knewe what belonged unto his righte, thei there upon entred into some tearmes of farther heate. And there passed a challenge betweene them to have mett the next morning in the fielde. And the Prince sought presently to withdrawe himselfe out of the roome. But the same being discovered by the Duke of Bouillon, he caused the doors to bee shutt, and suffred not the Prince to departe until y^e said unkindeness was compounded by y^e Queene's authoritie. There fell out two other disputes for precedencie; the one betweene y^e Cardinalls and y^e Princesses of ye blood, wh^ch y^e Queene adjudged against y^e Cardinalls in favour of y^e Ladyes. Whereupon they withdrewe themselves out of y^e roome. The other was betweene y^e Duchesse of Guise and y^e Duchesse of Lonqueville w^ch was in some

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sorte accommodated by placing one on y^e^ one side of the Queene, and the other on the other. Since by the Queene's commandment all the Princes of y^e^ Blood, togeather with y^e^ officers of the Crowne, and Ministers of the State have beene to visite y^e^ Duke of Pastrana. And I have allso perfourmed the like office unto him, as all other Ambassadours have donne, and have received very kinde profession from him in his Master's name towards his Ma^tie^. Thei doe holde him heere to bee the greatest ornament of his Ambassage, for that hee is a graceful and well fashioned gentleman. Saturday next, wh^ch^ is S^t^ Lewis his day, is appointed to bee the day of the greate ceremonie for the signing of the Contracte. At what tyme both the Courte, and the Ambassadours companie doe intende to make muster of their greatest braverie, &c."

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR D. CARLETON.

Sept 12, st^o^ vet., from Madrid.—" . . . touching Badoers coming to this Courte, myselfe and the Venetian Ambass^r^ have omitted no diligence in making inquirie after him; but hee is not arrived heere."

"The Constable of Castile is now newly come to Towne, and therefore have not tyme as yet to learne whether Stanley bee in this Courte. . . ."

Inclosed is a Relation of the Duke of Maynes arrival and entertainment.

The king it is said will shortly go to Portugal.

On Sept. 15 the young Prince Don Alonso died, "of whome the same day 12 monthes the Queene his mother was delivered and dyed in childe bed."

"Wee have newes heere that there is a breache like to fall betwixt your State and y^e^ great Turke. By reason there have been certaine Venetian shipps taken by the Turkish Armada. But these people heere say, that though the Venetians may in their hott blood for a braverie sende forthe their gallies, yet when their choller shall bee a litle overpassed, thei will bee content to putt up this, as thei doe many other wrongs at the Turkes handes. And to sende him a present for the newe recoverie of his favour. And thei heere having understanding, that the State of Venice sendeth forthe so many gallies, have given order for their gallies of Naples and Sicilye to come hither into these partes. And the Prince Filibert of Savoy hatne order within 20 days to begin his journey towards S^t^ Mary-Porte, where y^e^ gallies are to meete him, and hee is to receive y^e^ Standarde."

Sir H. Wootton will have given you the news of Savoy. The books asked for and 3 or 4 other very good books lately come out, will be sent shortly.

"There is nothing so generally spoaken of in this Courte as their intent to remove our plantation in Virginia. And for myne owne parte I am of beliefe that y^e^ Spaniards will serve us, as thei did y^e^ Frenchemen in Florida, unles wee undertake y^e^ busines muche more throughly and roundely then hitherto wee have donne. But heereof thei have had sufficient warning in Englande.

"Heere is muche discontent for y^e^ taking of a Spanishe shipp lately by one John Davis, a merchant of London, by reason of justice denied him, or to long delayed him in Spain. So that on bothe sides wee muche complaine, & use angry wordes. Insomuche that in y^e^ ende wee shall eyther come to a better peace or a direct breache. For in my opinion things cannot long continewe in this wrangling estate wherein thei now are, &c."

W. TRUMBALL to SIR J. DIGBYE.

Sept. 9, st^to^ vet., from Bruxelles.—M^r^ Colforde is setting out for Spain.

Spinola arrived at Prague the 8 of this month st^o^ n^o^ only with 16 horses. The reste of his company had fallen sick, or wearied with their journey.

Calderon is feasting in Flanders, "I heare that hee would faigne steale a passage into Englande, yf his Spanishe gravitie would afforde him so muche freedome."

"Don Alonso de Velasco's sonne & his Ladye are retired out of Englande. Thei talk [as I am tolde] at randome of our country as though yt were more barbarous & uncivill then their owne."

Saxony is openly favoured by the Archdukes against y^e^ Possidents of Juliers and Cleves in certain suits before the Archdukes about Ravesten and Wivendale.

Mulhem still goes forward notwithstanding the Emperour's prohibition, who seems to follow his brother in disfavouring those of the Reformed Religion.

His Army in Hungary is mutinous.

Moravia begins to complain that he does not observe his promise to give them governours of their own people, and allows himself to be led by the Archbishop of Vienna.

The late Emperour's funerals are now being solemnised at Prague, but only 60 thousand dollers are allowed for the ceremony.

The disputes at Franckfortt are almost appeased by the mediation of Spires, Worms, and Strazbourg.

The Polacks have abandoned their conquest in Moscovia for want of money and victuals; have returned, and threaten to ransack both Poland and Prussia unless their demands are satisfied.

The Marques of Brandenbourg who was coming homewards is for this reason stayed for some time in Prussia.

Dansick and two other of the Hans-townes have driven out the Jesuits.

Rumours that the King of Denmark has been taken prisoner. "His Ma^tie^ hathe of late made a proposition to y^e^ States that his people might bee permitted to trade into all the places w^ch^ thei holde in y^e^ Easte Indies, with y^e^ same libertie w^ch^ y^e^ Hollanders doe. And thereupon there are certaine Commissioners repayring into England to treate with his Ma^tie^ of that busines. Allbeyt there is small hope of agreement, the Hollanders showing greate aversenes to that overture, as a matter that would turne to their greate prejudice & hindrance. Our cloathes, especially y^e^ mingled colours, stande for y^e^ present vanished out of y^e^ Archdukes provinces."

Great preparations are being made in Holland for the reception of the Count Palatine as he passes that way into England. "Count Henry of Nassau goethe along with him. And [y^t^ is said] the States allowe him 10,000*l.* for his journey, and defray 20 gentlemen w^ch^ shall attende upon him. I suppose y^e^ said Count Palatine is now upon the way towards the Haghe."

SIR T. EDMONDES to the SAME.

Sept. 9, from Paris.—According to your wish I have made inquiries touching the Cavalier Baduaro. I hear that when he fled from Italy he retired to Avignon, where, it is said, he spends his time in devotion.

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" By my former letters I sent your Lord^{sp} a relation of y^{e} firste parte of your Duke of Pastrana's entertainment heere. And nowe your Lord^{sp} shall receive y^{e} second parte of that storie in requitall of y^{t} w^{ch} I received from your Lo^{sp} of y^{e} D. de Maynes reception in Spaine.

" Upon Saturday y^{e} 15 of August, being S^{t} Lewis his day, the ceremonie was perfourmed for y^{e} signing of y^{e} contract of marriage betweene Madame and y^{e} Prince of Spaine, at what tyme y^{e} Duke of Pastrana was brought to his audience by y^{e} Prince of Condy, the Prince Janvile, and sundry others of the greate men of y^{e} courte.

" By reason of y^{e} competition both betweene y^{e} greate men and greate ladyes for precedencie, thei were forced to change y^{e} firste order w^{ch} was designed for y^{e} performance of that ceremonie with solemnitie in y^{e} gallerie of the Louvre, where all y^{e} greate persons were to bee ranked according to their qualitie, and to appoint y^{e} same in y^{e} King's bedchamber where the meeting muste needes bee after a more promiscuous fashion. Bothe y^{e} Spaniards and allso those of y^{e} Courte were y^{t} day very ritchely apparrelled. And after that y^{e} Duke of Pastrana togeather with y^{e} Ordinary Ambass^{r} had saluted y^{e} King, Queene, and Madame, Monsieur de Villeroy read the articles of y^{e} contracte, and after presented them to bee signed by y^{e} King and Queene, and Madame, w^{ch} when thei had donne, the same was allso signed by Queene Margarett, next by the two Ambassadours of Spaine, afterwards by y^{e} Nuncio, and the Florentine Ambassadour, and laste of all by y^{e} three princes of y^{e} blood, and y^{e} Duke of Guise. And for y^{e} laste acte of y^{e} ceremonie, y^{e} two Ambass^{rs} went againe to salute y^{e} King, & Queene, and presented themselves on their knees to Madame, as to their Princesse, the like being allso performed by y^{e} principall of the Spanishe gentlemen. There was once a purpose to have made a grand bal at courte [w^{ch} thei holde to bee a matter of great solemnitye heere] for y^{e} intertayning of y^{e} D. of Pastrana. But that resolution was afterwards broken of, for that thei know not how to accommodate y^{e} rankes of y^{e} greate men and greate ladyes, but chiefely for that y^{e} custome is not to make those bals without a feasting royall, where y^{e} D. of Pastrana muste have been invited to have supped with y^{e} King, w^{ch} entertainment they could not afforde him, for that thei would not undervalewe themselves to y^{e} Spanishe greatenes; the Duke of Mayne having not beene admitted eyther to dine or supp with y^{t} King. The Queene therefore intreated Queene Margarett to invite y^{e} Duke of Pastrana on Sunday y^{e} 16 of August to a bal at her house; where bothe the King, Queene, and Madame were allso present. The 25 of August y^{e} Duke had a private audience of y^{e} Queene, and y^{e} 30 hee tooke his leave; being afterwards presented with a jewell from y^{e} King worth 16,000 crownes; and the Queene allso for y^{e} present w^{ch} hee had made her of 100 payre of Spanishe gloves sent him a jewell worth 4,000 crownes. Tewsday following, hee was by y^{e} Queene's commandment feasted by the Prince of Conde [as hee had beene before by the Dukes of Guise and Nevers, the Marques of Anere & diverse others]; and on Wednesday the 2nd of September hee departed, being conducted on his way as farr as Fountainebleau by y^{e} Duke of Monbaron to see y^{e} pleasures of that house; and order was taken to defray him during his stay there. These people having had y^{e} meanes to observe y^{e} fashion of living of y^{e} Spaniards during their stay heere, are now possessed with a generall opinion, that there is nothing but vaine ostentation in their outward apparence, & extreame basenes in their inwarde carriage. And among other observations thei instance, that whereas there was care taken to furnishe them with y^{e} beste and rarest provisions for their dyet w^{ch} could bee gotten, to the valewe of four score pound a day, the Duke of Pastrana's officers did sell the

greatest parte thereof, insomuche as his table was so meanely furnished as y^e^ Frenche that went to see him at his meate were ashamed thereof. The like thei spake of his miserable rewards, for y^e^ presents w^ch^ were made him; and of y^e^ Spaniards base livings in their private lodgings, & of y^e^ small number of persons of quality in his trayne; and that y^e^ trimmings of y^e^ servants liveries, w^ch^ made showe of greatest braverie were but of counterfayte stuffe; so as by this small triall y^t^ is discovered that y^e^ more these two people converse togeather, the greater is the alienation betweene them.

"The Pope's Nuncio heere hathe made such continuall pursuites against Richier the Syndick of the Sorbonne, as in the ende hee hathe procured an arreste of y^e^ councell for y^e^ depriving of him of his place, and for y^e^ choosing of another in his roome. W^ch^ maner of proceeding is generally very muche condemned for y^e^ notable wrong w^ch^ is thereby donne to y^e^ King's authoritie in favour of y^e^ Pope. And the Chancellor and Mons^r^ de Villeroy are muche accused for having beene the authors of that counsayle.

"Heere are lately arrived two Ambassadours from y^e^ Elector of Brandenburg to whome yt is given in charge firste to congratulate with y^e^ Queene for y^e^ alliances w^ch^ shee hathe made with Spaine. Next to thanke her for y^e^ good offices and assistance w^ch^ shee hathe yeelded y^e^ sayd Electour for the advancement of his affayres in Prusse and Juliers. And to declare for what reasons hee could not now consent to y^e^ admission of y^e^ Duke of Saxe into y^e^ real possession of Cleves & Juliers. And lastely to intreate y^e^ Queene to interpose her authoritie for y^e^ making of a peace betweene y^e^ Kings of Poland and Sweden. To w^ch^ propositions when thei shall have received an answeare, thei are farther directed to repayre into England to negociate y^e^ same things with his Ma^tie^."

The difference between the D. of Vendosme and the Marshall Brissac continues. The house of Guise take part with the Duke, and the execution of the resolution which has given offence to the Duke is postponed.

There is another great difference between the Count Soissons and the Marshall Fervaques concerning the government of the town of Kilboeuf, in Normandy. The Count pretends that the Marshall promised to resign the said place to him. The Marshall denies this. The Count suspects that the Marshall has been dealt with by the Queen, and threatens vengeance, whereupon the Marshall flies to the Queen for protection, leaving a strong garrison in Kilboeuf.

The Count is yet more incensed that any town within the province of which he is governor should be held against him, and therefore the Queen has ordered the garrison, which had been placed there by the Marshall, to be removed, and that some companies of Swiss take their place. It is thought that in the end the place will come into the Count's hands.

"There is newes come hither of a greate tumulte & sidition raysed of late by y^e^ people in y^e^ Towne of Rochell w^ch^ hath given greate discontent to y^e^ State heere. The same arising by occasion of y^e^ sending of those of Xaintonge to them of Rochel to desire them y^t^ thei would sende some deputies on their parte to assiste at an Assembly politick w^ch^ thei purposed to holde for some especiall causes, and particularly for y^e^ preventing of some practices against y^e^ Towne of St. Jehan de Angeli. Whereupon those of y^e^ Councel of y^e^ Towne of Rochel being assembled to consider of y^e^ proposition, y^t^ was alleaged by some amongst them: That thei ought to be well advised how thei did assent to y^e^ said motion for y^t^ they were restrained by y^e^ orders w^ch^ were sett downe at Samure

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not to holde those Assemblies, but in case of apparent necessitie, bycause of ye discontentment which ye same would give unto ye State. And therefore that yt was fitt thei should firste bee informed of ye causes requiring such a necessite. And besides it was to be considered that whereas those of ye Religion had generally declared that thei stood not in neede of ye absolution wch had beene lately published for ye holding of such Assemblies, thei should now incurre ye danger of ye Law in yt point yf thei should not bee carefull yt their proceeding in yt behalfe should bee grounded upon good and sufficient reasons. Whereupon yt was thought fitt [according to ye sayd Councell] to forbeare ye sending of any Deputies to join with them of Xaintonge. Wch resolution when yt was understood by ye people of ye Towne, thei assembled themselves ye next day in a tumultuous maner & came to ye Towne-house, requiring to have ye person delivered unto them, wch had been ye authour of that Councell, that thei might execute their rage against him. And contrariwise insisted that some persons might bee deputed to bee sent to ye foresaid Assemblye. Wherein to give them contentment ye Magistrates were forced to change their former deliberation. During this tumulte one Monsr de Coudray, a Councellour of ye Parlament heere of ye Religion, taking ye alarme lest there might bee allso some ill designes intended against him, for yt hee had beene lately dispatched with commission from hence to holde ye place of Surintendant of ye Justice in yt Towne, wch place was expressely bestowed upon him to the ende to diminishe the authoritie of ye Mayor there, and to make a party for ye King thought yt not fitt to truste himselfe any longer in ye Towne, but demanded leave to retire himselfe. And though for his better safety hee were accompanied out of ye Towne by ye Mayor, yet there was no meanes to contain ye people from offring him many insolencies in his passage. And yt is said allso that some harquebushe-shott were discharged upon him. From thence hee retired himselfe to Niort and there dothe as yet remaine. Monsr de Plessis went pressntly from Saumure into those parts to imploy himselfe for ye appeasing of yt disorder.

"There are newly apprehended heere certaine persons, wch are accused to have used some practises by magick against ye person of ye Queene. The which persons are a Spanishe fryar, an Italian, and two Frenche-men; whereof one called Montauban is reckoned to be worth 3 or 4 hundred thousand crownes. And I understande yt is ye Spanish fryar that hathe discovered ye sayd practise, &c."

The SAME to the SAME.

Sept. 16, from Paris.—Though has written on the 9th of the month, will take the opportunity of Mr Colforde passing to send another letter.

"I advertised your Losp by my laste of a discovery yt was made heere of a practise against the person of ye Queene for the winning of her love by magick. The persons committed to prison about ye same being a Spanishe fryar, an Italian, a gentleman of Daulphine called Bonpar, and another Frenche-man called Moisett, otherwise Montauban, heeretofore a taylour, but one yt that hath inritched himselfe to ye valewe of three or foure hundred thousand crownes, by having been one of the principall undertakers of ye greate farme of salte. Since ye said Montauban having been interroged, hath confessed, that yt is true, than an offer being made him of ye meanes to gaine ye Queene's love by suche a practise, that hee sent thereupon for ye Spaniard and Italian out of Spaine. But hee sayth that yt was only for the trying of some other conclusions, for ye curing of some disease whereunto hee was

subjecte, wch he hoped to do by meanes of these men. Notwithstanding yt is thought that evasion will not serve his turne. For that yt is said his confiscation is allready begged by the Prince of Conde & ye Marques d'Aucre. It is moreover reported that the foresayd persons since their arrivall heere, made offer of yt invention to some other favourites of ye Courte. Amongst whom Monsr le Grand is specially named. With wch accusation hee is extreamely discontented, alleadging yt to bee a practice of his enimies to putt him in disgrace with the King and Queene. And ye Duke of Guise on the other side dothe take the matter so muche to harte on his behalf, in regarde that hee is bothe allyed to his wife, and one of the principall of his partye, as he hathe spoaken very highe language so the Queene in his satisfaction. And hee hathe stayed his journey into Provence, though hee had before taken his leave of the Queene, till hee shall see what shall be the issue of that matter. Whereupon ye Queene to give contentment to Monsr de Guise hathe showed to make slighte accounte of ye information against Monsr le Grand."

The said sorcerers have been found to be coiners, and one of the Queen's servants has confessed, and has begged for pardon. "Whereupon yt is said the Queene answeared him that shee coulde not grante him her pardon, but all ye favour wch shee could doe him was, to give him tyme to shifte himselfe out of the way, wch hee fayled not presently to doe."

"The next day after ye discoverie of this practise, there fell out an accident wch raysed a rumour in this Towne that the King was murthered by a soldier, wch putt ye Towne into a wonderfull alarum; the sayd bruite arising upon this occasion. One of ye Captaines of ye Regiments of ye Guardes named Monsr Droit, calling to remembrance that Bonpar, ye gentleman of Daulphine, who is before mentioned to bee one of ye Magick Conspiratours, had recommended unto him a kinsman of his to serve in his Companye, and having allso observed that the sayd soldier had absented himselfe from his service ever since ye tyme of Bonpar his imprisonment, hee gave order that ye soldier should bee apprehended at suche tyme as hee should bee met withall. But yt being his owne chance to meete with him firste himselfe, hee indeavoured to lay holde of him, wch ye soldier sought to avoyde, firste by drawing his sworde against ye Captaine, & after by betaking himselfe to flighte. Whereupon ye soldier was pursued with a crye, prenne le, preune le, il a volu tuer le Droit, wch was mistaken by ye people to have been sayd le Roy. And thereupon ye bruite was spread in ye Towne, yt the King was killed. But within half an hour ye said rumour was appeased. For yt was knowen yt at ye same tyme the King was sporting himselfe at Bois de Vincennes. Notwithstanding ye next morning the King went with solemnitie to Nostre-Dame church to Masse, to give thankes for ye affection wch ye people showed to beare him by their extraordinary lamenting for his supposed miscarrying."

The difference between the Marshall and Monsr de Vendosme is not yet accommodated.

Recommends Mr Colforde, who is going into Spain to recover the debt which the King owes to himself and other merchants. The obstinacy of a Mr Calley or Cawley is very troublesome, and therefore he begs Sir J. Digbye to interpose his authority, and reduce him to reason, and so cause an arrangement to be made among the merchants.

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Septr 11., from Bruxelles.—A strong letter of recommendation in favour of Mr Colforde.

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P.S. Don Rodrigo Calderon the new Conde d' Oliva, when at Antwerpe took an attestation of his being born there, and gave 1,000 crowns to S^t^ George's Church where he was baptized.

He released some imprisoned debtors at a cost of 900*l.* sterling, and was entertained at a banquet, and presented with a fair picture in the Town House.

He is now ready to return as soon as Spinola comes back from Prague, which will be in 8 or 10 days. "We suppose that Rivers has brought order to revoke y^e^ Marques de Villa Flores, & Conde d'Oliva."

SIR D. CARLETON to the SAME.

Sept. 1, st^o^ vet., from Venice.—"My very good Lorde. This is my removing day to Padova whether I am now going for change of ayre, after a sharpe sicknes & long weakenes w^ch^ followed yt w^ch^ muste bee my excuse for my long silence. And your Lo^sp^ will now bee pleased to accepte in goode parte a few lines in exchange of your particular relation in your laste of the D. de Maynes intertainment. For w^ch^ I may promise to make better recompence by the next ordinary. For yf the affaires heere in Italy proceed according to some unexpected beginnings, the condition of these peaceable tymes will bee muche altered. The Duke of Mantova taking offence against y^e^ publications made by y^e^ D. of Parma touching y^e^ Marques Malespina an officer of his Courte, and allways resident about his person, wherein his fathers reputation is touched, as one that helde a hande in the practises of y^e^ late treasons; for w^ch^ soe many men of qualitie, subjects to y^e^ D. of Parma, have lately loste their lifes, dothe call y^e^ D. of Parma to account for y^e^ same. And receiving no greater satisfaction, but bycause his father was not therein named, nor directly specified, hee was not to account himselfe any wayes injured. Not contented with this answeare, hee prepares by y^e^ way of armes to repayre his father's honour and his owne, w^ch^ hee accounts equally interessed. And to this purpose hathe levyed in y^e^ State of Mantova and Mountferrat seven thousand men. The D. of Modena and the Prince of Mirandola declare themselves on his parte with the assistance of five thousand. Diverse gentlemen, subjects of this State about Bergamo & Brescia, who had eyther alliance or friendshipp with those parties y^t^ are executed, have likewise putt themselves in armes in this quarrell. His Resident in this Citie was yesterday in y^e^ College, to declare y^e^ reasons of this action. And he hathe beene likewise with mee to y^e^ same purpose with particular letters of credence from y^e^ Duke. So as there are all preparations for an open ware. And yet bycause y^e^ peace of Italy, dothe so well agree with y^e^ affaires of those Princes and States, as have most authoritie in yt, yt is expected that this fray will bee sone ended. I am therefore so muche the more troubled in my judgement, why y^e^ Spaniards who have y^e^ greatest interests in y^e^ trouble of these partes, and take to themselves, as yt were, belli pacisque arbitrium, have suffred this matter, without any demonstration of dislike to proceede so farr. Whereas their generall instruction is, without attending farther advise from Spaine, to suppresse y^e^ firste stirring of armes in what Italian Prince soever. W^ch^ in y^e^ beginning might bee donne without any greate difficultye. But in place of interposing themselves, heere is a speeche that thie doe likewise begin to raise newe forces in the State of Milan; and that parte of their Regiments of Sicilye & Naples shall likewise speedily marche thither. It is therefore muche to bee doubted that thei have some farther deseigne. And considering y^e^

courses w^ch are now helde on y^e Lowe Countries [of w^ch I presume your Lo^sp hathe received particular advertisement] and the likelyhood of some attempte upon Juliers and Cleves, or at leaste y^e newe building by Cullen, yt is not improbable, that under pretence of stirring in these partes, thei will have men in readines to second these other enterprises. And wee may remember that in all y^e tyme of y^e warrs of y^e Lowe-Countries these Garrisons have served for nurseries to y^e forces of those partes. This your Lo^sp muste take as my discourse in the ayre, w^ch may quickly vanishe.

"Heere is a troublesome and intricate busines fallen out betwixt this State, and y^e Archduke Ferdinand of Gratz, w^ch is come to open acts of hostilitie. The chiefe occasion whereof is the taking of six Uscocchi, w^ch had fortifyed themselves in a house neere one of the Venetian Garrisons in y^e coast of Dalmatia. And being there beseiged, & rendring themselves upon promise & oathe of y^e Captaine of the Venetians, that thei should goe away untoucht, one of them who was a bandito of this State was presently hanged up, & y^e other five committed to y^e Gallies. The Archduke Ferdinand [having under y^e King of Hungarie y^e goverment of this people, or y^e Title at leaste, thei living y^e life of Libertines and robbers] sent hither a gentleman of good qualitie, the Governour of Fiume to treate their deliverie, and to expostulate some wrongs w^ch hee complains of to bee donne by y^e officers of this State to y^e Archdukes subject under his government. At his firste Audience hee was assisted by y^e Spanishe Ambass^r, who being whetted with his particular quarrells, sett likewise a greate edge to this gentleman, so as betwixt them there were uttred many bravados. Meane tyme the Uscocchi lyinge in wayte neere Veglia an Islande subject to this State tooke y^e Captaine of yt prisoner, and so kept hill till hee was delivered to y^e place where hee was taken by meanes of the Archduke. But before heere could come newes of his deliverie, heere were dispatched seven gallies, with 30 armed boates filled with Albanesi and Corsi, with commission to assayle the Uscocchi; who in place of those thei were sent against, fell upon others y^e Archdukes subjects, and seeking by nighte to surpise a small walled towne Mosconiza, there received a repulse with y^e loss of 14 men, and many hurte. From thence thei went to another village L'vrana, w^ch thei sackt & spoyld, committing suche as thei found in yt to y^e gallies, the most of y^e inhabitants having saved themselves by flighte.

"In exchange of this, I heere this day the Uscocchi in another quarter, have burnt & ruined 3 or 4 villages subject to this Sig^rie, so as now there is so small odds on eyther side, yt is thought thei will quitter la partie. Otherwise in the ende thei are both like to bee loosers."

The Spanish & the Archduke's Ambass^rs are put off when they seek an audience "with this intent [as thei doubte] to have somewhat more donne de facto by the Venetian forces, before thei fall to tearmes of accommodation."

"At the same instant wee have another accident of no small consequence, there being a suddaine resolution taken by this State & presently putt in execution of damming up one of y^e mouthes of y^e Po, whereby y^e water being turned upon Gozo, thei hope quickly to lande up that porte, by reason of y^e greate quantitie of earthe & rubbishe w^ch y^e lande-fludds carry thither." At this y^e Pope and his party are muche offended; more on account of the ill will it shows than for the thing itself; w^ch they think will not have the effect intended.

"Sir Thomas Glover by y^e industrie of his successour is delivered from his greate debtes in Constantinople, and parted from thence, though with no greate creditt to himselfe, yett without reproache to

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our nation. And being made capable how vainely & weakely hee suffred himselfe to bee abused by those wicked instruments hee had about him, is content [or so makes appearance at leaste] to returne into Englande. So as I expecte him heere dayly, hee remaining now at Patras to treate about a particular busines touching our merchants."

He sends the declaration which had been written to him by the Mantovan Resident.

He expects that these quarrels will, like the battle of bees, be quieted pulveris exiqui jactu, &c., "yet I cannot but apprehende the consequence to threaten some danger to our friendes neerer home."

These two points have to be considered. "Whether the King of Spaine bee in state or in harte to assayle so strong a League as the Princes of the Union, now thei are assisted by his Ma^tie & ye States. Or whether y^e D. of Lerma who is a Prince only in peace, and muste have his equalls, if not superiours in tyme of warr, will consent to any suche enterprise, &c.

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Oct. 6, st^o vet.—The times are very quiet.

Contributions are being raised for eventualities, but the people are tired out with exactions and stand upon their privileges.

Spinola is returning from Prague triumphant.

"On Sunday laste was seven nighte your Marques de Flores tooke his leave of the King's Ma^tie & is expected in the Town about y^e ende of this weeke. His carriage towardes mee at his laste being heere was so colde as I am resolved not to see him.

"The Electour Palatine is now at the Haghe upon his voyage into England, accompanied with his councell, 8 earles, and 77 gentlemen of qualitie, besides his ordinary servants."

Count Henry of Nassau prepares to attend him thither.

SIR J. DIGBYE to SIR T. EDMONDES.

Oct. 10, st^o vet., from Madrid.—The King's journey to Portugal is the chief matter of conversation here.

It is proposed that the King should go thither with unusual magnificence.

Not only the King's gallies of Spain and Italy, but likewise his fleet of ships are to meet him there, and diverse regiments of soldiers will attend him. The vulgar rumour is that these forces are to be used against our Plantation in Virginia.

The Councell of Hazienda have already provided a million for the journey.

New liveries have been bought.

It is not known whether the King will command the Ambass^rs to attend him. If he does "I am certain yt will cost diverse of us or our masters the better parte of a thousand pound extraordinarye."

The Prince of Savoy is confirmed in his office of Supreme Generall, and goes within a very few days to St. Mary-porte in Andalusia to receive the standard.

There have been of late many strange rumours of hostilities between England and Spain; that some English ships had set upon the King of Spain's Armada coming from Lisbon under the conduct of Don Juan Fajarde, had slain him and sunk three galleons.

It is also reported that the King had sent for me and commanded me to leave Madrid.

"Wch was so generally beleeved, that not only most of ye ambassrs sent unto mee to bee informed of ye truthe, but yt ye Councell of State likewise used some diligence to see yf thei could have founde the authors of these bruites, yt thei might have exemplarily punished them.

"Now there is newes, come bothe from Lisborne & Sevill yt ye Spaniards have certainely overthrowen our people in Virginia with a fleete & an army, wch thei sent from ye Havana. And very many particulars bothe of their assalting & of ye Englishe defending are related. But for myne owne parte, I holde this like the reste, to bee alltogeather untrue. And the State heere give mee full assurrance that there is no suche thing. In the mean tyme our merchantes are strangely affrighted, and some of the beste of them have withdrawen themselves from their trade. Though there bee no juste cause, neyther of their feares, nor these rumours, yet thei bee mala omina.

Father Nayen, the Franciscan, who was employed in making the truce with the States, has come here from Rome, where he has been 3 or 4 months, and has had 2 or 3 private audiences with the D. of Lerma.

The good olde Constable of Castile is now returned to this courte, very weak both in body and mind. "Hee giveth it out of late St. Francis hathe appeared unto him, & hathe had long communication with him. Telling him that by his intercession God hathe graunted him yet some dayes of life, for to repente and amende. And yt doing so hee should bee sure that hee woulde continewe a favourable intercessour for him. And heereupon the constable hathe now taken a Franciscan weede, wch hee weareth; and yt is said hathe vowed to continewe to weare it whilest hee lives. But this vision of his is heere laughed at by many; and I perceive yt ye Constable's freinds are much displeased that yt is no better beleeved.

It is very likely that Don Rodrigo Calderon's enemies will be able to prevent his returning to Spain. In that case he will probably be sent as Ambassr to Paris to succeed Don Inigo de Cardenas.

The D. of Pastrana made his entry into this Towne on the 7th of Oct., sto vet.

His entertainement in France was better than that wch the French met with here.

Don Inigo also the ordinary Ambassr there, received a fair diamond, and a rich cupboard of plate, but the French ordinary Ambassr here has not received any present. Don Diego Sarmiento de Acunca who was appointed to go Ambassr into England, had made all preparations and had received his despatches, and instructions, when he was suddenly stopped, and made Assistent of Sevill, and no other has been appointed in his room. This has caused new rumours of a breach of the peace, &c.

Sir T. Edmonds to Sir J. Digbye.

Oct. 8, from Paris.—"The Deputies of the Religion being returned from Monsr de Rohan have made yt knowen heere, that ye adjoyning Provinces to St Jehan de Angeli had so interressed themselves with Monsr de Rohan for ye opposing of ye readmission of Monsr de Rochebaucourt to ye Lieutenants place in respecte of the danger wch might befall ye said Towne, being one of their principall places of suretye, by reason yt matters were growen to suche exasperation betweene him & Monsr de Rohan, as there was no meanes to give the Queene contentment by restoring of him to his charge. And thei farther reported, that contrariwise diverse of ye Provinces had appointed to holde a

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politick Assembly at S^t^ Jehan de Angeli y^e^ 20 of this monthe, to advise of y^e^ meanes for y^e^ assisting of Mons^r^ de Rohan, in case there should bee any violent course taken against him for his refusall in that behalfe. For ye preventing of w^ch^ inconveniences, the Queene was perswaded to sende for Mons^r^ do Rochebaucourt hither, and to take order for y^e^ giving of him contentment some other way; & shee gave allso direction that y^e^ proceedings w^ch^ were begun in y^e^ Chamber of y^e^ Edict at Nera against Hautefountaine should be stayed; the Deputies of y^e^ Religion being withall required to write for y^e^ staying of y^e^ intended Assembly at S^t^ Jehan de Angeli. But there was not then so good hope conceived of y^e^ finall compounding of y^e^ differences with Mons^r^ de Rohan by this meanes, as there hathe since been discontentment taken at that w^ch^ y^e^ Chancellour & Mons^r^ de Villeroy have donne in directe contradiction thereof, after y^e^ departure of y^e^ D. of Bouillon. For thei have not only hindred y^e^ purpose for y^e^ giving of Mons^r^ de Rochebaucourt contentment some other way, then by the restoring of him to his former charge, but have hastened allso y^e^ proceedings againste Hautefountaine, & sent a commaundment to three of y^e^ principall of the Towne of Rochelle to come hither to give an accompte for y^e^ tumulte w^ch^ lately fell out in y^e^ sayd towne. Besides thei proposed to have an arreste passed in y^e^ Parliament heere for ye declaring of those of the Religion to bee criminels de lese Ma^tie^, w^ch^ should holde any Politick Assemblies contrarye to y^e^ tenour of y^e^ Edicts. Whereunto those that were well affected in y^e^ Parliament refused to give way in respect of the discontentment w^ch^ the same might give to those of the Religion, to y^e^ stirring up of troubles in y^e^ State. But all that thei could doe was to procure y^e^ tempering of y^e^ sayd Arreste in such maner as it might runne only in general tearmes without mencioning of those of y^e^ Religion. So as it might seeme to comprise the Catholicks as well as them. And instead of declaring them criminels de lese Ma^tie^ w^ch^ should holde such Assemblyes, thei only judged them to be perturbatents du repos public. Moreover at y^e^ same time the Ministers sent for y^e^ direction for y^e^ razing of a castle in y^e^ countrye of Roüerge in Haute Languedoc, called Esseins, w^ch^ is helde by those of y^e^ Religion. Whereat thei tooke soe great an allarme as thei sent hither in poste, to desire that yt might be forborne, and withall made knowen to y^e^ governour of ye place, who had charge to perfourme that commission, that yf hee proceeded therein, thei would oppose themselves against y^e^ same. The Deputies of the Religion have very vehemently protested against these proceedings, letting the Chancellour, and Mons^r^ de Villeroy planely knowe, that y^e^ same can tende to no other ende then to drive them to despayre to y^e^ ende to putt them into some violent courses. This practice is so palpable as all men doe cry out against it."

The Queen professes to be in no way acquainted with these proceedings, and has sent for the Duke of Bouillon to advise with him.

Meanwhile all means are used to hinder the holding of the said Assembly.

Another cause of discontent in Languedoc has arisen from the Queen's order to restore Mons^r^ de Bertissiere to the government of Aiquemortes, in the place of the present governour Mons^r^ de Rambure. Both are of the Religion but the inhabitants prefer the latter.

The Duke of Bourneville arrived here 8 or 9 days since from the Archdukes. He was brought into the town in the King's coaches. But two hours before he was appointed to receive his audience, he was asked if he brought any letters to the King, "in respecte of y^e^ difference w^ch^ hath growen by reason that y^e^ Archeduke in his letters written

hither since the laste King's deathe, hathe given only y^e^ Title of Mons^r^ to y^e^ present King, whereas hee stiled his father by y^e^ name of Monseigneur. In requitall whereof this King having returned him y^e^ bare title of Mon Cousin, it hathe been cause of intermitting of long tyme y^e^ passing of any letters between them."

The Duke has no letters for the King, but only a letter from the Infanta to the Queene Regent; he is therefore refused an audience unless he can procure letters of credence according to custom. He has sent to ask the Archduke's pleasure. The Archduke pretends that he first gave the late King the title of Monsigneiur, when he was only Governour of those countries, and not Sovereign Prince as he now is, and having once given the King this title he could not change it. But now that that King is dead he claims the right to use the terms Mons^r^, or Tres-haut, or Tres-Excellent, &c. They here deny that he can take this rank to himselfe, and say that he ought to give the title of Monseigneur as is done by the Dukes of Savoy, and Lorraine, and other like princes.

By the death of the D. of Amville the Constable's brother his nephew Mons^r^ de Montmorancy has succeeded to the place of Admirall, of w^ch^ the reversion was granted to him but a few months since.

Mons^r^ de Vendosme has been forced to give way to Marshal Brissac.

La Roche who was about to be tried for coining, has hanged himself in prison.

A copy of the contract of the marriages sent.

The D. of Mayne professes himselfe well satisfied, but his company do speak very disgracefully of Spain.

The SAME to the SAME.

Nov. 5, from Paris.—The State has suffered a great loss in the death of the Count of Soissons at his house at Blandy, of a malignant fever.

This Prince is the fourth of the House of Bourbon, who has died within four years.

He was a good patriot, but displeasing to the Queen on account of his frequent contentions with her about his "particular endes."

It is said that the Queen, and the Chancellour, and Mon^r^ de Villeroy are little sorry for his death.

Immediately upon his death his son was made Grand Maistre with 10,000 pounds by the year, part of the pension of 15,000 pounds which his father had, together with his company of Men at Arms, "and all his ecclesiastical livings w^ch^ amounte to 5,000 pounds a year more."

His government of Normandy the Queen intends to retain for herselfe. There is much contention for that of Daulphine, between the Prince of Conti, the late Duke's son, and Mons^r^ de Esdiguiers.

The Parliament has acquitted Moisset, who was accused of Magic. The Queen is displeased, but the D. of Guise much joyed for the sake of Mons^r^ le Grand.

The Archduke persists in his refusal to write, and it was thought that the Duke of Bourneville would have been dismissed in disgrace. But the Nuncio and the Spanish Ambass^r^ prevailed upon the Queen to grant him an audience.

News has been brought that the Parlaments of Bourdeaux and Tholouse, have not used the same moderation as this Parlament, but have passed "the arreste in directe tearmes against those of the Religion. And not contenting themselves therewith had caused it to be particularly signifyed by an Officer to those w^ch^ are established of y^e^ Counsell for those of y^e^ Religion in every Province."

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Of this they complain very much, and say that the late King did never restrain the assemblies of each Province, wch are necessary for consultation on their common affairs.

They have therefore given notice to their Deputies here that they will proceed to hold the intended Assembly at the prefixed time, if in the meantime they do not receive contentment; and those of Guyenne, and Higher and Lower Languedoc promised to join with them.

"Whereupon matters were like to have grown to a dangerous exasperation; but since then there hathe beene a very good resolution taken . . . . to prevent ye extreamities wch would have arisen by ye holding of ye Politick Assembly at Rochelle. It being now promised [as I understande] to those of the Religion, that there shall bee a new publication of ye edict, wch was late granted them, bothe to give them assurance that all things wch are promised therein and otherwise by private Brevetts, shall bee observed towards them, and allso to containe a generall Amnestie of all matters paste, &c."

Secondly, Politick Assemblies will be permitted in each Province, as was used in the late King's time, provided they do not assemble different Provinces together. They shall exercise freely their Ecclesiastical authority in their National and Provincial Synods.

Thirdly, that whereas they are forced, when pleading before a Judge, to qualify themselves de la Religion pretendue reformee, private directions shall be sent to the Judges and Officers, that they henceforth omit the word pretendue.

Fourthly, the Ministers of the Religion shall be exempt from the payment of the Tailles, according to the privileges of other Ecclesiastics.

If they have any complaint to make that the Edict has not been observed, justice shall be done upon their making representations through their Deputies-General.

The Queen will permit Monsr de Rohan to nominate a Lieutenant for the town of St. Jean de Angeli, but for the sake of form, he shall send the names of three to the Queen, and she will select the one whom he wishes.

Monsr le Chastiglon is to hold the government of Aquimortes by way of sequestration, until other order shall be taken.

"With this satisfaction Monsr de Roücay, the cheife of ye Deputies of the Religion that reside heere, is dispatched to Monsr de Plessis, Monsr de Rohan, and the Deputies which are at Rochelle to labour for ye staying of ye intended Assembly, and to seeke to drawe Monsr de Rohan hither for the better extinguishing of all jealousies, &c."

W. TRUMBALL to the SAME.

Nov. 6, sto vet., from Bruxelles.—" . . . the Conde de Oliva returnethe now towards Madrid, crura thymo plena, his head full of commissions, and his wagons laden with presents. As yf hee came from a conquest, not from an Ambassage of Complement. From Count Hochstrat hee hathe audaciously extorted a goodly suite of ritche Tapistrie valued at 12,000 crownes, wch was entayled upon his house. From ye Prince of Orenge [by his broker the C. of B.], hee hathe begged a payre of mules and a horse litter; although hee had two other presented unto him by other noblemen. The Archedukes have showed their bounty towards him, the Commons their love for being their compatriott, and the nobilitie their subjection by striving by bribes to purchase his favour. In fine ye common opinion holdethe [notwithstanding his creditt is on the wayne] that hee carrieth with him out of yc Netherlands above 15,000 pounds sterling of clear gaine

besides other provechos w^ch amount to a nemo scit. His Commissions are principally Inquests made by him and his friends of the present estate or these countries, & y^e relations he hathe drawen from Don Balt. de Zuniga, and y^e Marques Spinola, touching y^e affayres of the Empire. All w^ch besides his secrett intelligence with Hollande, must bee conveyed to y^e Duke of Lermas' knowledge, by the organ of his reporte.

" . . . I dare boldely assure your Lo^sp that thei have at this instante diverse perilous mynes a working, bothe in the United Provinces, and the Duchies of Juliers and Cleves, &c.

" . . . . While wee . . . [though feeling all this in a second degree to concerne our owne freeholde] are contented through y^e charmes of our fatall securitie to neglect our owne well-fare, & to beleeve eyther that Spaine will doe us no harme, or God miraculously without secondary meanes will deliver us from danger. . . . . I say quod principiis est obstandum.

" Pater Nayen, among other negociations . . . carrieth with him diverse Informations against those poore strangers, w^ch for y^e King of Spaine's benefitt have changed his pistoletts of golde into ochavos and quartillos of copper. . . . . It were a deede of charity . . to have them secretely advertised of their danger, &c."

Mons^r Caron returns to his charge in England with an assurance to his M^tie that he shall have contentment concerning Vorstius, and the offer made to Count Maurice for y^e Garter.

The Count Palatine was received with much honour by the States, and presented with a jewel worth 6,000 crownes. Count Maurice gave him 4 or 6 horses for a coach; Count William with 2 for the saddle; and Count Henry the same.

" Our reformed captaines and forlorne men of warr, who ever since y^e making y^e Truce, have lived in holes and corners, like y^e 7 sleepers, doe now like flyes in y^e spring tyme, begin to buzz about this Towne, as yf thei had vented y^e hope of some future employment, &c."

It is reported that, at the instance of Spinola, the Emperour has promised to move at the first opportunity about the making of a King of the Romans.

The Emperour has given his brother Maximilian 250,000 florins of Germany for his claims upon the patrimony of their house. But the prince claimed a much larger sum, and is not satisfied.

Adamo Centucione is come hither to negociate with the Archduke upon certain money matters.

M^r Bustanza at Antwerp is to furnish a million & a half for y^e ordinary provisions of y^e next year for the payment of the King's moneys to his Army.

The Archduke has not yet banished our cloathes by any publick act, " but only a secrete restraint." It were a worthy labour to inquire secretly into the amount of wool regrowen yearly in Spaine and Portugal, the amount made into cloth, and the quantities exported, &c.

Sir J. Digbye to Sir T. Edmondes.

Dec. 7, st^o vet., from Madrid.—The King's journey into Portugal which was to have taken place this month, is now put off, and will not in my opinion hold at all.

The Portuguese will be discontented, for they have made great preparations.

The unfortunate news has just come of our most worthy Prince his

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"I imagine that to these people there could a fewe things have hapned, for w^ch^ thei would have lesse grieved."

The Duke of Lerma has been much strengthened by two cross matches lately made with the Almirante of Castile, who was married to the daughter of the D. of Uzeda, son to the D. of Lerma; and the D. of Zea, eldest son of the D. of Uzeda, to the sister of Almirante.

The King has written to all his Councils to obey the Duke of Lerma's commands in all things. There never was known any subject's greatnes equal to this.

One Councellour on receiving the order declared that he meant to obey the Duke in all things, as his predecessors had obeyed Philip, for that what this King is doing now is not of a much inferiour nature to the total resignation of Charles V.

Father Nayen has died very suddenly.

These are very quiet times, and the King of Spain begins to grow rich and out of debt, &c.

SIR T. EDMONDES to SIR J. DIGBYE.

Nov. 22, st^o^ vet., from Paris.—Sends a copy of Sir T. Wake's letter with the news of the death of the Prince.

The Court of France have put themselves into mourning.

The Parliament here has within these few days "passed an arreste for the publick burning of a lewde and infamous booke lately set forth by one Schoppius in Germany, w^ch^ was accordingly performed."

The Prince of Conti is to have the government of Auvergne, of which the Prince Janville is to have the reversion. Some compensation is to found for the Count of Auvergne who is dispossessed. By these means the government of Daulphine is assured to y^e^ young Count of Soissons.

The Marques Trenel is to go into Italy to condole for the death of the Duchesse of Mantova, and to bring back the daughter of the Duke of Branchianos to be married to the Constable's son, &c.

The SAME to the SAME.

From Paris, Dec. 9.—Congratulates him on the birth of a son.

Mons^r^ de Hauterive was sent into Spain to treat about the debatable lands between Bearne and Navarre. The Queen has reinforced the Governor of Bearne with four new companies.

Don Inigo de Cardenas has taken his leave, having finished the time of his employment here.

Mons^r^ de Rounray has returned from Rochelle with the answer that the deputies there assembled receive with thankfulness the verbal offers sent from the Queen "[w^ch^ for their better satisfaction thei injoyned him to deliver them in writing] but thei made some farther demandes, namely," That the sum allowed for the entertaining of ministers and garrisons be raised to 160,000 crownes, the amount promised by the Edict of Nantes.

That they might name their own Treasurer.

That upon the vacancy of any of their governments, the Queen should choose one out of three names submitted to her.

"That a reglement be made for the choosing of the Counsaylors w^ch^ are to serve in y^e^ chamber of y^e^ Edict heere at Paris, where y^e^ causes of those of y^e^ Religion are to bee tryed, in regarde thei complaine that y^e^ Chancellour dothe electe suche persons to bee y^e^ judges there, as are worste affected to them."

They require that the former offers and these demands be confirmed to them by the 25th of this month.

Meanwhile, to show their obedience, the Assembly is dissolved, and the deputies have retired, except some who remain for safety at Rochelle, because they came to the Assembly in spite of a warning which had been delivered to them.

Upon the receipt of these demands a solemn Council was held here, and it was resolved not to grant any of the new demand, upon the ground that 1° it would derogate from the King's regal power to yield to the said conditions, & especially to that one concerning the Nomination of Governours. 2° that even if the demands had been more reasonable yet the Queen could not consent to them as they were made by an Assembly which had been declared illegal. Moreover they had been refused when put forward by the lawful Assembly at Saumur.

The Queen will make good both her publick and private offers, and for that purpose there shall be a new publication of the Edict, accompanied by a Declaration for the anihilating of all proceedings against those of the Religion since the Assembly of Saumur, and a general amnestie, and all the royal officers of whatever Religion shall be sworn to observe & execute it.

The Queen will take a severe course if any more Assemblies are held.

And it was said that the Companies of horse placed upon the frontiers of Poictou & Brittany at the time of the broil between the D. of Vendosme, & ye Marshall of Brissac, should be sent back into Poictou to remain there, until it should be seen if those of the Religion would submit.

It was farther menaced that the old order should be renewed for the sending of the "Marshalls of France to make their ridings about ye Provinces, for ye punishing of all disorders that should arise. But all these threats are like to vanishe into smoke."

The Deputies are to meet again at Rochelle on the 25th of this month. Some among them wish to stand out for their full demands, but it is to be hoped that they will be content with the favourable offers which have been made them.

Monsr de Rohan has disclaimed any personal feelings, and has sent a gentleman to make his submission.

The Queen has again sent a "jussion" to the Parliament for the receiving of Monsr de Esdiquiers to be Duke and Peer of France, but it was refused by them with the same obstinacy as before, &c.

W. Trumball to the Same.

Nov. 12.—The Marques Spinola has returned from accompanying the Spanish Ambassr Extraordinary to Cambray, and is now preparing to go towards Cullen and Aquisgrave, under the pretence of mediating between the Emperour and the Possident Princes. But "timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, &c."

Sir J. Digby to Sir T. Edmondes.

Dec. 25, sto no, from Madrid.—Don Alonso de Velasco reports from England that a match for the late Prince with a daughter of the D. of Savoy was absolutely concluded. "And that to that effecte there was a banquer come from thence into England to be respondent for the portion."

GEORGE WINGFIELD DIGBY, ESQ.

They here take it ill that the Duke should proceed so far without their knowledge and consent. "But that w^ch thei take worste, and is likely to bee to the Duke y^e greatest prejudice, is, that hee hathe informed that this matche was concluded without any advantage at all to the Catholick cause, more than her private use of her Religion. And that the Duke professed that notwithstanding the Pope by his letters did dehorte him from yt, yet hee had consulted with the divines & canonists of his owne countrye, and that thei had resolved him, that the matche was neyther against y^e lawe divine nor humane. . . . I conceive that this will muche irritate this State against y^e Duke, who have long beene hollow-hearted towards him. Yet notwithstanding this I muste tell your Lo^sp that there are observed of late greate inclinations in this King to marry againe. And hee hathe given some demonstrations, that hee is likelyest to matche with one of that Duke's daughters. And besides that hee had secretely, of my knowledge, taken order that their pictures might bee brought hither, hee hathe now proceeded something farther. For I am informed from very good parte that hee hathe written unto y^e Duke to sende hither bothe his daughters, & his young sonne the Cardinall; and that hee will take care of the disposing of them upon himselfe. The one of them perhaps may have the good fortune to bee a Queene. The other I conceive thei meane to make a nunne in a newe monasterie w^ch was founded by y^e late Queene."

The Duke of Sax ("I heere from very good parte"), seeks to unite himself with Spain and the Emperour; and there are hopes in this Court of his becoming a Catholick.

But though it may be far from this, yet it is very likely that he will join with them for the sake of their aid in his pretences of Juliers.

"And therefore I would hartely wishe that there might not bee too strict conditions. . . used with him, leste hee should bee forced to cast himselfe upon them."

The project of the King's journey into Portugal is revived, but it is but a pretext, I conceive, for getting the 300,000 crownes w^ch the Portugese had provided to give unto the King if he should come.

The Infanta is to go into France next year.

Several offices about the young Queen have been bestowed upon French gentlemen of good quality.

"There was a Spanishe Prieste called Pedro Vaca de Robles, who went from hence and presented himselfe in the Reformed Church at Rochelle, & afterwards at Paris, & [as I am informed] had your Lo^sps, or at leaste y^e Chapleines recommendations into England. Hee is now returned into Spaine with Don Pedro de Cunega. I very earnestly intreate your Lo^sp that by y^e firste I may understande from you as muche as you knowe of him."

There have been of late many extraordinary couriers from Flanders. One, who lost the King's packets by the way, has received here very cruel torments, but he has confessed nothing, and "I believe in the ende yt will rather prove wretchednesse than falsehood."

The packet is said to have been of very great consequence. I believe that by some carelessness it was left behind in Flanders.

W. TRUMBALL to SIR J. DIGBYE.

Dec. 1, from Bruxelles.—The Courte here will wear black for two or three months for the Prince.

The Archduke justifies his proceedings about our clothes "by certaine wrested passages of y^e anncient treaties, and some other poor

reasons. The merchannt adventurers [who will needes rule the roster in all businesses of this nature] are very cold in their resolutions to procure a redresse. Five peeces of coloured cloathes have beene sent to Antwerpe, by commandement from the Lords of the Councell, to make a triall whether these Princes would seize on them as prohibited goods, or lett them have free passage. Thei were no soner come neere the wharfe, but ye customers laid their tallents upon them, and threatened them with confiscaion, wch I thinke will undoubtedly followe unless the Archduke alter his present opinion."

Many rumours of war next year.

"Don Balthazar de Çuniga on Sunday laste was affianced to the fairest lady of this courte, called Madle de Pelhem. To-morrow she parteth towards Germany to meet her future husband at Spires. The Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg are to hold a conference next month about their pretentions in Juliers and Cleves.

The business of Colforde, Calley and Wake.

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT

ON THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

F. W. LEYBORNE-POPHAM, Esq.

OF

LITTLECOTE, Co. WILTS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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INTRODUCTION.

The Littlecote collection includes two quite distinct series of papers, although it has been thought more convenient and also more interesting to arrange them together chronologically. The value of the collection, setting aside certain documents, which will be spoken of later, is mostly departmental, the one series being chiefly concerned with army matters, and the other with naval affairs.

To take the latter first, the Popham papers, properly so called, consist, with a few exceptions, of the correspondence of Colonel Edward Popham, one of the three "Generals at Sea" for the Commonwealth. He was the fifth and youngest son of Sir Francis Popham of Littlecote, and grandson of Sir John, the Lord Chief Justice of the end of Elizabeth's reign.

There are two letters addressed to Sir John Popham in the collection, the first being on the working of the new poor laws, which, from certain expressions in it, would seem to relate to the Act of 1597 rather than to the more noted one of 1601. The other letter is from Balliol College, Oxford, concerning the benefactions to the College of Peter Blundell, the founder of Tiverton grammar school (*pp.* 1, 3). A later letter, relating to Blundell's foundations at Cambridge (*p.* 80), alludes to the fact that Sir John was one of his trustees.

Edward Popham himself was born about 1610, was the captain of the ill-fated *5th Whelp*, cast away in 1637, received his commission as colonel of a regiment of foot (with which he was to march into the West to Sir Thomas Fairfax) in May, 1645 (*p.* 5), and on February 27, 1648-9, was appointed by the Council of State one of the three "Commissioners for ordering and commanding the fleet during the coming year," the other two being Colonels Robert Blake and Richard Deane (*p.* 9).

His elder brother, Colonel Alexander, was an active Parliament man, and a member of the Council of State.

The Admiralty papers of this period are so fully dealt with in the Calendars of State Papers, that large numbers of documents in this collection may be passed over with a mere mention. There are many of the original orders of the Council of State to their Generals at Sea, signed by Bradshaw, as President, but these have mostly been calendared from the copies in the order books. There are also numerous letters from Robert Coytmor, clerk of the Admiralty, and others, concerning the details of Admiralty and Navy routine, which throw no new light on the subject, and are therefore omitted. But there remain many interesting letters, especially those from the Generals themselves, and there are also portions of Col. Edward Popham's journal, which give a good deal of fresh information.

In March, 1649, the fleet put to sea under Col. Popham's command, and sailed westward. His journal (*p.* 11) gives their movements up to April 16, when there is a break in the narrative. A copy of it was probably sent up to London at that date, as a letter from the Council of State on May 1st acknowledges its receipt (*see* Cal. S.P. Dom. *under date*). The later part of the paper (for the journal is on loose sheets, not in book form) takes the fleet to Kinsale, which was reached on the 1st of May. Here it was determined that Blake and Deane should remain to block up Prince Rupert's ships, then in the harbour, while Popham returned to London to report to the Council of State and obtain supplies. The fleet had not only to block Kinsale, but to "keep in the rebels" at Waterford and Wexford, Sir George Ayscue having declared, in response to the Admirals' appeals, that he could send no help from Dublin. In June, the want of victuals was so great that Deane followed Popham back to England, but the latter was now able to announce that he had nearly finished his business, and hoped, before leaving London, to get the constant establishment of the Navy settled, and then they would not hereafter "be so to seek for money" when it was needed. Col. Deane urged him also, if possible, to procure the sending of some considerable force into Munster, in order to gain Kinsale, and to withdraw the enemy from Dublin, then besieged by Ormond. Ayscue had already written from Dublin to the same effect.

Cromwell was, just at this time, setting out for Ireland, and there was some little mystery or uncertainty as to where he

intended to take ship. Coytmor wrote to Popham that he had been obliged to remind the Council of State that the Generals of the fleet must know, in order to provide a convoy (*p.* 20). In the same letter he mentions a report that all the Parliament ships were beaten and sunk, and that Rupert was "triumphant before Dublin, blocking up the place," but no credit was given to these "feigned stories."

A few days later, Sir Henry Vane, having heard from Col. Deane that he must have 2,000*l.* more for victualling, wrote to say that he thought the request very extraordinary, as the estimate was according to the sum given by Col. Popham. Deane showed the letter to Popham, who at once wrote to Vane that his demand had been for money to carry on the work of victualling, but by no means to cover it. "There is not a place in England," he says, "that you can victual in under 1*l.* 5*s.* a man a month . . . for though some things be cheaper in one place than another, yet other things are dearer; if beef be cheap, pork, pease and fish are dearer, and so in other provisions, that there is very little difference of victualling in any place unless we could buy in all places those things which are best cheap, which we have not time to do" (*p.* 22). Coytmor has written, he goes on to say, urging him to step up and perfect the business of the winter guard himself with the Council, but this he cannot understand, as the list is already given in and has been presented to Parliament. "But it is not unusual for Mr. Coytmor to mistake winter for summer," and he may mean that the Council of State must be reminded about money for the next summer guard, concerning which he will write presently. To this Vane, in evident alarm, replies, "pray let our winter guard be out, and this summer's service first over, before you mention the next summer's fleet, lest we be overwhelmed with the prospect of charge before we be able to overcome it." He fears there will be increased difficulty in finding money "for the 100,000*l.* intended us from Deans' and Chapters' lands we have received as yet but 20,000*l.* of, and now the necessities of Ireland are such that the Council think they shall be forced to put a stop upon the remainder for the present, hoping to provide timely enough for the mariners' wages," wherein, he doubts, they will be slow, unless quickened by Popham in the matter (*p.* 22).

In this same July, 1649, the Navy Commissioners write indignantly to Popham that they hear from the Admiralty Committee (whose letter is amongst the State Papers at the Record Office) that he has intimated a mistake of 11,000*l.* in their estimates. They wonder much why he should apply to the Council without in the least acquainting them with their supposed error, and retort by informing him that they have found his estimate miscast as regards the beer, but took no notice of it, being more desirous to rectify their own errors (if any) than to divulge those of others (*p.* 23). Col. Popham's answer, assuring them that he had only written a private letter to Sir Henry Vane, and did not even know that their committee was concerned in the matter, is amongst the State Papers.

At the end of July, Col. Deane tells his brother commander that he has been to Bristol, to confer with the Lord General, and is now at Plymouth, with more load on his back than he can easily carry. He has heard from Blake, who is still on guard at Kinsale, that Rupert's fleet had all gone back to Kinsale town, and that they only kept five of their best sailors to run away with. Deane fears deceit, and hopes they will be closely watched (*p.* 24). A few days later he complains to Popham that Coytmor evidently opens and reads all their letters to each other, even when they send public despatches at the same time to the Council of State, which conduct he judges "very unfit."

There are many allusions in these papers to the difficulties which the authorities had with the commanders and crews of their vessels. In the first place, they were often dilatory in their preparations, liking well to loiter about London or Portsmouth, instead of making all haste to put to sea. In this July, 1649, Popham had evidently been complaining on this head, for Coytmor assures him that they are to have a sharp check for their neglect, and that two of them have promised to be ready forthwith (*p.* 20). Two or three weeks later, Coytmor prays Popham to write a "sharp letter" to Captain Wilkinson of the *Increase,* who, having boarded two vessels and found them full of arms and ammunition for Scotland, let them go because he had no order to stay Scotch vessels; a proceeding which Coytmor stigmatizes as weakness and folly, if indeed there is not more knavery than folly in it (*p.* 23).

On August 8th, Coytmor sends details of a tumult on the *Tiger*, Captain Peacocke's ship, which is only casually alluded to in the State Papers. Some difference between the ship's master and the boatswain grew to such a height that it raised a mutiny, the common men siding with the boatswain. The Captain called a Council of War, which so inflamed the "brable" that he was forced to take his ship into Yarmouth, where he was in danger every hour that the men would run away with her to the enemy. Captain Coppin was there as a guard, but he was not "considerable" against such a ship as the *Tiger*, and they did not dare to call in the help of the land soldiers, for fear of further inflaming the seamen. Coytmor considered Capt. Peacocke to be in fault, and declared that the quarrel arose in consequence of his having gone ashore to see his wife. Indeed, he held the wives responsible for all the disasters, including the loss of the *Heart* and the possible loss of the *Tiger*. Captain Harrison, for instance, "who was wont to be the most vigilant in writing of all the commanders," had not been heard from for a month, and about a month ago his wife went down to him. If the captains were permitted to have their wives aboard, sore damage to the State would, he believed, assuredly follow (*pp.* 25, 26).

The outbreak on the *Tiger* having been subdued and the ringleader and principal actors secured on shore, the ship put out to sea again (*p.* 34), but further trouble soon arose, in consequence of the six months' term of service of the merchant ships employed by the State being increased to eight (*pp.* 26, 34), a measure which gave great dissatisfaction both to the captains and their crews. The *Jonas*, Captain Wiltshire, and the *Elizabeth*, Captain Coppin, both refused to stay out any longer, and the State Papers mention the *Dolphin* as doing the same. The *Jonas* was ordered to be paid off, the wages of the ringleaders suspended, and their persons, if need be, secured. Capt. Wiltshire and six of his men were afterwards ordered to be tried by a Council of War. In the autumn, Capt. Ingle ("one of your mad captains," as Coytmor calls him to Popham), followed suit, declaring that his ship was no winter ship, and that all his victuals were spent (*p.* 44). Captain Holland of the *Falcon* had lately made the same protest and had been discharged.

The ships' commanders were also complained against by the

merchants, but on a different ground, viz., for taking pay for the convoying of their vessels. "It will be very fit," Vane writes to Popham, "you and me have our thought to set down some settled course in this matter" (*p.* 47).

On August 14th, 1649, Col. Popham joined the fleet in the Downs, this time hoisting his flag upon the *Happy Entrance*, perhaps as being commanded by Capt. Badiley (afterwards Rear-Admiral), of whom he had a very high opinion. The narrative of the voyage will be found on *pp.* 26-34. On *p.* 37 is a letter from Popham to Sir Henry Vane, in answer to one of September 12th (*p.* 36), complaining that the Prince's landing in Jersey had not been prevented. Popham defends himself, saying that he had but three ships of any force with him at the time; he is confident, however, that there is not a Holland man-of-war which the Council has given him notice of but he has been aboard of, including, he believes, those very ships before they took in the Prince (*p.* 38). The next report was that the Prince had not yet reached Jersey at all (*p.* 39).

The weather at this time seems to have been very stormy, and Coytmor wrote anxiously to Popham, saying that the sooner he could come away from Guernsey with "the two unruly ships" the better, considering the dangers of the place from the many rocks about the islands and the violence of the tides (*p.* 42).

In Ireland, the weather seems to have rather played the part of a *deus ex machina*, for on August 23 Deane wrote to the Council of State, announcing his arrival at Dublin, and the safe landing of the troops there, after a vain attempt "to recover Munster and the Bay of Kinsale." There was a strong impression abroad at the time that the troops were never intended for Munster at all, in spite of the official statements to that effect. This idea seems to have been unfounded, although it may be questioned whether Lord Inchiquin's sagacity in "purging" the Munster garrisons had not as much to do with the change of plan as the wind had. In any case Cromwell was probably glad enough to have the forces with him. A month later, Col. Deane repeats the assertion that he was intended for the south of Ireland, while defending the Lord Lieutenant's conduct in looking first to the north; and goes on to assure the Council that my Lord and the gentlemen with him were as sensible of the consequence of Kinsale and the ships as they themselves

were, and that four regiments of foot and Ireton with two thousand horse and dragoons were on the point of being sent into Munster when Sir Charles Coote's brother brought news of O'Neill's intentions, whereon the General did not dare to send so large a force southwards, whilst Trim and Drogheda remained in the enemy's hands (*p.* 40).

The criticisms on Cromwell at this time read rather like an inverted version of the proceedings of 1599, when Essex was so severely blamed for not taking Ulster in hand before turning towards the south.

In this same September, Blake tells Popham of Cromwell's offer to him "with much affection" of the Major Generalship of the foot, praying his friend to prevent its coming before Parliament if he can, as he does not wish to waive any resolution of the House, and yet cannot accept it (*p.* 38).

There are a few other notices of the struggle in Ireland—Coytmor's announcement to Sir George Ayscue of the "good news" of the taking of Drogheda (*p.* 43); a list of the garrison there, differing somewhat from those already printed; an account of a "shrewd dispute" of Venables with Lord Montgomery of Ards and Col. Mark Trevor, whereby "the whole forces of the Lord of Ards and that party are quite defunct" (*p.* 45), and of the fight near Arklow Castle, when three thousand of the enemy betook themselves to a bog, and were there all cut off and slain (*pp.* 44, 45); and an interesting letter from Col. Deane upon the taking of Wexford, in which he states that he came to the Bar on the 29th of September, but for seven days it blew so hard that they could land nothing, and in which also he emphasizes the desire of Cromwell to induce the Governor to surrender, and so to save the town (*p.* 47). See also letters on *pp.* 50, 57.

In the proceedings of the Council of State, September 25, 1649 (*see* Cal. S.P. Dom. *of that date*), there is a reference to the Admiralty Committee of a letter from Ipswich, concerning the exchange of prisoners, and of one from Luke Whittington, the Royalist agent at Dunkirk, but the letters themselves are not amongst the State Papers. Copies of them, however, are in this collection, and some others on the same subject, notably one from the cavalier Captain Amy, declaring that some of his

men, the King's loving subjects, are in prison in Dover, with "the large allowance of one whole penny a day, besides other usage correspondent thereto, things more becoming Turks than Christians"; that he sees plainly that the destruction of the King's party is the thing aimed at; but that they shall soon see how dexterously he will imitate their barbarous cruelty, when he will as little regard the murdering of a rebel as they do the starving of a loyal subject (*pp.* 39, 40). Meanwhile, the poor "rebels" were shut up in some old colliers under the fort of Mardyke, kept in irons, and fed only on bread and water (*p.* 43). Capt. Coppin, of the *Greyhound*, offered to go and free them, and the Council of State gave orders to Sir George Ayscue to look after the matter (*p.* 45. *See also* Cal. S.P. Dom., 1649-50, p. 323).

In November, 1649, Rupert escaped from Kinsale and took refuge at Lisbon. Col. Blake and his fleet were despatched after him, and in May, 1650, Col. Popham followed with eight more ships, reaching Cascaes Bay on the 26th (*p.* 65). The Generals wrote to the King of Portugal, but his answer was so "dilusory or at least dilatory," that they sent Charles Vane, the Parliament agent at Lisbon, to England, to report matters to the Council. Rumours by and by reached the Generals that King John was making ready to fight them, and on July 21 some of his ships and some of Rupert's came down into the Bay of Oeiras, but at this point the journal abruptly ends.

The Report on the Portland MSS., Vol. 1, however, contains some very good letters from the Generals at Sea written at this time, and one of these relates that on July 26, Prince Rupert, "after long preparation and much noise," came forth of the Bay, but the vigilance of the Admirals kept him from getting past them, and he evidently had no mind to fight them, and so, after two days, to the great grief of their hearts, he put back into Lisbon.

From the first, the leaders seem to have felt that they were upon a bootless errand, for the very day after he joined Blake, Popham wrote to his wife that they had very little hope of gaining Rupert's ships, the King of Portugal having taken them into his protection, from whom there was no possibility of getting them (*p.* 74).

The last of Col. Popham's narratives (*p.* 83) describes the movements of the fleet under his command from April 1st to August 7th, 1651, the time being spent in cruising about, convoying merchant ships, arranging for the exchange of prisoners in Jersey and elsewhere, watching the coasts of Holland, clearing off pickaroons, and keeping a look-out for the enemy's ships.

In May, the fleet was off Dunkirk, and the Governor sent to ask whether they came as friends or foes to France. Popham replied that he came with no hostile intentions towards either the Governor or the place which he commanded, unless provoked to it; but, in his draft letter, he goes on to express astonishment that "a pretending King without a kingdom" has been allowed by his agents to seize a power in the ports of the King of France. "Some of his predecessors," he continues, "have pretended a title to the Crown of France . . . but it is not, I suppose, under that notion you permit him to do it." This passage is, however, cancelled (*pp.* 87, 100).

At the end of June the fleet was ordered to Berwick, and thence to the Sound, to look for the Swedish fleet, but at Newcastle Popham was summoned back by the Council of State, and the journal ends in Dover Road on August 7th. He makes no allusion to his health, either here or in a letter written a day or two later to the Council of State, but within a fortnight, on August 19th, he died of fever, either on shipboard or in Dover town. His death in the prime of life—for he cannot have been much, if at all, over forty years of age—was a distinct loss to the State, and the Council sent condolences to his widow, with an assurance of their sense of his services.

The last document belonging to the Popham papers proper calendared in this collection is a letter from Thomas Gage (*p.* 101), brother of the Sir Henry who distinguished himself on the Royalist side by his relief of Basing. Born of an old Roman Catholic family, he became a monk of the order of St. Dominic, went as a missionary to South America, lived for many years amongst the Indians, and after twenty-four years' absence returned to England, left the Church of Rome and joined the Parliament party. He was chaplain to Venables' expedition in 1655, and died in Jamaica soon afterwards.

The second division of this collection—the Clarke papers—forms a part of the great collection of Sir William Clarke and his son George—the bulk of which was bequeathed by Dr. G. Clarke to Worcester College library on his death in 1736.

Why this part of the collection was not deposited with the rest can only be matter of surmise, but as regards the main portion—the letters of 1659 and 1660, which are here in great numbers, while the same period is correspondingly poor in the Worcester College collection, it seems a plausible suggestion that there may have been some intention to use them as materials for a history of the Restoration, perhaps in answer to the "Narrative" here printed, to which reference will be made later.

How they got amongst the Littlecote papers can also only be conjectured, but a little dim light is thrown upon the matter by a scrap of paper, endorsed by a Miss Eliza Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Zachary Taylor, "My father's account how manuscripts came into our hands." The memorandum is as follows: "These original manuscripts were formerly in the possession of Admiral Russell, King William's admiral when he invaded England, and afterwards Lord Torrington. Upon his death they fell into the hands of Dr. George Clarke, his secretary and executor, who was afterwards secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and fellow of All Souls', Oxford, and member for the University till his death, when they fell into the hands of Dr. Robert Shippen, Principal of Brasenose, who was Dr. Clarke's executor. At his death they fell to Dr. Robert Leyborne, his nephew, and from him to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, heir to him in right of his wife." This note is of course not accurate. It was not Admiral Russell, but Admiral Herbert who commanded the Dutch fleet in 1688, and who was afterwards created Lord Torrington, and there is no reason to believe that Dr. Clarke ever acted as his secretary. Even supposing the allusion to be merely to Clarke's secretaryship to the Admiralty, he only held that post under Prince George of Denmark, from 1702 to 1705, whereas Torrington's short rule at the Admiralty terminated in January, 1690. Nor could Clarke have been "previously" executor to the Earl, who did not die until 1716. He was one of the four executors, however, and as such,

no doubt, the group of Torrington letters now at the British Museum (*see p.* 31 *of this introduction*) fell into his hands. To these, the memorandum in question evidently refers.

But it is probable that the final statements of the note are correct, and applicable to all the Clarke papers in Mr. Leyborne-Popham's collection, there being little doubt that on Dr. Clarke's death they passed to Dr. R. Shippen, his executor, and thence, by way of the Leybornes and Taylors, reached Littlecote.

As regards Sir William Clarke's own life, there is little information to be added to that given in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and in Mr. Firth's prefaces to the *Clarke Papers*. His parentage is still unrevealed, but he had a brother Jacob, who in 1652 was at a school kept by one Mr. Andrews, and winning "great commendations from his master," and a sister Betty, who at this same date had "gotten a husband"; the young couple being in too great a hurry to get married to wait until the consent of the brother, then absent in Scotland, could be obtained (*p.* 103). The letter is written by one Simon Browne, who seems to have had something to do with the management of William Clarke's affairs. The latter had a house in St. Martin's Lane (which he let to Major Husbands), some rents at Rotherhithe and property at St. John's Wood in Paddington and Marylebone parishes. St. John's Wood and Marylebone Park were Crown lands, part of which appears to have been in Clarke's hands during the Commonwealth, and which was granted or re-granted to him after the Restoration "as a Coldstreamer" (*pp.* 102, 103, 194). His rights here were interfered with by a relative, one John Collins, of whom more hereafter.

But although little light is thrown upon William Clarke's own family, a good deal can be learnt about that of his wife, Dorothy Hilyard, daughter of Thomas Hilyard and Elizabeth (Kympton), his wife, of Hampshire.

In a document to which attention will be drawn presently, Dr. George Clarke states that, as his mother informed him, her parents were forced to leave their Hampshire home to avoid paying a fine of 10,000*l.* laid upon his grandfather "by the Star Chamber or High Commission Court for some words which a

malicious neighbour of his swore he had spoke of Archbishop Laud," but which his grandfather always denied. "It seems," continues Dr. Clarke, "my grandfather had the saltpetre farm, and some of his servants, when he was at London, dug up this neighbour's dove-house, which so exasperated him that he made the information above mentioned" (*p.* 269).

The fact that the accusations against Hilyard were made three years before Laud went to Canterbury need not be emphasized, as Clarke might naturally use his later title, but the reports found amongst the State Papers give a very different colouring to the offence.

On April 30, 1630, Sir William Russel, Sir John Wolstenholme, and Sir Kenelm Digby (Commissioners of Customs), presented a report to the Lords of the Admiralty upon their hearing of the complaints made against Thomas Hilyard and one Stevens, his partner, who held the "saltpetre farm" in Hampshire. They found it proved that the defendants had exceeded their powers in every direction, "as in digging in all places without distinction," in threshing and malting floors, in dove-houses during breeding time, in parlours and chambers, "yea, even God's House they have not forborne"; by the bedside of women in childbed, the sick and the dying, "with so much barbarous cruelty to their persons and their goods, and with so base and uncivil language as is hard to be believed any could have done that professed themselves Christians."*

After this tremendous indictment, it is not to be wondered at that the case was taken up to the Star Chamber. There it lingered on for two or three years, but on February 5, 1633-4, the decree was given against Hilyard, his wife Elizabeth, and two subordinates, Stevens' name having somehow dropped out. Hilyard's sentence was pillory, imprisonment during pleasure, and a fine, the amount of which gave rise to considerable diversity of opinion, Cottington voting for 2,000*l.*, Windebank for 5,000*l.*, Laud (now Archbishop) for 10,000*l.*

It might be suggested that this lends support to the assertion that the real crime was the words against the Archbishop, but no one who has studied Laud's character can fail to acknowledge that however much his anger might be kindled by insult to

* *See* Cal. S.P. Dom., 1629-1631. Also Mr. Bruce's preface to that volume, p. xxviii.

himself, or rather to his office, it would burn far more hotly against those who desecrated the house of God, or disturbed the solemn last hours of the dying.

The fine was eventually set at 5,000*l.*, whereas the grandson states it as 10,000*l.* Possibly he was thinking of Laud's proposal, possibly also the pillory and imprisonment were commuted for a further money payment. Hilyard appears, however, to have evaded his punishment by changing his name and flying to the north, although, Dr. Clarke says, his estate, being thereby left to servants, suffered so much that he had better have paid two such fines than have abandoned it. The State Papers of 1630-1633 contain many papers on the subject, informations, petitions from Hilyard, &c., but there is not the least hint of any connection of Laud with the affair. The original information was laid by one Thos. Bond, but "the insolence of the saltpetre men," as Mr. Bruce calls it, was a crying evil of the day. Rather curiously, Hilyard's wife Elizabeth was associated with him in the case in the Star Chamber, perhaps as being an heiress, and so able to help in the payment of the fine.

Besides Dorothy, who was their youngest child, the Hilyards had a son, Kympton Hilyard, and another daughter married to Gilbert Mabbott, the printer, and licenser of the press until May, 1649, when he was discharged for having licensed the "*Agreement of the people*," the "*Moderate*," and other "dangerous books." These two men always address William Clarke as "brother." There appears, moreover, to have been a third daughter, married to William Carey, goldsmith of London, for he is not only brother to Clarke, but to Mabbott, and must therefore have been on the Hilyard, not the Clarke side of the house. There are also cousins, Staresmore, Sharwen and Sherman, but how related does not appear, and there are several allusions to a family named Mosse. "Mother Mosse" may perhaps have been William Clarke's foster-mother, for she writes to him (in a very illiterate fashion) as her "dear heart," longs to see him more than anything upon earth, is sure that he has not his fellow in England, and signs herself his "humble servant and mother." Her husband, although not in the army, had some connexion with it, and was taken prisoner by the Royalist party in Scotland, whereupon she petitioned the young

King and the Duke of Buckingham for his exchange. The drafts of these petitions, written by Clarke, speak of the happy day of the King's coronation and of the beginning of his sacred Majesty's "gracious and auspicious reign," sentiments that come curiously from the pen of one "attending the Lord General Cromwell," and which are actually written upon the same sheet as one of the General's proclamations (*p.* 81). Mother Mosse was evidently a very practical old lady, for she tells Clarke with much satisfaction that his brother Cary has a mind to take a house in the Strand, where his wife "may learn his trade to buy and sell," and so be safe in the future, for "there is no happiness in this world without riches, that makes content and love and all things (*p.* 106).

In addition to the correspondence, the Clarke MSS. in the Littlecote collection include two rather bulky documents, both of much interest. One is a narrative of the Restoration, the other an autobiography of Dr. George Clarke. It may perhaps be as well, although their dates place them near the end of the volume, to notice them here, as both have more or less bearing upon the Clarke family.

The Narrative (*p.* 198) is not signed, but two points help at once towards an identification of the writer. He was William Clarke's uncle, and he had a house at Stanmore. By a fortunate accident, a letter has been preserved, written by one Margaret Collins, and dated at Stanmore, offering congratulations to her cousin, Sir William Clarke, upon his knighthood, and mentioning her father (*p.* 188). Presumably, therefore, the author of the Narrative was a Mr. Collins, of Stanmore. He was also pretty certainly the Collins who interfered with Clarke's property in Paddington or St. John's Wood, to the great annoyance of the brothers-in-law, one of whom complained of Collins' "devilish" conduct towards the tenant there, and lamented Clarke's "extraordinary bewitched indulgence to that worst and most cursed of families" (*p.* 103). At any rate, he speaks of having a farm there, which he had to give up to Lord Arlington (*p.* 239), and therefore is the man mentioned in connexion with the petition of Arlington—or Sir Henry Bennet, as he then was—for the estate (*p.* 194).

Furthermore, he had a son, whom he sent to Monk in Scotland (*p.* 206), and afterwards to the King at Breda, and who,

therefore, can be clearly identified with the John Collins, whose petition is amongst the State Papers. (*See* Cal. S.P. Dom., 1660-1, *p.* 245.)

In the course of the Narrative itself, certain incidental statements occur. The writer had known well the baker to the Inner Temple (*p.* 209). He introduced to Monk a gentleman of the Inner Temple (*p.* 213); and when in London, he lodged at the Temple, and there "in the lane" merrily drank the health of the King upon his knees (*p.* 220). Moreover, he counted as his friends two former Masters, or as they were then often called, "preachers" of the Temple (*p.* 233), and last but not least, he speaks of the musicians of the Temple as being brought in to serve there by himself (*p.* 223).

The inference appears to be that he had some close connexion with the Temple, and that it was rather that of an official than of a bencher. Whatever it was, he had given it up, and was now living at Stanmore. A reference to the registers of the Inner Temple shows that one John Collins was successively chief butler and steward there up to the year 1656 (when the latter office was taken up by another man), and the probability is that he was the author of the Narrative. His son, mentioned above, who practised at the Chancery Bar before Lord Chancellor Hyde (*p.* 238), may perhaps be the John Collins admitted to the Inner Temple in this same year, 1656.

The Narrative is the work of a foolish man, but there is much in it that is interesting, and its frank conceit is amusing. It is primarily an attack upon the *Continuation* of Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle (professedly written by Ed. Phillips, but probably inspired by Dr. Clarges), and upon the view that "Monk was he that did bring in the King." It is preceded by a sketch of the argument in doggerel verse. According to Mr. Collins, he himself was the man that did bring in the King, it "pleasing the Lord to put it into his mind" to argue with the General in such solemn and convincing fashion that Monk was always much "touched," or "moved," or "troubled," and usually ended by praying his mentor to tell him what he ought to do. The narrator pictures himself as hurrying about from Speaker to General, from General to City, from City back to General, until he gradually brought everybody into a right frame of mind, and the Restoration was happily accomplished.

Not the least amusing feature is the violence with which he rebuts the idea of Dr. Clarges having done not a tenth part of what he professes to have done himself. It is absurd (according to him) to suppose the General to have been influenced by Clarges, but by no means absurd to believe him to have been guided by Collins.

In spite, however, of the vanity of the narrator, there is, as before said, much of interest in the narrative, and a good deal to be learnt from it as regards Monk, and his relations with the Speaker, the City, and the Parliament.

The attitude of the General's lady is rather humorously described; her anxiety to get possession of Hampton Court (*p.* 226); her suddenly developed Royalist proclivities when she found the Restoration inevitable; her energy in preparing Whitehall for the King (while with equal energy she emptied his fishponds for her own use); her ostentatious setting of her maids to work in public at the embroidery of hangings for the King's bed, and her perturbation concerning the return of the King's old friends, lest her husband should be put in the background by those who had borne the toil and heat of the day (*pp.* 229, 230).

There are a good many scraps of information, too, about the doings in the City, and the gradually awakening loyalty there, as shown at the banquets given to Monk and his officers, where the Temple musicians were told they must give up their "usual old songs" and get others more suitable to the occasion, and where, as the Royalist tone became more pronounced, a masque was performed, in which Monk was represented as St. George, and was assured, "We'll celebrate your name for ever after, if you'll restore the King, as he'd the daughter" (*p.* 223).

The other lengthy manuscript contained in this collection lifts the reader into a very different atmosphere. In perfectly simple fashion, and with unaffected modesty, Dr. George Clarke tells us the history of his long and useful life, from the time when, as a little child, he tumbled out of a coach, his legs luckily falling into a hole in the road (in the middle of Whitehall!), so big that the carriage wheels passed harmlessly over them (*p.* 259). He must have been a loveable child, to judge by the affectionate gratitude with which, a lifetime afterwards, the friends of his childhood were remembered. As a small boy,

he went to a school kept by one Mr. Andrews, who, though a Papist, took good care that the faith of his Protestant pupils should not be tampered with. At ten years old, his school life was brought to an end by an attack of small-pox, and from this time his education was undertaken by his stepfather, Dr. Barrowe (Milton's friend), of whom he writes with the utmost love and reverence.

In July, 1676, he entered himself at Brasenose College, Oxford, and in the following year, "spoke verses" in the theatre, and won the first square cap ever worn by a commoner. After taking his degree, he intended to read for the Bar, but his views altered in 1680, when, at the time of the changes in All Souls' College, caused by Archbishop Sancroft's action, he obtained a fellowship there, which he held to the end of his life. In March, 1681-2, he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the army, *vice* his stepfather, who resigned in his favour; but, "there being hardly any land forces in England but horse and foot guards," there were not many occasions for courts martial (*p.* 262). When down at Plymouth, in 1684, he went to St. Nicholas' island, where Major-General Lambert had been imprisoned, and relates what he heard concerning his death. "He always loved gardening, and took a delight, during his confinement, to work in a little garden there. One day, as he was at work, some gentlemen came in a boat to see the island, and the Major-General went in to change his nightgown, that he might wait upon the company in a more decent dress, and catched a cold that brought him to his grave" (*p.* 263).

Upon King Charles' death, King James renewed Dr. Clarke's patent and increased his salary. He wished to go down into the west with the army marching against Monmouth, but was delayed by the King, and only arrived after the capture of the Duke. He seems to have taken no part in the terrible after scenes there, for he merely says that he went to the Bath, and to see his mother, and then hurried back to London to the trial of "some of the soldiers of the regiments that came from Holland, and had declared that they would be for the black Jemmy against the white" (*p.* 263).

On Sir Leoline Jenkins' death, he became member for Oxford University, defeating Dr. Oldys by seventy-nine votes; but before he reached town, Parliament was prorogued. On his return to

Oxford, Obadiah Walker, the Papist head of University College, threatening that the "three questions" should shortly be put to him, he thought it wiser to absent himself for a time, and went to visit the Dean of Gloucester, the Bishop of Bristol, and other friends. In company with the warden of his College, Dr. Finch, son of Lord Winchilsea, he went to Longleat, where Lord Weymouth showed them the *Character of a Trimmer*, "and," says Dr. Clarke, "Sir William Coventry was named for the author of it, but after the Revolution, George, Marquis of Halifax, told me he had written it" (*p.* 264).

In 1687 occurred King James' celebrated visit to Oxford. Anthony à Wood mentions his Majesty's speech to Clarke about All Souls' College, but the doctor's own account is much more amusing. The King having told him that they held their lands by praying for souls, he "endeavoured to set his Majesty right" by assuring him that there was no such thing in their charter. The King retorted that he had it from their visitor, Archbishop Sheldon, who ought to know, and Clarke at this point had wisdom enough not to argue the matter any further, being indeed told afterwards that he was "but an ill-courtier" for going so far (*p.* 265).

He goes on to describe the "second chiding" given to the fellows of Magdalen by the King, who put himself into so great a passion that he faltered in his speech, while Lord Sunderland stood by his elbow "with much sedate malice in his face." As the gentlemen of Magdalen were leaving the room, he heard Charnock say to them, "Come, let's obey the King, let's obey the King," upon which Mr. Wilkes turned about and told him with a good deal of firmness, "Mr. Charnock, we must obey God before the King" (*p.* 266). Clarke regrets that his old friend, Dr. Parker, accepted the Presidentship of Magdalen from the King's hand, "but he was a man of ambition."

When Dr. Cartwright, the Bishop of Chester, "who had shown great complaisance to Dr. Leybourne, the King's bishop, as he called him," came to Oxford as commissioner for Magdalen, he asked Clarke why the gentlemen of the Church of England were so averse from complying with the King, who meant to give them a better security than the Test and Penal laws, saying, "Would not anyone who has a bond part with it for a judgment?" to which Lord Chief Justice Wright rejoined, "My Lord, the

Church of England has a statute, which is better than a judgment, and would anyone part with a better security for a worse?" (*p.* 266).

Dr. Clarke was at the court-martial upon the Portsmouth officers, who refused to take Papists into their regiments, and waited on the King with their answer. "I can never forget, he says, "the concern he was in, which showed itself by a dejection rather than anger; indeed at that time he began to be apprehensive of the Prince of Orange's design, so that the change which appeared in him is not to be wondered at" (*p.* 267).

Perhaps the most graphic part of the whole narrative is the account of what happened after the landing of the Prince, when Clarke, going westward, met the King and the army marching back, and was an eye-witness of the confusion of the court and the bewilderment of James, who knew not whom to trust, for "everybody in this hurly-burly was thinking of himself, and nobody minded the King." When the news spread that the Prince of Denmark and the Duke of Ormond had deserted him, Lord Lichfield remarked with a sigh, "Poor man, they will leave him so fast, they will not give him time to make terms" (*p.* 268).

In the summer of 1689, Clarke went down to the north with the Commissioners of the army, and was in Edinburgh when the Castle surrendered to Sir John Lanier.

The following year, he accompanied King William to Ireland, and was present at the battle of the Boyne. He was much struck by the little notice which the King took of "that very great man" the Duke of Schonberg. All his trust was in his Dutch officers, and Schonberg was not even consulted about the line of march. Clarke believed that the veteran General felt this so much that it made him reckless and desirous of death. He was killed quite early in the battle. The King "did not seem to be concerned," but just at that time he was in great anxiety for his Blue Guards, who were in danger from a body of Irish horse. Clarke, who was near him, heard him say softly to himself, "My poor guards, my poor guards," but when he saw them stand their ground and force back the horse in disorder, he drew a long breath, and said his guards had done what he never saw foot

do before in his life. Clarke says nothing could have been more fortunate for the English army than King James' carrying off, to act as his convoy, the French frigates which, fresh from their victory at Beachy Head, had been intended to scour St. George's Channel, intercept provisions and cut off correspondence with England (*p.* 274).

After the battle of the Boyne, Clarke remained in Ireland at the King's request "to help Count Solms," and was with the latter until he left for England, just before the surrender of Cork, at the siege of which place the gallant Duke of Grafton (son of Charles II.) lost his life. Lord Inchiquin, who had the perusing of his papers after his death, found amongst them a most kind letter from King William to him "upon occasion of his behaviour in the sea fight off Beachy, where he acted only as private captain, though before the Revolution . . . he had been vice or rear-Admiral of England" (*p.* 277). If he had lived, Clarke thinks it very probable that he would have made a great name in naval affairs.

Many details are given of the doings of the English troops in Ireland, the most interesting being the notice of the siege and surrender of Limerick. "It may appear very strange," he remarks, "that a numerous garrison, not pressed by any want, should give up a town which nobody was in a condition to take from them, at a time when those who lay before it had actually drawn off their cannon and were preparing to march away, and when that garrison did every day expect a squadron of ships to come to their relief." The explanation was, he believed, that Sarsfield wished to get away, as he reckoned upon making himself considerable in France by taking over there such a large body of troops (*p.* 281).

On December 5, 1691, Dr. Clarke left Ireland, in company with General Ginckle, and after this, during King William's absence abroad, was, as secretary of war, much in attendance upon the Queen, until "she was snatched away from a nation that did not deserve such a blessing as to be governed by her" (*p.* 282).

Upon Queen Anne's accession, he became secretary to Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral, until by his opposition to the Court candidate for the Speaker's chair in 1705, he lost his office, from which time he absented himself altogether from

the Court until 1711, when he went up to return thanks to the Queen, who had put him into the Commission of the Admiralty without his knowledge.

Meanwhile, he had built himself the house adjoining All Souls', which he bequeathed to the College for the warden's lodgings, and having now also disposed of his place of Judge-Advocate to Mr. Byde (the purchaser of Ware Park from the Fanshaws) he removed all his books and goods to Oxford, and there "enjoyed, thank God, a great deal of quiet for many years" (*pp.* 283, 284).

In 1710, Lord Rochester died, much lamented by Dr. Clarke, who believed that, had he lived, the last years of Queen Anne's reign would have passed more to her own and her people's satisfaction, and things have taken a different turn (*p.* 285). On Lord Hyde's going up to the House of Lords, Clarke succeeded him as member for Launceston, but upon Sir William Whitlock's death in 1717, he was again chosen for his University, and retained his seat there until his death.

The last pages of the chronicle are mostly taken up with recording the loss of one valued friend after another. "Among many inconveniences of age," he sadly remarks, "the outliving friends is not the least grievous; it is a taking away of comfort and assistance at a time when one most needs them, and at this time of life new friendships are not easily made" (*p.* 287). One wonders if the lonely old bachelor never regretted his determination not to marry, "because he did not understand women."

The autobiography closes with the writer's election for the fifth time to represent his University in 1734, an honour which he was very unwilling to receive, for old age and failing sight were rendering him unfit to attend his duty in Parliament, and were making his life, as he pathetically says, "very uncomfortable." "Pray God," he concludes, "prepare and fit me for another."

The earlier letters and papers in the Clarke portion of this collection, dated from 1648 to September, 1659, include many individual papers of interest, but are as a whole much less valuable than the later ones, as might be expected from the fulness of the Worcester College collection of that period;

selections from which have been printed by Mr. Firth in his *Clarke Papers*, *Scotland during the Commonwealth*, and *Scotland during the Protectorate*. The letters of Captain Ingram and Thomas Margetts (*p.* 6) have already been printed by Mr. Firth. There is an interesting acount by Colonel Rainborowe of the siege of Pontefract, and the animosity of Sir Henry Cholmley to Fairfax, whose orders he flatly refused to obey, declaring that his Excellency had nothing to do with them or they with him (*p.* 7). Robert Spavin, Cromwell's secretary (who was afterwards dismissed and punished for selling passes and protections), writes to the same effect.

On *p.* 9, is one of the few letters written from the Royalist point of view. It describes the state of Charles' Court at the time when Montrose, and also Lanerick and Loudon were there, and at daggers drawn with each other. "To sum up all," the writer says, "our King hath as hard a game to play as our poor prince had; his counsellors but few, and they hated by most, his court but little, and yet full of factions, and these increased by the quarrels of the Scots lords."

The complaints of the Hampshire folk against the soldiers and the account of the Diggers on St. George's Hill (*p.* 14) have been printed by Mr. Firth. On *p.* 14 also, is a letter from Col. Poyer (the victim selected by lot for execution after what is generally known as Laugharne's rebellion in Wales), defending his conduct and pleading for mercy. The plea, however, was not accepted, and he was shot in the Piazza of Covent Garden on April 25, 1649. Clarke notices that "it is observable that the lot should fall upon him, who was the first beginner of the second war."

After this there is a break in the series of Clarke letters, the next being dated in November, when Col. John Pyne wrote complaining of the spread of John Lilburne's opinions, and the difficulty of getting pay for the soldiers (now that all the sequestration moneys were ordered to be sent straight up to Goldsmiths' Hall, and the County Committees left without funds), so that the men were discontented and apt to turn Levellers, and "the old deceitful interest under the notion of the Presbyterian party" began to practise their old designs (*p.* 51).

Two letters from Coventry give a curious picture of some of the wild fanatics of the time (*pp.* 57, 59).

In the spring of 1650, men's eyes were all turned towards Scotland, where the young King was daily expected. Col. Duckenfield strongly urged the desirability of promptly despatching the army northwards, and fighting the Scots before their harvest supplied them with money, and in May, Lieut.-Col. Hobson wondered much at the army's not marching, especially now that the agreement between the King and Scots was confirmed. Many of the old Royalists, he says, are quite taken off by it from siding with the King, and some, lately come to Newcastle, who were with Montrose, tell of their sad usage by the Presbyterians, saying moreover that the heart of Montrose was broken before the fight in the very thoughts that the King and Scots would agree; that Charles the Second had thereby as much betrayed the interests of the Royalists as any sectary in England, "and that 'twas as lawful to fight for a jack in a box as for a King locked in a Scots saddle." In a postscript he notes that Montrose's execution is being hurried on before they can hear from the King, and he ends by lamenting that the "honest party" in England and Scotland should fight each other on the quarrel of him that would destroy both (*p.* 73).

In November, Joseph Frost (son of Gualter Frost, the old Clerk of the Council) writes ascribing the premature death of the Prince of Orange to his having "espoused the quarrel of that wicked Scottish family," and speaks of his poor young widow as "left big with child, and laden with that often imprecation of her father—God so deal by me and mine, &c." (*p.* 78). Five days before this letter was written, on November 4, O.S., her nineteenth birthday, the Princess had given birth to the son who was afterwards to turn his mother's brother from his throne.

In this same November, 1650, Margetts and Rushworth sent Clarke various letters on passing occurrences; the doings of the ranters, whom truly the reports render "stark mad"; the "subscription" getting up approving the King's death; the alarm caused by the intelligence of the rising in Norfolk and Suffolk, &c. (*pp.* 77-79).

On *p.* 105 is the only letter of Cromwell's (except a very short note on *p.* 13) contained in this volume, written to Colonel Robert Lilburne, concerning the allowance of

travelling money to the disbanded soldiers in Scotland, the sending of the train horses and of moneys thither, and the "reducing" of one of the quartermasters of the draught horses. The answer to this letter is printed in "*Scotland and the Commonwealth.*"

The report of the proceedings before the Committee of Plundered Ministers in the case of Mr. Erbury, accused of blasphemous speeches and false teaching, has already been printed by Mr. Firth in the "*Clarke Papers, Vol. II.*"

One of Clarke's cousins, Thos. Sherman, was in 1653-4 quartered in the Lewis, at Loch Stornaway, whence he writes three or four letters, which have some interest in relation to Clarke's family affairs, and to the movements of Lord Seaforth and his Highlanders (*pp.* 107-109).

On *p.* 112 is a curious account of a female soldier.

In March, 1659, there occurred the quarrel between Whalley and Ashfield, which is mentioned by Ludlow, and caused a serious division amongst the officers of the army. Lieut.-Col. Gough, who was with Ashfield at the time, sent an account of it to Clarke, and a little later Ashfield wrote himself on the subject (*pp.* 114, 115).

Towards the end of April, the army demanded that the Parliament should be dissolved. Richard was obliged to yield—bargaining, however, that he should not be compelled to dismiss it in person—and on the 22nd the proclamation was issued and the doors were locked. "The fourth estate," as Lord Falkland had prophesied to his fellow-members, had turned them out of doors. This, however, was by no means the view which the officers themselves wished to have taken of the affair, and on the 23rd Fleetwood wrote to Monk, saying that he feared the late action of the army might be misrepresented to him, as if they had forced the Parliament, whereas "his Highness by his own authority did dissolve them, in which the army did stand by his Highness."

Of the rapidly succeeding events—the retirement of Richard, the recall of the Long Parliament, &c.—these papers have nothing to say, but there is a letter from Wariston, then President of the Council of State, written in July, describing the throng of business consequent upon the expected rising of the Royalists (*p.* 118), and an account of the meeting of Lambert's

officers at Derby—after the suppression of Booth's insurrections—to draw up the petition, or, one might rather say, to formulate the demands, which they intended to send up to the House (*p.* 122).

The refusal of Parliament to accede to the demands of Lambert's army led, as is well known, to a new rupture; Lambert and Desborough were dismissed, the former marched to London and was joined by the troops sent out to oppose him, the Parliament ceased to sit, and once more the power rested with the Council of officers at Wallingford House.

Then Monk for the first time made a sign, and called upon his Scottish army to rally round him in defence of the Parliament.

From this point the Littlecote papers become of great importance, supplying much information that can be found nowhere else concerning Monk's dealings with his own army in Scotland and the measures taken by him to suppress opposition in the English army after he reached London.

At the end of October he sent round a declaration of fidelity to Parliament and to himself, to be signed by the various regiments, together with copies of his three letters to Fleetwood, Lambert, and Lenthall. His army was devoted to him, and for the most part accepted the declaration without demur (see Colonel Man's letter from Scone, p. 125), but probably many of the officers in their hearts felt what Captain Scrape, an old officer of the Commonwealth, who had fought in Essex's horse regiment at the first battle of Newbury, dared to say. "Indeed, my Lord," he wrote to Monk on November 14, "it is so sad to me when I do think upon it that my heart is almost overwhelmed within me, that we which have prayed together, took counsel together, fought together, obtained victories together, and rejoiced so often together, I say that we, which have been thus together, should be anywise provoked each against other so high to engage one another's heads and hands for the fighting one against another to the destroying of each other, which, through God's mercy, the common enemy was not ever permitted to do" (*p.* 126).

At Ayr the officers of Col. Sawrey's regiment apparently retracted upon more mature consideration the consent which they had previously given, and Major Robson fears that so

many of them "will not be free to act in this good and considerable business," that if they resign, some companies will not have one commissioned officer left them, although the companies themselves are fully satisfied (*p.* 127). In consequence of the non-acceptance of Monk's terms by the senior officers, Robson himself was just at this time made colonel of the regiment.

There was now great alarm at Wallingford House. Lambert was appointed commander in the north of England, and commissioners were sent to Monk, who, however, resolved to despatch three agents of his own to London. Instead of carrying out Monk's instructions, his commissioners hurriedly concluded a treaty with the Committee of Safety, in which they went so far beyond their instructions that the General and his officers refused to ratify it (*p.* 131). Before, however, he could possibly have had time to hear what had happened, Monk wrote his celebrated letter to the Lord Mayor, which created such indignation that the bearers, Colonels Atkins and Markham, were at once put under arrest. Negotiations were set on foot in the north for a fresh treaty, and instructions, public and private, were given by Monk to a fresh set of commissioners (*pp.* 128, 129). It is not clear whether the private instructions were drawn up for them or for the former ones, but probably they were much the same in each case. One point greatly emphasized in them is that the members of the new Parliament, if called, are "to indent with the sheriff against Charles Stewart and any other single person whatever," shewing that if Monk had at this time no intention of restoring the King, he also had no intention of setting himself up as head of the government.

The Council of officers in London had at last resolved that a new Parliament should be called, and that it should consist of two houses. On December 24, Col. Atkins wrote triumphantly that they were nearly at the end of their troubles. He quotes Fleetwood's well-known message to the Speaker, and says that he, Desborough, Berry, Ashfield, and the rest, are in a mourning condition, thinking it in vain to fly, yet knowing that some examples must be made. As for the Anabaptists, they are all "as tame as asses and as mute as fishes." (*p.* 136.)

On January 2nd, the Mayor and Aldermen of Carlisle sent

Monk the assurance of their adherence; the first apparently of the long series of addresses which poured down upon him during his march through England, that memorable march of an army whose proclaimed object was to vindicate the superiority of the civil over the military power.

On January 27, Monk was at Dunstable, where Collins relates that he met him, charged by Lenthall with a letter and messages, advising the General by no means to offer to surrender his commission, lest the Parliament should take him at his word.

When Monk reached London, on February 4th, his designs were as much unknown as ever, and were the subject of endless surmises, some hoping "the best of him, that he will seek the nation's good" by declaring for a free Parliament, others fearing that he will join the Rump party (*pp.* 142-145). Some letters written to Bristol at this time give a graphic account of the tumults in the city, and of Monk's entrance and subsequent proceedings. One of the suggestions made is that Lambert may gather together the scattered soldiers that are abroad and with them declare for a free Parliament, as "there is little chance of Monk's doing so." Collins' narrative gives many details of what happened at this time.

Meanwhile, the Royalists were bestirring themselves in Yorkshire, and a meeting of gentry was held at York, under the lead of Lord Fairfax, in spite of the protests of Sir Thomas Morgan and of Col. Charles Fairfax. Divers of the gentlemen, including Lord Fairfax himself, and Lord Fauconberg, Cromwell's son-in-law, met the two commanders before the meeting, engaging to them in honour only to do fair things; upon which and on finding that the intention was only to send an address to Monk, who, if he disliked it, might simply put it in his pocket, they were permitted to meet. But afterwards, being "certified that they acted high" and having seen a copy of the paper they intended to present, Morgan and Colonel Charles went to the place of meeting and declared their opinion of the said paper: that they conceived it to be of dangerous consequence and "tending to the embruing these poor nations into blood again." Lord Fairfax wrote a private letter to Monk, explaining that special care was taken at the meeting to exclude all who had been in arms against Parliament, and assuring him that it was not

the contrivance of a few, but "the desires of the most considerable part of the country," who would have met in far greater numbers but for giving occasion of jealousy to the soldiers. He urged Monk—as one who might be so good a means, by the assistance of God, to restore the nation to its just rights—to consider what they were sending to him, praying that he might be a happy instrument to open a door of hope for the people. The public letter thus sent up is at the British Museum (*Egerton MSS.* 2,618, *f.* 60) and a printed copy of it (and of the declaration enclosed with it) is amongst the State Papers at the Public Record Office. On the 18th, Monk replied to them with an assurance that it had been settled that the house should be filled up and that there would be no qualification that could hinder the excluded members from sitting, which, though not exactly what they propounded would, he hoped, give them satisfaction (*pp.* 146-155).

Three or four letters from officers in Ireland are valuable as throwing light on the movement got up there by Coote, Theophilus Jones, and others, in support of Monk's action in England (*pp.* 141, 155).

Towards the end of February, dissatisfaction and disturbance began to show themselves amongst the troops, notably in Col. Rich's regiment, whose quarter-master, Humphrey Warren, writes to Monk that endeavours are being used to make the soldiers believe that Parliament intends to call in Charles Stewart. A few days later, a further account of Rich's doings is sent by Col. Ingoldsby (who was Monk's right hand in putting down both Rich's and Lambert's intended insurrections), and the articles against him are summarized on *p.* 168. Even yet, Monk's comrades were very slow to take up the idea that he really meant to restore the monarchy, but the people were rapidly becoming enthusiastic, and to their clamour for a free Parliament were now adding their demand for a King (*pp.* 159, 162, 163). There is a very interesting letter from Col. Overton, written as late as March 6th, in which he states that the "general noise of the nation for a King" has so startled the garrison at Hull that they had felt it necessary to declare to Monk their adherence to him (*see the letter from the garrison, p.* 163) in his resolution to support a Commonwealth, trusting that his integrity had so armed him against all such influences that

they would prove abortive in the birth. After representing the needs of his soldiers, and urging the payment of their arrears before any steps are taken for disbanding them, Overton concludes by assuring his Lordship of his constant adherence "to the cause of a Commonwealth, in opposition to a King, single person or House of Lords, or any other arbitrary government." In fact he protests so much that it looks as if he had doubts concerning Monk's intentions, although he professes such confidence in them (*p.* 170), and this idea is supported by the letter sent up by the garrison the week before, in which they plainly hint their suspicions, urge Monk to continue constant to what he had so positively declared in the presence of God against that interest, and proclaim their resolution to live and die in the Commonwealth cause.

In the west of England, Col. Okey, who feared from Monk's letter "that Charles Stuart would follow," had been giving some trouble, but he presently retracted his opposition, "to the dissipation of the black cloud" which had been hanging over Bristol (*pp.* 160, 164). He was not satisfied, however, and, continuing his agitation, was dismissed by Monk a few weeks later.

Captain Kelly and Colonel Whetham both wrote on April 12 respecting the expectations and high bearing of the Cavaliers, Whetham boldly saying that if they must have a single person, he wishes they would pitch upon his Excellency. Col. Fairfax and Col. Hugh Bethel at York, Colonel Streater and Sir John Norwich at Northampton, Major John Browne at Reading, and others send details of the doings of Lambert's party and the disturbances in Yorkshire (*pp.* 175-177, 180-182).

The list of the London Militia Commissioners, with notes (*p.* 166), the account of the quarrel between the old and new (*i.e.*, the King's and Marshal's) Colleges at Aberdeen (*p.* 134), and letters from Hugh Peters (*p.* 179), Sir Charles Coote, on the adjournment of the Irish Convention (*p.* 179), and Col. Fairfax, on the reading of the proclamation announcing the return of the King (*p.* 182), are worth notice. See also letters from Col. Unton Croke, son of Sir John Croke, a former Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons (*p.* 174), Sir Wm. Lockhart, husband of Cromwell's niece Robina (*pp.* 172, 176), and Major,

afterwards Sir Edward Harley—son of Sir Robert Harley and Brilliana Conway—who is so often alluded to in his grandfather's letters as his "little Ned" (*pp.* 176, 189). Papers relating to Oxford are scattered through the volume, for which the reader is referred to the index.

Rather a curious point may be mentioned in regard to a MS. copy of the letter from S. L. to Lambert (*p.* 124), enclosing a supposed proclamation of Charles II. These were printed as a tract in 1659, and again by Lord Somers, who strongly defends the authenticity of the proclamation. It is difficult, however, to take it seriously, and the MS. version amongst these papers makes it more so, as it is spelt throughout in the Scotch, not the English fashion. From this it would appear that the whole was written by a Scotchman, for whilst it would be quite natural to alter the spelling to the English manner when printing it, it is hardly conceivable that anyone copying a document, would take the trouble to turn the English spelling into Scotch.

Of post-Restoration papers there are very few.

The most interesting perhaps are the letters from Col. Daniel and Sir Thomas Morgan on the state of affairs in Scotland (*pp.* 189-192). Amongst others worthy of notice are a list of the Fellows ejected at Oxford in 1648 and of those put in their places, which, though very imperfect, has points which do not appear to be noticed by Anthony à Wood, the Register of Visitors or elsewhere (*p.* 184); a curious inventory of goods of the late King, bought (for a very small sum) by Sir William Clarke (*p.* 194); a rather interesting news-letter from the Hague, written in December, 1655 (*p.* 195); and a long letter from Dean Prideaux, on the nations of the east (*p.* 254). There are several good Ormond letters (copies by Dr. Clarke), which are printed here, as although most—perhaps all—of them are in the Bodleian Library, they are only calendared in manuscript. One from the Duke of York to the King (*p.* 242), although very clearly dated, would seem to belong to the spring of 1682, when the Duke had triumphed over his enemies (and when he was certainly at Windsor during the last week of April), rather than to that of 1678, when, so far from the King being master, he was in the midst of the struggle with his Parliament, and "the

factious party which was then prevalent amongst them made it their only business to be rid of the Duke, to pull down the ministers and to weaken the Crown" (*Life of James II.*).

A large number of documents, which formerly made part of the Littlecote collection, were purchased in 1884 for the British Museum, and now form Vols. 2,618-2,621 of the Egerton MSS.; the contents of the volumes being as follows:—

Eg. 2,618. Miscellaneous historical and other letters and papers, mostly drawn from the Clarke portion of the collection (1556-1753).

Eg. 2,619. Original letters from Queen Henrietta Maria to Charles I. (1642-1645). The greater number printed by Mrs. Everett Green from copies in the Harley MSS.

Eg. 2,620. Original letters of Oliver Cromwell (1648-1654). Printed in the English Historical Review, 1887, *p.* 150.

Eg. 2,621. Correspondence and papers of Admiral Arthur Herbert, cr. Earl of Torrington in 1689, chiefly relating to the Revolution of 1688.

This Report has been prepared and the introduction has been written by Mrs. S. C. Lomas. Mr. C. H. Firth has given much kind help and advice during the progress of the work.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF F. W. LEYBORNE-POPHAM, Esq. OF LITTLECOTE, co. WILTS.

Recusants.

1582, May 27—Note, by John Manning, of the certificates from the Bishops of several dioceses of recusants in the said dioceses, "to remain of record in the Crown Office."

Papists and Jesuits.

[1585?]—"Questions to be answered for the Justice of England," being queries to be referred to the Lord Treasurer, Lord Chief Baron, Lieutenant of the Tower, &c., concerning the causes and manner of punishment of Papists and Jesuits, apparently with a view to refuting the statements of some book in their defence. Haydock and Hemerford are spoken of as "lately executed."

G. Alexander to his cousin, Humphrey Popham.

[1586, *circa*?] July 4. Dublin—I hope you have long before this received my former letter, together with the other to my father, and two rugs, and a runlet of Irish aqua-vitæ, to be conveyed to him. I pray you send him the enclosed, and when you get his letters to me in answer, see them safely delivered to Mr. Fantleroy or some others of my fellows, to be sent hither with all speed possible. I hope to see you in London at Michaelmas.

[*There is a Thomas Fauntleroy in the service of Sir Henry Wallop, Vice-Treasurer and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, whose name occurs frequently in the Irish Calendar of State Papers* 1586-1588, *as sending packets over to Ireland.*]

Thomas Stanley to Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England.

[1599?]—"It is holden a principle in experience that as many threads are stronger than one by combination, so many men's heads are better than one in consultation," and thus a work of worth may be performed by those whom the world deems weak. "Excellent is that law, my honourable good Lord, which is last provided for the poor, but yet as gold, be it never so precious, is unprofitable without use, so laws, be they never so laudable, want life without execution." I pray leave to inform you of what

will much strengthen your careful proceedings for erecting houses of correction. It is a good work which your Lordship has in hand, and the Lord of Hosts will give his blessing to it. "It is now, my Lord, very near two years expired since myself and others engaged ourselves in prosecuting this cause," which alone has kept me in London with great charge and loss of time. I did not undertake it for private gain but for the good of my country, and to shew my duty to her Majesty and to your Lordship. "Give me leave, I beg you, a little further to expostulate with your Honour what now remaineth to finish this good and godly work. Surely nothing but authority, which by reference from her Majesty your honour hath. I doubt not but your honour's purpose is to have the service to be of continuance. I can no way see that we, the undertakers, shall be able to perform and hold it out to the good of the country, except your Lordship will vouchsafe to be a means that we may have authority granted unto us by her Majesty's letters patents for the employment of the stocks and implements to govern the houses, giving good and sufficient security for the stock in every county, with privilege of such works as by us hath at our great charge been devised only to perform this business, which works were never yet practised nor used by any other in this land." We will proceed only in Middlesex and Surrey, reforming the great abuses there, although there are other counties that have stock of money ready, and would have us come to them because they want men of experience to manage the work. The magistrates would like to take the benefit away from those that first revealed the means, "by means whereof the poor hath not been so set on work as they might have been . . . The greatness of your honour's weighty affairs in term time enforceth your Lordship that you cannot intend this business, therefore, according to your Lordship's direction, and as my duty is, my purpose was most willingly to have attended your Lordship this vacation, but having especial matters in the country this summer, which toucheth my poor estate very near, I humbly make bold to commend these bearers unto your honour with a book ready drawn by advice of counsel concerning this business, most humbly beseeching your Lordship in God's name vouchsafe to peruse over the said book, with these other few reasons here enclosed, and to give such allowance or correction thereunto as to your honour shall seem convenient. Since your Lordship's departure from London, I was with my Lord Mayor, Mr. Recorder, and Sir Robert Wroth, they being all together at the merchants' feast, and they told me their money shall be ready at what time your Lordship please to appoint. Surrey in most parts is also ready, so as I trust with your honourable furtherance the busine s will be prosperously forwarded." [*Probably relates to the Act of* 1597.]

Roger Downes and William Stapleton.

1601, September 21—Fine levied upon Roger Downes, in the Queen's Court at Chester, before Sir Richard Lewkener, in regard of certain lands in Nether Upton, Upton and Macclesfield, co.

Chester, in suit between himself and William Stapleton. *Latin. Copy on parchment.*

JOHN FODEN and EDWARD CHERYE.

1601, September 21—Extract from the Plea Rolls concerning the above-mentioned, in relation to the Upton property. *Latin. Parchment.*

BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE POPHAM.

1603, August 19. Balliol College—Understanding by a letter delivered to us from your Lordship by Doctor Reynolds "that your honour is desirous to be certified the cause wherefore the fellows of our house cannot yield to the late addition of some conditions to be annexed to Mr. Blundell's foundation of the new places in our house, both of the fellowship and scholarship, according to your Lordship's desire, we have thought good, for the better satisfaction and contentation of your Lordship, that the master of our house, together with two of the ancient fellows, Dr. Higgs and Mr. Gittines, should repair unto your Lordship as well to acquaint your Lordship with the state of our old foundations, as also upon mutual conference to yield to such competent conditions as may not be overmuch of prejudiceness to the right and liberty of the poor and ancient fellowship. And what they shall do herein and agree unto with your Lordship, we, the rest of the fellows, shall be willing to approve and ratify."

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

1615, June 13—Memorandum that all the masters of arts and doctors [of All Souls College] "concurred with Wadham College for the proctorship," except two or three, who were presumed by their silence to agree with the others, and Dr. Osborne, who was averse to it, but consented rather than differ from the rest. Signed by Richard Moket, warden; Anthony Daveys, subwarden; and the bursars and deans of the college. *Copy.*

On the same sheet.

1615, June 14—Memorandum that it was agreed by the warden and dean of law, in the presence of the rest of the officers, that Mr. Duppa, by not concurring with the rest in the election of a proctor, violated his oath, *damna, scandala, præjudicia, collegio non faciam*, and that for this result he should be put out of commons for three months. Richard Moket, warden; Tho. Dingley, dean of law. *Copy.*

On the same sheet.

1617, May 3—William Bennion, M.A. and fellow of All Souls College, confessed before the warden and other officers that a letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated April 26, had been twice read to him, which letter admonished the members of the college that when the major part of the fellows agreed in the choice

or a proctor, no man was publicly to dissent from the agreement, and by so doing to make the college a scorn to the University.

Dorso :—"In Dr. Woodward's time, the ten chaplains of New College were turned out by the sole power of the warden."

Parliament.

[1628] April 3—Paper book containing proceedings in Parliament concerning the liberty of the subject, on April 3 and 7. It gives the resolutions of April 3 and part of Littleton's speech and the whole of Selden's and Coke's speeches on the 7th; also a portion of the Attorney-General [Heath's] objections, and copies of some of the records cited, being almost identical with the account in State Trials, vol III., p. 82 *et seq.*

Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Norwich.

1634, April 19. Norwich—Speech delivered to his clergy at a synod held at Norwich on this date, urging them to contribute to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral. [*Printed in the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1633-1634, *but under date April* 29.]

Charles I. to Dr. John Prideaux [Bishop of Worcester and] Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

1642, July 1. Court at York—Granting permission that all orders, &c., of Parliament may be publicly read in the University provided that his answers to them be read at the same time. *Copy.*

Oxford University.

[1642] July 12—Parliament order, forbidding the University to send the college plate to the King at York, and ordering the apprehension of Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Fell, Dr. Frewin, and Dr. Potter, who have been active in the matter. *Copy.* [*Printed in Lords' Journals, Vol. V., p.* 208.]

Divers [of Oxford University] to the House of Commons.

[1642?]—By the power and greatness of the Archbishop, their late Chancellor, your petitioners have extremely suffered in their liberties and freedoms, and are still enthralled by divers statutes and ordinances contained in a book of statutes, by his power and procurement imposed on them, as it may appear by the remonstrance hereunto annexed.

Therefore they humbly pray this honourable House that the said book of statutes may be annulled, and such other statutes established as are agreeable to the ancient liberties and privileges of the said University and may tend to the advancement of learning, good manners, and the true reformed Protestant religion.

Subjoined,

The Heads of the Remonstrance.

1. That the Archbishop's election to the Chancellorship was not statuteably made.
2. That he procured a book of statutes to be imposed on the University without consent of Convocation.
3. That he left out of the same book of statutes all former statutes which gave any limitation to the Chancellor's power.
4. That by the said book of statutes he enlarged his own power unreasonably.
5 That by the said book of statutes he settled on himself a vast arbitrary power.
6. That by the said [statutes] and otherwise he infringed the ancient and necessary right of appeals.
7. That by the said statutes the liberties of Congregation and Convocation are upon the matter quite taken away.
8. That he procured a meeting of heads of houses to be established, whose proceedings are inconsistent with the liberties of the masters.
9. That by the said statutes all magistrates are free from frequent punishment and the obligation of perjury if they shall neglect their duties, unless it be exceeding gross.
10. That he left others miserably fettered under the said statutes, by variety of punishments, oaths and subscriptions.
11. That he endeavoured to betray the privileges of the University into his own hands by subjecting the University to a metropolitical visitation.

Earl of Newcastle.

1643, October 7—Commission from the Earl of Newcastle to Captain William Leyburne to be captain of a troop of harquebusiers in the regiment under the command of Colonel Sir Ferdinando Leigh, Bart. *Signed.*

Committee of Lords and Commons for the Associated Western Counties to Colonel Edward Popham.

1645, May 5. Starchamber—Commission to be colonel of a regiment of foot, with which he is immediately to march into the west to Sir Thomas Fairfax. *Signed by the Earl of Northumberland and fourteen others.*

Charles I. to Queen Henrietta Maria.

1646, October 17. Newcastle—Stating why he cannot consent to a Presbyterian form of government. *Copy.* [*Printed in Clarendon's State Papers, Vol. II., p. 277, and also, but with variations, in Mr. Bruce's "Letters of Charles I. to Henrietta Maria," p. 70.*]

CHARLES I. to QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

1646, November 21. Newcastle—Concerning the Militia, Church government, &c. *Copy.* [*Printed in Clarendon, Vol. II., p.* 295, *and "Letters of Charles I.," p.* 79.]

The SAME to the SAME.

1646, December 12 and 19. Newcastle—Concerning the covenant, Militia, &c. *Copy.* [*Printed in Clarendon, Vol. II., p.* 313, *and "Letters of Charles I," p.* 84.]

JOHN CROSSMAN to SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX.

1647, December 20. Windsor Castle—Complaining of his unjust imprisonment, and protesting against the execution of martial law.

CAPTAIN LIEUTENANT JOHN INGRAM to SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX.

1647, December 21—Concerning his committal by the Council of War. [*Printed in the "Clarke Papers," Vol. II., Appendix A.*]

THOMAS MARGETTS to WILLIAM CLARKE.

1647, December 29. York—Concerning Levellers, the army, the action of the Scots, &c. [*Printed in the "Clarke Papers," Vol. II., Appendix A.*]

JOHN ASHBURNHAM.

[1647]—Manuscript copy of Ashburnham's "Narrative" of King Charles I.'s escape to the Scottish army and to the Isle of Wight. *Draft. Imperfect.*

[*The MS. contains the first fifty (printed) pages of the "Narrative," and is corrected in two handwritings, one of which bears some resemblance to Ashburnham's own. The printed "Narrative," of which the original is stated by Lord Ashburnham to be in possession of the family, agrees with this MS. as corrected.*]

COLONEL THOMAS RAINBOROWE to LORD [GENERAL FAIRFAX].

1648, October 15. Doncaster—"I am much troubled that I am not able to give your Excellency so good an account of the business of Pontefract as I hoped by this I should have done. I was necessitated to stay so long at London to gain the month's pay for my regiment, as it was the last night ere I got hither. This day I went to Pontefract and acquainted Sir Henry Cholmely and the other chief officers with my orders from your Excellency

as to that business. He, with very much violence, declared his non-submission thereto, saying your Excellency had nothing to do with them nor they with you, and that he had told your Excellency publicly so much when he was last at the head-quarters. Colonel Fairfax and Colonel Malevory [Mauleverer] told him they conceived otherwise and were ready and glad to obey your Excellency's orders. He thereupon answered they and all others that had a mind to it might, but that there was two or three regiments that he was sure would not, but offered that if I would write one letter to the Parliament he would write another, and as they ordered, it should be. I told him they had given your Excellency your power and I was under your commands, had your orders and expected no other, but should prosecute them. He replied he should do the same by those orders he had from the committee, and would obey no other unless immediately from the Parliament. We are to meet at York with the committee of the Militia on Tuesday, and if they or the Parliament shall take from him the power he hath received, he then resolves to sit down with it. I found my regiment in the Isle of Axholm and not engaged, because they could have no assurance of such necessary provision as might put them into a condition of service. I hear nothing from any of the horse your Excellency appointed to march to me. The greatest want for the well managing of this siege is horse, here being only two foot and two horse regiments, one of each being upon duty every night and the other two lying by in reserve, so that they are almost upon constant duty, which hath so worn out the horse that the small party the enemy hath in the castle baffles them exceedingly.

The enemy is increased since this siege from sixty to six score horse. Last Friday they ruined one troop, killed eight, have the captain, lieutenant and several others prisoners. Yesterday they did the same to another troop, killing ten on the place and carrying away divers horse, foot and pioneers, prisoners. Truly, sir, I find these horse so over-mastered and disheartened hereby, that without an addition of some better horse, it is impossible to manage this siege; the enemy still keep the Hall and take liberty to go whither they please on that side, as appears by their rambling ten miles outright, and returning safe with prisoners and other booty.

Sir Henry offered at last that I might make a new post on the Hall side and command my own men there, and he his, till he heard from the Parliament, which for the furtherance of the service I should have done, if I had had any horse of my own, or could have expected any from them that might have secured us till we had thrown up our works, which we could not, our forces being every day beaten from those few posts they already keep, neither is the leaguer in any measure provided of ammunition. Powder and shot is expected from Hull, but match there is none, though it be as much wanted as any of the other, nor is there any tools provided for intrenchments or approaches. I am unwilling at this time to acquaint your Excellency with such grounds of jealousy as the honest men, as well soldiers as others,

have concerning the management of this business. I should take it for a very great respect to be excused from this service. But if your Excellency shall think fit still to command me in it, if I may be supplied with horse and ammunition—which are of absolute necessity to this work—I doubt not of carrying it on to the honour and satisfaction of your Excellency, the country, and the afore-named officers, who expressed their willingness and readiness to submit to your command herein. My resolution is to continue at Doncaster till I hear from your Excellency, unless in the meantime the horse appointed come up to me and there be such a supply of ammunition made as may rationally enable us to the service.

I cannot omit to acquaint your Excellency that some of my regiment have carried themselves very abusively in their march through the country, in so much that without some extraordinary example of justice upon one or two of the prime villains it will be impossible to satisfy the country or reduce the regiment into that regularity which all the honest men in it desire, and cannot comfortably command without, which is no way to be accomplished, but by a commission from your Excellency for trial of them according to the nature of their offences, which are very high and crying."

R[OBERT] SPAVIN to WILLIAM CLARKE at St. Albans.

1648, November 2. Byram, near Pontefract—Dear friend and bridegroom, I am glad that you have a little breathing-time after your solemnities, to visit your poor friends with a line. Tommy Wragg must wear a willow garland and give the eldership to you. But sure, if you had no better choice than we had in Scotland, you would not be so lusty.

"We are merry now that we have set our faces towards the sun, and I think we should have kept pace with it till we got to St. Albans had not Pomfret put a stop to us, as being by the House's order and the committee of Yorkshire's desire to take the care of the siege, which will ask us three weeks' time to settle, and then I hope we shall draw towards you and leave Colonel Bright to command.

The Yorkshire foot, Lieut.-Colonel Fairfax, Colonel Maleverer, &c., are exceeding cordial to us, and I believe will not be disbanded, but Cholmeley, a very knave, hates us to the death, leapt at the news of Colonel Rainsborowe's being killed.

I am very glad and so [are] the rest of our friends, to hear of a beginning to action with you. I verily think God will break that great idol the Parliament, and that old job-trot [*sic*] form of government of King, Lords, and Commons. It is no matter how nor by whom, sure I am it cannot be worse if honest men have the managing of it—and no matter whether they be great or no. I hope we shall shortly see one another, when I intend to ask your advice to the choosing of a wife.

Well, my heart, the Lord is about a great work, and such as will stumble many mean-principled men, and such as I think but few great ones shall be honoured withall." *Quoted by Mr. Firth in his preface to Vol. II. of the Clarke Papers, p. 7.*

The Officers of his Regiment to Lieutenant-General Cromwell.

1648, November—Requesting him to present a petition to his Excellency, their much honoured general. *Signed by J. Blackmore, Edw. Scotten, Jos. Wallington, and fourteen others. Endorsed,* "From his own regiment of horse, to be printed before their petition to the general." [*Probably one of those enclosed in Cromwell's letter of November 20th. See Rushworth, VII., p.* 1,339.]

Thos. B[lague?] to John Rushworth, Secretary to Lord Fairfax, Queen Street, near Covent Garden.

1648[-9], January 11. Winchester—I thank both the general and yourself for your good opinion of me. As for the enclosed memorandum of the officers, I find a great deal of reason to stream through every line thereof, but it is not reason that will either carry me thither or maintain me there, wherefore I desired my estate that I might be serviceable. Had it been a temporal estate, I might have sold it as soon as I got it, but being altogether ecclesiastical, I could not. I submit to the reasons given, but if they will have me make brick they must find straw. I live merely upon the fortune which I had provided for my children; my wife is permitted by the committee to be their servant, and I, her almsman. But if you provide legs for me, I shall be ready to go or run to serve you and the sooner the better. *Endorsed by Wm. Clarke,* "Scout for Ireland." [*Signature much defaced, apparently by intention.*]

Marquis of Ormond to King Charles II.

1648[-9], February 21—*Copy.* [*Printed in Carte's "Life of Ormonde," Vol. III., p.* 608.]

Council of State to Colonels Popham, Blake, and Deane.

1648[-9], February 27—Commission appointing them to be Commissioners for ordering and commanding the fleet during the ensuing year. *Signed by the Earl of Denbigh.* [*Copy calendared under this date; see Cal. of S.P. Dom.,* 1649-1650.]

473 to [Thomas Kynaston?].

1648-9, March 15-25—"To encourage you to take some pains in this kind I will assure you that his Majesty shall know his obligations to you, and now I must needs join in opinion with you that it is high time for all honest men to use their utmost

endeavours for revenging the horrid murder of the late King and for the restoring his Majesty, that now is, to the possession of his three kingdoms, which we look upon thus: upon England as only recoverable by the sword, the quarrel of the independent party being not individual against the person of the King, but specially against the government itself (monarchy) to which purpose we are making applications to foreign Princes for assistance. Earl of Brainford [Brentford*] is in Sweden to that end, and letters are sent to the Emperor, King of Spain, and others, his Majesty's want of money being so great that he is not able to send ambassadors or agents. Ireland we look on as almost our own, which indeed I think will be the first place whither his Majesty will remove, from whence as occasion shall serve forces may be landed in the west of England, Wales, Scotland, about which is the only great dispute amongst us, for that kingdom is considered as recoverable one of two ways, either by complying with Ormond [Argyle?] and his party, or by endeavouring to destroy them. For the pressing of the first of these, Will Murray is lately come hither from Scotland to persuade the King to put himself into Argyle's hands, to become the head of the Covenant. There are not a few that advise his Majesty to take the Covenant, because they conceive it would prove the best way for us in time of all interests in that kingdom, and also by that means the King would in short time be able to wrest the power out of Argyle's hands. That course is strongly opposed by Montrose—who is now here—and all his party, who propose the way of force as agreeing better both with conscience and honour. Most of our high boys at court are of this opinion, especially Gerard, who is a fast friend to Montrose. Lanerick and Lowden, who are not well satisfied with the counsel of this place, keep aloof from business and propose nothing. His Majesty has attempted nothing as yet in the business of accommodation betwixt Montrose and Lanerick, which I am afraid will be found a difficult work. Hopton is here, and one of the four to whom the managing of affairs is trusted, a person certainly of great integrity and my friend, the other three, Cottington, Culpepper and Hyde, of whom truly I have a good esteem, though generally these are much hated. Your friend Denham went to France with the Duke of York. Now, Tom, to sum up all; our King hath as hard a game to play as our poor Prince had, his councillors but few and they hated by most; his Court but little, and yet full of factions, and these strengthened and increased by the divisions and differences that are betwixt the Scots Lords, now by accident met together in this place; and yet I hope God Almighty will so order all our affairs that we shall one day meet happily and live quietly and peaceably together under the government of his Majesty, our lawful sovereign, and that this may be speedily accomplished, is the constant and hearty prayers of—dear Tom—your affectionate servant, 473."

Postscript.—"I have written to you at this time by my friend, because I conceived it might be dangerous to write openly in

* Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Forth.

these ticklish times. I shall desire you to appoint in your next to me how I shall direct mine for the future. Is there no loyalty left in the City? If there be and you can discover it, the only way to show it will be by presenting his Majesty with some handsome sum of money. I will assure you that ten or twenty thousand pounds at this time will set the King's affairs in great forwardness, in which if you can be instrumental you will not want all due acknowledgment. Let me know your opinion in it, so once again God keep you." *Endorsed,* "Mr. Kineston letter" [*it cannot, however, have been written by him, as he was in England*].

Ships.

1648[-9], March 20—The stations of the ships of the fleet, with their commanders. Forty-nine ships of war are mentioned and eight merchant ships.

Colonel Deane and Colonel Blake to Colonel Edw. Popham.

1648[-9], March 24—Instructions concerning his command of the fleet. *Signed.*

The Council of State to Lord Fairfax.

1649, March 26. Derby House—Directing him to take measures for the security of Montgomery and Hawarden Castles in Flintshire, and also of Chirk Castle, the dwelling-house of Sir Thomas Middleton. *Signed by John Bradshaw. Seal of the Council, impressed.*

[Colonel Popham.]

1649, March 28—Account of a voyage begun on this date, the fleet being then under the joint command of Cols. Blake, Deane, and Popham. "Intelligence was brought to the Council of State upon Saturday, the 24th of March, that five ships, under the command of Rupert, were come to Scilly and lay in the mouth of the channel to intercept all merchant ships as they came hence, and that they had already taken the *Culpepper*, the *Ark* and other ships, richly laden. It was agreed amongst ourselves that one of us should forthwith repair abroad one of the ships belonging to the Parliament of England that were abroad, and there to command that part of the fleet till the rest could be made ready and to take all opportunities of destroying or reducing the enemy's ships. It falling to my lot, and I receiving orders and instructions to that purpose, upon the Monday following, being the 26th of March, repaired to the Downs, where I found the *Charles* and forthwith went aboard of her; there were likewise the *Constant Warwick* and the *Nicodemus* in that Road. On Thursday morning the 29th of

March, there came a post from Margate, and informed me that there had been an Irish frigate in that road and had taken thence a small vessel. I presently ordered the *Nicodemus* to look after this man-of-war, who that day recovered his prize from him but the frigate got away. The 3rd of April the *Hector* coming from Portsmouth into the Downs, I ordered her to range the coast of Flanders and to lie off Ostend and Dunkirk to intercept the enemy's prizes as they were bringing them into those ports, purposing myself with the first opportunity of wind and weather to sail with the *Charles, Constant Warwick,* and *Nicodemus* to the westward. The 5th of April, the wind continuing westerly, I ordered the *Constant Warwick* to stand over for Callis (Calais) with a convoy, and as soon as ever he had seen her safe there to return again. The 6th the wind coming up at N.W. I set sail, and when I came into Dover Road, I found it at W.N.W. I stopped there for the *Constant Warwick,* who came to me the next day. It blew very fresh at W.S.W. thick weather, and so I was forced back again into the Downs, having, before I came out of Dover Road, received a letter from the Generals of the fleet, ordering me to take with me to the westwards three rich East India ships that were outward bound, which caused my stay there till the 16th following, in which time came down the *Assurance* frigate, the three East India ships, which Captain Proud, Captain Swan and Captain Tompson commanded, as likewise the white hoy laden with provisions for the soldiers in Ireland, bound for Dublin. The *Robert* frigate and the *Increase* came likewise from Portsmouth into the Downs, and the *Greyhound* from the northward, who had rescued a Holland ship laden with corn, bound for Yarmouth, from an Irish man-of-war, whom he brought thither to me. The *Robert* I ordered to lie off Dungeness, the *Increase* to lie off Folkestone to be ready to join with me as I went to the westward, and the *Greyhound* to return with his prize to Yarmouth and there upon payment of an eighth for salvage to release her.

[Two pages missing.]

The 10th, 11th, and 12th [of May] we did all we could to fit out the squadron for Ireland; upon the 12th I got notice of the *Triumph* being on the coast, and dispatched away the *Hercules* to bring me word. The 13th I set sail and stood off to sea, about twelve o'clock at noon I met with the *Triumph,* and that night came aboard of her, where we resolved to stand back again for Plymouth Sound to fit ourselves there and take those ships that were there along with us, and stand away for Kinsale. The 14th we dispatched away the *Andrew,* the *Lion,* the *Assurance,* the ketch, for Dublin, the Vice-Admiral with his squadron came into us this day, and brought in with him Smith's ship, which had been rescued from the Prince's fleet, and this night we stood into Plymouth Sound. The 15th we sent for the prisoners from Pendennis Castle that were taken in the *Guinea* frigate, we went ashore and examined what of the prisoners were fit to be released, the sickness being amongst them and they likely to bring disease into the town, so we gave

them an engagement never to act anything against the Parliament, and so released them. The 16th we fitted our ships with ballast and took in water. The 17th we held a Council of War upon the prisoners taken in the *Guinea* frigate, which had been revolters; two that were officers, the one a gunner, the other a boatswain [on] the *Guinea* frigate, and were both officers in the *Satisfaction*, and had revolted in her, were condemned to die with three others. The 18th the boatswain and gunner were both hanged at the yard arm, the other three, being common men, were reprieved. This day we set sail with the whole fleet out of Plymouth for the coast of Ireland. The 19th we saw a sail coming out of Mount's Bay, which stood towards Scilly, our frigates chased her, and about twelve at noon fetched her up and brought her to us, she was a States man-of-war bound for Waterford, in her were found an English Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and two Captains, all bound to the Marquis of Ormond, whom we took out, and sent them in the *Phœnix*, who had that day wronged the head of her mainmast, to Pendennis Castle to be kept prisoners. The 20th it blew very hard at N.E. and E.N.E., this day we made the high land of Dungannon and towards night stood off again to sea. The 21st we came in to the Bay of Kinsale. [*In Colonel Popham's handwriting.*]

[Colonel Edward Popham to the Commander of a ship.]

[1649, March?]—Instructions concerning the forthcoming expedition.

Philip Ward.

1649, April 9—Examination of Philip Ward, of Rochester, concerning certain letters "found about him."
Enclosing,

Earl of Norwich to Capt. Philip Ward.

1648, *May 12th and 20th—Two commissions, appointing him severally Captain in Col. Richard Leigh's regiment and serjeant-major of Col. James Till's regiment. Parchment. Signed.*

Lieut.-General Oliver Cromwell to [John] Rushworth, Secretary.

1649, April 14—"It is hereby desired that Captain Richard Crackenthorpe's troop be put into the regiment of Col. Hacker and that the said Captain and his officers have their commissions given accordingly." *Signed.*

Colonel Thomas Pride and others to Colonel Mackworth.

1649, April 17. St. James'—Asking for the release of Mr. Tillam, now a prisoner in [Shrewsbury] garrison. *Signed by Col. Pride, Hugh Peters and John Mason.*

The Committee of Co. Hants to Sir Henry Mildmay.

1649, April 19. Winchester—Complaining of the "insufferable violences and oppressions this country yet laboureth under" from the ill carriage of Colonel Martin's regiment. *Signed.* [*Printed in the "Clarke Papers," Vol. II., p.* 212.]
Enclosing,

Inhabitants of Whitchurch to Lord Fairfax.

1649, *April—Complaining of their losses by the free quartering of Col. Martin's soldiers upon them, and praying his Excellency's warrant for avoiding such burdens in time to come. Signed by John Morgan, Mayor; Alexander Gregson and John Belchamber, ministers; and* 46 *others.*

Captain John Gladman to Colonel Whalley.

1649, April 19. Kingston—Concerning the diggers at St. George's Hill. *Printed in the "Clarke Papers," Vol. II., p.* 211.

Colonel George Twisleton to William Clarke, at Whitehall.

1649, April 20. Denbigh—"I hear some forces are designed to march through these countries towards Anglesey for Ireland. I much pity them in regard they will be starved, for this country has not bread for the inhabitants. Corn cannot be gotten for money. Wheat was at 16*s.* the bushel at our market. The Lord expedite the Irish expedition and quicken the councils of our chieftains. It is high time we were up and doing both at home and abroad. There is much fire under the ashes and much tinder everywhere. A little blast will bring them together, and then such a flame as has not yet been in England."

Colonel John Poyer to Colonel Fleetwood.

1649, April [21]. Whitehall—Be pleased to cast your eye over these few lines, and present the truth to his Excellency. It is known "how faithfully I have served the Parliament in their lowest ebb of affairs, and at such time that the King had taken Bristol, all Wales—Pembroke excepted—declared for the King, our forces routed at Emling Castle by Gerett [Gerard], myself then on shipboard bound for London; but upon the report of so sad news I repaired to Pembroke, prepared for a

siege, and withstood Gerett and his forces for eleven weeks and at last forced him to raise the siege." I refused his offer of preferment, with 5,000*l.* to boot, and although not commissioned by Parliament nor receiving a penny from them, I stood firm to my principles. I am proclaimed traitor without proof of disaffection, the small sum I prayed to relieve my poor wife and four children is denied me, and, despairing of right done me against my bloody enemies drove me desperate to defend myself and to secure some of them, but in obedience to the General's letter I released them, whose liberty hath produced much mischief and brought myself to this deplored condition." Had I intended to desert Parliament, I should not have set at liberty Colonel Fleming's soldiers and the seamen taken at Pembroke, nor have sent privately to the Lieut.-General to surrender the town. "Pardon my boldness, for life is sweet, and all lawful means are to be sought after to preserve the same."

Captain Thomas Rippon to William Clarke.

1649, April 24. Lancaster Castle—"Yesterday I turned forth of the castle all the Papist priests [and] most of the debtors and felons, and sent them into the gaoler's house in the town, fourteen remaining, some of them for murders, others are in upon outlawries after judgment. I desire to receive direction to turn these after the rest. Then we shall have none but prisoners of war within the castle."

William Clarke to Captain Rippon.

1649, April 24. Queen Street—"The work of Ireland goes on very hopefully as to the supply of men, but little news yet of money, which is the great wheel that turns all." The Presbyterians "are very high in this city; though they shut their church doors on Thursday last, yet they are resolved to be more strict to-morrow, notwithstanding the Parliament's order published to the contrary for the observation of it.

The Parliament are not like to have their act for the taking away of kingly government proclaimed. The same scruple remains as before and without another act it will hardly be done.

Colonel Poyer should have been shot to death this day in the Piazza in the Covent Garden, but it is deferred till to-morrow at ten of the clock in the forenoon. It is observable that the lot should fall upon him who was the first beginner of the second war." *Signed.*

Peter Bound of Uphempston to Lord General Fairfax.

1649, April 24—Complaining that he is sued at law for matters merely relating to the war, although he is comprised in Exeter Articles. *With reference to the Judge Advocate of the army, signed by Fairfax.*

Captains Blake and Deane to Lord Fairfax.

1649, April 26. The Downs—Begging that the officers of the fleet under their command, who are inhabitants of Rochester, Strood, and Chatham, may be exempted from having soldiers billeted on them. *Signed.*

George Ashe and others to Lord Fairfax.

1649, April 27—Begging for mercy and that they may be exempted from casting lots for their lives. *Endorsed,* "Petition of the six condemned troopers." [*Printed in King's Pamphlets, E.* 552, *No.* 18.]

Captain William Bray to Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

1649, April [27]. Windsor Castle—[*Printed in King's Pamphlets, E.* 552, *No.* 6.*]

Lieut.-Colonel J. Rede to William Clarke, at Whitehall.

1649, April 28. Poole—Concerning the quarterings of Captain Lillingston's company, and the hardships endured by the inhabitants of Poole, Wimborne, Canford, and Corfemullin.

Colonel James Heane to William Clarke.

1649, April 29. Weymouth—Sir Hardress Waller's company has gone and a company from Bristol is come in their places, who have no money and little clothes, and so are "rather like to besiege us in eating up our provision than any way to comfort us." I pray you procure a pass from the General for Mr. John Lewer to go to Scilly to exchange a former fellow-prisoner of mine, Mr. Thomas Waltham, who is like to perish there.

The Mayor of Gloucester and others to Lord Fairfax.

1649, April—Certifying that Lieut.-Colonel Grime, Deputy-Governor of the garrison of Gloucester, has been faithful to his trust and kept the soldiers under his command in good order, maintaining a fair correspondence between them and the citizens. *Signed by Henry Cugly, Mayor, and* 17 *others.*

Hawkers of books to Lord General Fairfax.

1649, April—Your petitioners, being maimed soldiers and poor tradesmen who have lost their livelihoods during the war, have been forced to sell papers in the streets to keep themselves from starving, but a warrant has been directed by your Excellency to the Marshal General of the Army requiring him to put in execution the Ordinances of Parliament concerning scandalous

* This is not the letter printed in Cary's *Memorials of the Civil War.*

pamphlets, and the Act of Common Council prohibiting persons from crying or selling any books or papers in the streets of the City of London, by which your petitioners will be ruined. They do not desire to sell any unlicensed books, but "the benefit of licensed pamphlets doth now redown only to the benefit of four or five rich men, who although they be stationers, yet were never apprenticed to sell pamphlets." Your petitioners, therefore, pray you to mitigate the clause in your warrant concerning the Act of Common Council, and engage themselves not only never to sell any papers reflecting upon your proceedings, but also to discover any that shall go about to impair the same.

ANNE LAUGHARNE to THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX.

1649, April—Praying for mercy for her husband, Major General Laugharne.

ELIZABETH POYER to THE SAME.

1649, April—A like petition for her husband, Colonel John Poyer.

MAUD, MARY AND ELIZABETH POWELL to THE SAME.

1649, April—A like petition for their brother, Colonel Rice Powell.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY to COLONEL POPHAM.

1649, May 13. Navy Office—Enquiring whether the merchant ships which had been hired for six months by the State, would be required for a longer period. *Signed by Thomas Smith and Colonel Willoughby.*

COLONELS RICHARD DEANE and ROBERT BLAKE to COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM.

1649, May 22. Aboard the *Triumph*, before Kinsale—Directing him to repair to Sir George Ayscue and give him order to send them one or two of his best ships; thence to go to Plymouth in the *Adventure*, and order the Vice-Admiral to repair to them in Kinsale Road, leaving the *Phœnix* to range that channel, and from Plymouth to hasten to London to represent their condition and the posture of the enemy to the Council of State, and to desire that money and provision may be sent to them with all expedition. *Signed.*

SHIPS.

1649, May 22—A list of 64 ships for the summer's expedition.

Colonels Robert Blake and Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham, in Fish Yard, Westminster.

1649, June 5. Milford Haven—Informing him that they have stopped 1750*l.* composition money, which they found there in the County Committee's hands, for the purposes of the fleet, and that they have drawn bills for repayment on Sir Henry Vane. *Signed.*

Colonels Robert Blake and Richard Deane to the Council of State.

1649, June 20. The *Triumph* before Kinsale—After long encounter with opposite winds we are safe again in Kinsale road. "Upon our repair hither we have intelligence that that providence which hath kept us by ill-weather hence, hath by the same kept all the revolters still in here, so that we have the same number of Rupert's fleet now within the port which we left there." It is the desire of our souls "that no opportunity may be prætermitted which may answer your expectations in the reducement of that perfidious crew which are sheltered in this harbour." *Copy.*

Thomas Medowe and William Lucas to Jeffrey Cobbe in London.

1649, June 21. Yarmouth—Complaining of the "great losses and spoils upon the poor fishermen in the North Seas" by the Irish and other enemies.

Captain Thos. Sparling to the Commissioners of the Navy, in Mincing Lane.

1649, June 23. Guernsey—Complaining of Captain Stokes and begging that a frigate may be sent, whose commander may take charge of the squadron.

Colonels Richard Deane and Robert Blake to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, June 27. *Triumph* before Kinsale—The enemy is now in sight of us, and "our intelligence says they intend to use all means to get out by escaping, their vessels being clean, or otherwise to fight us." We hope our keeping in the enemy here may answer the importunity of those interested in the Newfoundland vessels, for whose safety, were not the season almost past, we should do our utmost for accommodating them with a convoy. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1649, June 29—Informing him of their great want of victuals and that Colonel Deane has been fixed upon by lot to go to

Plymouth and get supplies, whilst the other general remains behind to watch the enemy's motions. Also that Sir George Ayscue, being able to spare no help from Dublin to keep in the rebels at Waterford and Washford [Wexford], they are forced to have regard to those parts. *Signed.*

Colonels Richard Deane and Robert Blake to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, June 29. The *Triumph* before Kinsale—Asking that James Moulton, son of Vice-Admiral Capt. Robert Moulton, may have command of one of the frigates now building. *Signed.*

[Colonel Popham to Colonel Deane and Colonel Blake.]

[1649, June, London]—I have almost settled my business here, and shall then hasten to the Downs. The Council of State has ordered the *Charles* thither, having heard that Charles Stuart ["the Prince" *erased*] has got together 800 English seamen at Breda, for some sudden design. The Prince of Orange has borrowed 50,000*l.* from the States to lend to him. I hope to get the constant establishment of the Navy settled before I leave here, "and then we shall not hereafter be so to seek for money when we have occasion." I have sent down bills of credit for 1,600*l.* towards the victualling of the ships to Mr. John Goodier at Plymouth, ready for your orders, and the bills for 5,000*l.* shall be speeded after them. *Draft.*

Colonel Deane to Colonel Popham in London.

1649, July 3. Aboard the *Charles* in Plymouth Sound.—I arrived here yesterday, and have resolved to coast about for the security of the East India merchants. If you be not gone out of London "I conceive you may do a great service to the State in prevailing for some considerable number of forces to be speedily sent into Munster, which in probability may not only be advantageous for the gaining of Kinsale and the revolters there, who make the land their refuge, but for the raising and withdrawing the enemy from Dublin." *Signed.*

Oxford University.

1649, July 4—Resolution, "That the order of the 11th of October, 1648—concerning debarring such from votes as did not submit to the Visitation—doth extend only to the matters of government and reformation of Colleges, and not in respect of letting of leases or any emoluments or profits belonging to their particular places." Present—Dr. Reynolds, vice-chancellor; Dr. Wilkinson, President of Magdalen College; Dr. Mills; Lieut.-Colonel Kelsey, governor of Oxford; and Colonel Scroope. "By order of the visitors, Ra: Austin, registrar."

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, July 4. I received your commands this morning, and wrote to Col. Willoughby to give a sound check to the commanders for their neglect, and Capt. Sharpe and Capt. Goose tell me that they will be ready to sail on Friday. I cannot learn where the Lord Lieutenant will take ship, but have reminded the Council that the generals of the fleet ought to know something of the matter in order to provide a convoy. It is rumoured this morning that all your ships are beaten and sunk at Kinsale, and that Rupert is now triumphant before Dublin with his fleet, blocking up the place. This is but one of ten thousand of their feigned stories. You will receive herewith the Scottish letter, which is referred by the House to the Council of State. The bearer, Capt. Tatnell, is an honest, religious man and made a stout fight.

Colonel Deane to Colonel Popham.

1649, July 6. Aboard the *Charles* in Plymouth Sound—Urging upon him the importance of hastening forward the victualling of the ships. *Signed.*

Colonel Popham to Sir Henry Vane.

1649, July 6. The *Happy Entrance* in Dover Road—I have contracted with several persons for provisions for the ships; the only stop is money, and finding no other way of getting it but by your sending the whole 3,000*l.* down to me in specie, I have sent up the bearer, Captain Boddiley, captain of this ship, to receive it and bring it down in one of the small frigates. *Copy.*

Robert Coytmor to [Col. Edward Popham].

1649, July 6. Whitehall—"I beseech you take into consideration how Sir George Aiscue may be supplied with victuals, for it would much sadden the hearts of the besiegers if he and the rest of his squadron should be forced from thence."

The Same to the Same.

1649, July 7—Here is one Monsieur Gomand, that was the French ambassador's servant, who came over lately as a spy I believe. He tells me that Sir Robert Welsh had undertaken to raise a regiment in Ireland for the service of the French King, and that some of the ships under your command met with five hundred of his men at sea and brought them into Plymouth. He desires they may be released. I remember there was a ship brought in March into Milford which had between two and three hundred soldiers in her, but how they are disposed I could not tell.

ROBERT COTYMOR to COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM.

1649, July 10. Whitehall—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland took his journey this evening about seven towards Ireland, purposing this night to lodge at Reading. He had in his company about 200 men, most of which were of his life-guard and their servants, with other gentlemen to accompany him out of town. I suppose he goes for Bristol and so for Milford.

COLONEL BLAKE to COLONEL POPHAM, in the Downs.

1649, July 10. Before Kinsale—I doubt not Colonel Deane hath acquainted you with the necessities of the fleet, as also of our taking the *Teresa* frigate under command of Captain Darcy, known to us before by the name of the *Wexford*, wherein were Sir Hugh Wyndham and Colonel William Legg.

"I am sorry such clamours should come from the north coast. You very well know from the beginning how ready we have been to preserve trade, and how impossible it is to give satisfaction unto all clamours," especially for the fleet in this place, from whom so great performances are expected, as was lately hinted in a letter from the Council of State. *Signed.*

LEVELLERS.

1649, July 11—Form of engagement on the part of the Levellers to remain true prisoners at Taunton; with note that "the Levellers being to remove out of Bridewell unto another place to be secured in, were demanded to subscribe in writing unto a paper for being true prisoners, and this being sent them, they utterly refused to sign it, saying they would rather lie in a dungeon."

SIR HENRY VANE, junr., to COLONEL DEANE, on board the *Charles*.

1649, July 14—I am sending the 3,250*l*. as you desire. As to the 5,000*l*. which you say will not serve to victual the ships on the Irish coast, all I can say is that the estimate of that sum was according to the number of men given us by Colonel Popham, and therefore your proposition of 2,000*l*. more seems very extraordinary. If you can certify the occasion of this charge, without doubt the Council will do what is reasonable therein. *Copy.*

COLONEL POPHAM to SIR HENRY VANE, junr.

1649, July 18. The Downs—I have seen yours of the 14th to Colonel Deane, and must acqaint you that I never made demand of this 5,000*l*. as a sum of money to victual the whole fleet in Ireland for two months, but as a sum which I hoped might carry on the work there, for if you expect the 11,000*l*. to victual the whole fleet for two months you will find it a mistake. "There is not a place in England that you can victual in under 1*l*. 5*s*. a man a month, which for 6,000 men for two months

amounts to 15,000*l.*, for though some things be cheaper in one place than another yet other things are dearer; if beef be cheap, pork, pease and fish are dearer, and so in other provisions, that there is very little difference of victualling in any place unless we could buy in all places those things which are best cheap in every place, which we have not time to do."

Coytmor writes advising me to make a step up and perfect the business of the winter guard with the Council myself, which I do not understand, as I have already given the list to the Council and they to the House. But it is not unusual for Mr. Coytmor to mistake winter for summer, therefore, he may mean me to remind the Council of State to provide money for the summer guard. When I am with Colonel Deane, we will join together to write a letter and send it to you to deliver. *Copy.*

Sir Henry Vane [junr.] to Colonel Popham, in the Downs.

1649, July 19. Whitehall—"I have received your letter of the 18th instant from the Downs, and we have put the business of the two months' victualling of the whole fleet in a way to be certified from the Commissary of the Navy of the true estimate of the charge, that whatever is above the 11,000*l.* may be supplied you, which you need not doubt will be when the true state of it come to appear, and so you may tell Col. Deane when you see him, but if you and Col. Deane do not write to the Council of State that care be taken for to provide monies timely to pay off the mariners' wages against their coming in, we shall be exceedingly to seek, for the hundred thousand pounds intended us from Deans' and Chapters' lands we have received as yet but 20,000*l.* of, and now the necessities of Ireland are such that the Council think they shall be forced to put a stop upon the remainder for the present, hoping to provide timely enough for the mariners' wages,* wherein I doubt they may be slow if they be not quickened by you, not thinking, I believe, that those ships that are now abroad designed for the winter guard and which must come in before the rest, will call for money so soon as I am confident they will. For the preparing and fitting the winter guard we have written to the Commissioners of the Navy to be mindful of it, and hold correspondency frequently with you about it, and therefore it will not need you should come up about it; I know your presence is more necessary where it is, and therefore, for Mr. Coytmor's conceit, I hope it shall not further trouble you nor take impression upon you, but I pray let our winter guard be out and this summer's service first over before you mention the next summer's fleet, lest we be overwhelmed with the thought of charge before we be able to overcome it." *Holograph.*

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Popham.

1649, July 19. Whitehall—"Sir Henry Vane hath written to the Commissioners of the Navy to review the whole fleet

* *See* Cal. S.P. Dom. 1649-1650, p. 238.

which are at present upon the charge for the State, and to make a new calculation of the number of men and what the charge for victualling of them will amount to for two months, whereby he may move the Council of State for a supply of money to what hath been already delivered forth."

The Commissioners of the Navy to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, July 23. Navy Office—We have received a letter from the Admiralty Committee,* intimating a mistake of 11,000*l.* in our estimate, which we have examined into and find fully allowed. We wonder much why you should apply to the Council of State without in the least acquainting us with our supposed error. We find your estimate miscast as regards the beer, but have taken no notice of it to the Committee, "as more desirous to rectify our own errors (if any) than to divulge other men's."

The Council of State to Colonel Popham.

1649, July 24. Whitehall—Concerning the exchange of Captain Hatsell and John Waight, now prisoners in Jersey, for Captain Collins and Charles Pulleyne. [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom., same date.*] *Signed by Bradshaw.*

Enclosing,

Copy of certificate by Sir Philip Carteret, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, agreeing to the exchange, dated July 14.

Colonel Edward Popham to the Commissioners of the Navy.

[1649, July 25. *Happy Entrance*, Downs]—Answer to their letter of the 23rd inst. [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom. under this date.*] *Draft.*

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, July 26. Whitehall—Captain Wilkinson of the *Increase* reports that lately on his return from Berwick to Tynemouth he descried two ships off Holy Island, which he visited and found in them much arms and ammunition. They told him they had bought them in London, but Captain Wilkinson, because he had no orders to stay any Scotch vessels, let them go. "Now you may perceive that the wicked party of the City of London do supply our enemies with arms against us."

I cannot but admire the weakness that would suffer them to go before he had acquainted the Council or Sir Arthur Hazlerigg. I pray, Sir, write a sharp letter to him and give him a check for his folly, but I am much afraid there is in it more knavery than folly.

Complaints have come to the Council from the chief men of Newcastle that eighteen or twenty of their colliers and merchant ships have been lately taken by two or three pirates, lying on that coast. I shall write to Peacocke to look more carefully to those parts.

* *See* Cal. S.P. Dom. 1649-1650, p. 240.

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Popham, in the Downs.

1649, July 27. Aboard the *Charles* in Plymouth Sound—I have been at Bristol, to confer with the Lord General of Ireland. I approve of what you have done for the winter guard, but conceive that so active and diligent a man as Capt. Stokes cannot be left out, and therefore we must contrive some way for him. The emergencies upon the Irish coasts may peradventure give an occasion for the alteration of the guard in those parts, though I know not how you could have contrived the squadron better. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1649, July 31. The *Charles* in Plymouth Sound—In coming to this place, I received yours by my wife, "and give you many thanks for your respect to her, having put you to very much trouble." I think your disposal of the winter guard is very well done, as far as I can judge at present. "I profess I have more load on my back than I can easily go through. Colonel Blake sends me word that all Rupert's fleet is gone back to Kinsale town, and that they only keep five of their best sailers —as they say that come from the shore—to run away with; but whether it be a deceit to embolden us to draw off our great ships that they might wholly escape, I know not. I hope we shall be careful for to watch them." *Signed.*

The Council of State to the Generals at Sea.

1649, August 2. Whitehall—Enclosing intelligence from Mr. Strickland. *Signed by Bradshaw.* [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom., same date.*]
Enclosing,

Thomas Cowell to John Day in London.

1649, *July* 23. *Ostend—Giving particulars of men-of-war and prizes brought in there, which grieved the writer deeply.*

Colonel Deane to Colonel Popham, in the Downs.

1649, August 3. Plymouth Sound, aboard the *Charles*—It seems Mr. Coytmor opens the letters we send each other, though we give an account at the same time to the Council of State, which I judge very unfit. Captain Ball reports that the siege is raised from before Dublin and a party of the enemy's horse is come over to Colonel Jones. I send you a letter from your wife, which came to me from London this day. I am much obliged to you for your care of mine. I wish we had been so happy as to meet, but seeing it is otherwise, we must be content. *Signed.*

Colonel Richard Deane to the Committee of the Admiralty.

1649, August 3. On board the *Charles* in Plymouth Sound—I received a letter from the Council of State of July 31 [*see Cal. of S.P. Dom. of that date*] intimating that they have given order to the Navy Committee to accept my bills, although they hoped our former allowance would have been sufficient. By the account I sent their Lordships, you will see that the charges will amount to 7,000*l.* at the least. I assure you "I am not ambitious in handling of moneys, nor to be called off from other service to such an extraordinary trouble and almost impossibility as providing such a quantity of victuals in so short a time at this season. I could heartily have wished that some other better accountant and more able had been employed . . . but though I should not husband all things to that exact advantage as some others whose daily work it is, yet I assure your honours I do as much therein as my capacity will reach to."

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham, aboard the *Happy Entrance* in the Downs.

1649, August 7. Aboard the *Charles* in Plymouth Sound—"I purpose to set sail to-morrow with about twenty sail of ships, which I have taken up in these parts for the transportation of the army into Ireland. The *Satisfaction*, with the *Hector*, I sent to Milford to convoy the colliers with ammunition. The *Fame*, *alias* the *Mayflower*, I have sent to Weymouth to man himself and get a Flemish bottom or two for the transport of the army."

Postscript.—The States man-of-war, which was sent from Kinsale, I have found this day by examination to have landed powder at Scilly. Three or four of his company have confessed it upon oath, besides other things which will make him a prize.

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, August 8. Whitehall—There is more than need of your presence here, for upon some difference between the master of the *Tiger* and the boatswain it grew to such a height that it raised a mutiny in the ship, the common men siding with the boatswain. The captain called a council of war by himself and his officers, which so inflamed the "brable" that he was forced to bring his ship into Yarmouth, and is in danger every hour that the boatswain and the common men will run away with the ship to the enemy. Captain Coppin is there as a guard, but he is not considerable against a ship of the force that the *Tiger* is, neither dare they meddle with the land soldiers lest they more and more inflame the common men. If this ship should revolt it would be a bad precedent, and therefore I pray you hasten up here.

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, August 13. Aboard the *Charles* in Milford Haven—"I am this day come to Milford Haven, and this day my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is sailed hence with about thirty ships towards Dublin." To-morrow I intend to sail either for Dublin or towards Munster, if the wind serve better for that coast. *Signed.*

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, August 13. Whitehall—Informing him that the Council of State have decided that the merchant ships shall continue in the service eight months [instead of six].

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, August 14. Whitehall—The inclosed is to acquaint you of more complaints from the North. "I doubt much of the loss and clamour that comes from thence is by the neglect of Captaine Peacocke, and the difference in his ship was by his lying ashore with his wife; so that all the inconvenience that comes to your commanders at sea is because they are too uxorious and mind that more than the trust reposed in them, for the *Heart* frigate was lost by it and the *Tiger* now in the same danger. Captain Harrison, who was wont to be the most vigilant man in writing of any of your commanders, I have not heard from him this month, for I am informed that about a month ago his wife went down to him. I beseech you, Sir, give him a touch of it in time lest an inconvenience happen, which may not be remedied by writing. If you permit your captains to have their wives on board the State will suffer much damage by it, as it hath formerly to my knowledge."

[Colonel Edward Popham.]

[1649] August 14—Narrative of proceedings of the fleet, from this date until November 6.

Upon Tuesday, 14th August, I came aboard of the *Happy Entrance* in the Downs about three of the clock in the afternoon, I found there only the *Happy Entrance* and the *Mary Rose* of our ships. The *Mary Rose* came in that morning from Ostend with a convoy, the Captain of her informed me that he had met with a States man-of-war, the *Princess Maria*, bound for Milford with a convoy. The 15th I gave order to the *Mary Rose* to go with four ships to Dublin, to which purpose he was under sail with the first of the ebb at six in the morning, with the wind at s.s.w. and s.w.s. and likely to blow; his convoy refused to turn to windward with him, so he came to an anchor again. This day came in the *Satisfaction* with a convoy from Morleaux [Morlaix] of which he being discharged, I gave him order to take the convoy for Dublin into his charge, as likewise one bound to the Isle of

Wight, and three to Apsum, who came out of Holland under the convoy of the aforementioned States man-of-war, by the masters of which vessels I was informed that the States man-of-war rode still at the Ness, that he had several English gentlemen on board of him, and that the Captain's name was Yemball, of whom I had an intimation that after he had carried his convoy to Milford he was to do some service for the enemy in Ireland.

The 16th I took the *Happy Entrance* and the *Mary Rose*, and stood to the westward with the wind at W.S.W. and plied it up as far as the Ness, to see whether we could light on this States man-of-war, and gave order to the Captain of the *Satisfaction*, who stayed behind in the Downs (there being two States men-of-war more in the Road), if he saw them make way to set sail after me, to require them to stay, but if they would not, to make haste to weigh and to accompany them till he met with me; but, when we come to the Ness, we found them gone thence, and so we returned into the Downs again, with the wind at S.S.W. The 17th we continued in the Downs, with the wind at N.N.W. The 18th, the wind at N. and between that and the N.W. I sent away a packet at past ten in the forenoon from aboard the *Entrance* in the Downs to Mr. Coytmor, &c., with eight warrants to the North squadron to receive their victual of Mr. King of Yarmouth, and two bills of exchange for 200*l*. About three in the afternoon the wind came up at S.E. and S.S.E. The 19th the wind continued southerly. The 20th, the wind at S.E., the *Adventure* towards the evening came into the Downs from the westward. I ordered her to stand over and range along the coast of Flanders, from thence to Yarmouth, and so into Chatham. The 21st, the wind at S.E. I set sail for the northward with the latter end of the moving of the flood. The 22nd, the wind at S.E. easterly, we were off Aldborough, in the morning we met with the *Tiger*, the *Greyhound*, the *Hart* and the *Lily*. The *Lily* I brought with me into Yarmouth Roads, where we anchored that night. The 23rd the wind came up at N.N.W. I remained in Yarmouth Roads that day. The 24th the wind came up at E.S.E. and S.E., so I set sail to the northward with a fleet of colliers bound for Newcastle. The 25th the wind continuing at E.S.E. we met with a collier off the Spurn Head, who informed me that he had been taken by a small Jersey man-of-war of four guns and pillaged, and that he had taken another ship and had carried her away with him. I presently sent away the *Jermyn* frigate to look after him, with orders to stand away after me to Newcastle if he could hear no news of him in twenty-four hours, and I stood on my course with the colliers. The 26th the wind was at W. calm, about three in the afternoon it sprung up a gale at N.E. about ten at night we came to an anchor short off Tynemouth. The 27th about one in the morning the wind came up at N.W. westerly, about eight that morning, with the wind at W.N.W., we weighed and stood in for Tynemouth, and about ten in the forenoon we came to an anchor again under Tynemouth Castle; that night came out over the bar of Tynemouth between thirty and forty sail of London colliers bound to the southward, with

them about eight o'clock at night I set sail with the wind s.w. southerly. It blew very fresh all that night, and 28th the next day at s.s.w. We got as high as Scarborough, we met with four frigates, which we made to be men-of-war of the enemy's, and endeavoured to have spoke with them but could not, so we stood after a small boat which was in company with one of them, supposing it to have been his prize, he did what he could to have got away from us but at last we got within shot of him and made a shot at him, so he bore up to us; we sent our boat with an officer aboard of him, either the boatswain's mate or master's mate, who brought us word that it was one come out of Hull that morning light, bound for Sunderland for coal, and that the four vessels that we made for frigates came out of Hull along with him and belonged to that town, and were bound for Newcastle, but by their working they appeared to us to be men-of-war. About four in the afternoon the wind came up at N.W., so we stood away with our convoy for Yarmouth Roads. The 29th the wind continued northerly, and we our course with our convoy for Yarmouth; little wind till towards four in the afternoon, then the wind came up S.E. and S.S.E., about an hour before night we made land, which we conceived to be Blakeney. It began to blow hard, so we came to an anchor among the pits about eight o'clock at night, some eight or nine leagues off the shore. The 30th the next morning the wind came up at S.W. and blew hard, between seven and eight that morning we weighed, thick wet weather, and very much wind; we stood in for the shore, and between nine and ten of the clock it cleared up a little and we found the shore fair by us, we stood alongst the shore till we came off Hasborough, and there we anchored about twelve at noon. It blew a storm of wind at W. and W.S. all that day; we had sent off our boat with ten men to go to Winterton, and from thence that a man should go to Yarmouth by land, unless it proved fair weather, and then they were to go through to Yarmouth in the boat; that night between nine and ten o'clock, the wind came up at N.N.W. a very great storm. The next morning, the 31st, we intended to set sail for Yarmouth Roads, but the wind coming up at W.S.W. we rode still. That day about three in the afternoon came the *Warspite* to me, who came out of the Downs with a fleet of sixty sail of fishermen, he brought me a packet from Captain Penrose, we enquired of the captain of her whether he heard of our boat, he told us no, but that he heard there was a man-of-war's boat with about ten men in her cast away, which proved to be ours, they endeavouring to go to Yarmouth, contrary to their order, and only one man saved, who swam ashore; all that day the wind continued at S.W. The next morning, 1st September, the [wind] came up at W.N.W., and we weighed and stood in for Yarmouth Roads with the *Warspite*. About twelve that day we came to an anchor in Yarmouth Roads with very much wind at N.W. That day came in thither likewise the *Dragon*, the *Exchange*, and the *Magdalen*, with the Island [Iceland] fleet of fishery, the *Increase* met with them the day before and came in likewise with them. Towards

evening came in the *Jermyn* frigate from the N., and the *Lily* from the guard of the herring fishery. The next day, the 2nd, we rode still in Yarmouth Road, with the wind at the N.W. The 3rd the wind continuing at W.N.W. I gave out my orders to Captain Peacock for that squadron, and resolved to set sail with the *Lily* and *Warspite* and some colliers bound to Margate, Sandwich and Dover, to the southward; about nine o'clock that night we set sail accordingly with the wind at W.N.W., little wind. That night the wind came up at W.S.W., blew very hard, and we came to an anchor off Sole [Southwold] between twelve at night and one in the morning. The next morning, the 4th, we weighed again about seven of the clock with the wind at N.W. It blew a storm of wind all that day; about seven at night we came to an anchor in the Downs. The 5th, the wind came up at W.S.W. and S.W.; towards night it blew very hard at N.W. and N.N.W. The 6th, the wind continued at N.W., towards night at N., blew hard. The *War*[*spite*] came in from the N. and brought me word that the *George* and the *Unicorn* were at the Spithead. The 7th, the wind at N.W. and N.N.W., the *George* and the *Unicorn* came into the Downs. The 8th the wind came up at S.S.W., a handsome topsail gale. The *Mary Rose* set sail with a convoy for Holland; little wind all that day till towards the evening at S.E. it blew fresh. The 9th the wind came about to the S. and S. and by W., and blew fresh. The 10th, wind was at W.N.W., little wind in the morning; the *Constant Warwick* and the *Hind* frigate brought in a French commander of a small hoy, that had done much mischief; towards evening, at three of the clock, the wind came at N. and N.N.E., little wind. The 11th the wind came up at W.S.W. and S.W., and blew pretty fresh towards ten of the clock, and so continued that day. The 12th the wind came up at W.N.W. a great gale. The 13th the wind came up at N.N.E., N.E., and E.N.E. a gentle gale, fair weather. The 14th the wind was easterly, handsome topsail gale; about four in the afternoon we set sail, that night the wind came up to the S. of the E.S.E. The 15th the wind was at E.S.E.; we made the Isle of Wight in the morning, and stood in thither to speak with the *St. George* and took her along with us for Guernsey; about twelve o'clock that day we came to an anchor in Stokes Bay. Sent to the *St. George* to get an anchor aboard and to make way to set sail with us; about three in the afternoon we weighed again with the wind at E.S.E., made but little sail, expecting the coming of the *St. George*, who came not to us till past sunset, so it being late and not fit to go through the Needles with such great ships in the night, we anchored in Yarmouth Road. The next morning, the 16th, about seven o'clock, we weighed with the wind at E.S.E. and went through the Needles, and being clear of them stood over for the coast of France and that night anchored in the Bay de Lette between Cape de la Hague and Cape de Galette. The 17th, about six in the morning, with the wind at E., we weighed again and stood away for Guernsey, and about eleven of the forenoon we came to an anchor off the banks of Guernsey; when I came thither I found the alarm of the Prince's landing

at Jersey to be a false alarm. I that night sent away the *Constant Warwick* and the *Weymouth* pink to Jersey to look into every road and bay of the Island to see what shipping there was there, and if possible to bring me away a boat to learn intelligence from him. The 18th, in the morning I weighed, and with the wind at E.S.E. stood away for Jersey. About one of the clock we met with the *Constant Warwick* and the *Weymouth* pink, who had looked into the road at Jersey and there saw two States men-of-war, one hoy, and a small frigate under the command of the castle, but could not learn any intelligence from thence, and therefore I sent away the *Constant Warwick* to St. Malo's to see what he could get there, and with all speed to return to me again, either off Jersey, or upon the banks at Guernsey. That night we anchored off the road of St. Albins [St. Aubyn] on the south side of Jersey; and the next morning, the 19th, with the wind at S.S.E., we sent off the great shallop and our new little shallop with a dozen men, about five of the clock in the morning, to go in close to the shore to fetch me a fisherman or some other inhabitant of the Island to give me intelligence. I weighed and stood in towards the Island, and my shallop came off to me and brought away a boat, but the men all left her; then we discovered three small sails standing in towards Jersey; all the small vessels gave chase to them, but they got in amongst the rocks, where there was no coming for our vessels; one of them proved a small frigate of Jersey. We saw in the roads an indifferent big ship, which we guessed might carry twenty-four or twenty-six guns, she had Dutch colours and we supposed her a States man-of-war, one other small Flemish vessel, which, if a man-of-war, might carry about sixteen guns, and a small hoy; which by our intelligence we learned had been there above a fortnight. The wind was southward, and about nine of the clock in the forenoon we stood away again for the banks of Guernsey; on the west side of the Island is a great sandy bay, very commodious for landing of men; it is called St. Anne's Bay, there is very good riding with an E. wind, but a westerly makes a very great sea there. The 20th the wind was at S.S.E., towards night it came up westerly; that day the *Constant Warwick* returned from St. Malo's, who brought me word there was no States man-of-war there. The 21st the wind was at E.S.E., about noon it came to S.S.E. That day the *Constant Warwick*, the *Weymouth* pink, the *Eagle*, and the shallop went out towards Jersey. The 22nd the wind was at E.S.E., at S.E., and towards evening came at S.; about four of the clock in the afternoon the *Constant Warwick*, the *Weymouth* pink and the shallop returned and brought me word that there were two ships more come into Jersey, but they could not make what they were, it being so thick a fog. The *Eagle* went for Granville, about the same time came in the *Crescent* with the commissioners for Guernsey, and three vessels from Weymouth bound to St. Malo's. At ten that night I sent the hoy with a packet to Portsmouth. The 23rd the wind veered about to the westward of the south, at S. and by W. and S.S.W. The 24th the wind continued

southerly, and blew very hard; towards noon it came to the westward of the south, and so to the northward of the west till it came to N.W. and N.W. and by N., and blew very fresh. The 25th the wind was at N.N.W., a fine gale and fair weather. The 26th the wind came about to the S. and S. and by W. and S.S.W., a strong gale of wind. The *George* went out this morning with a convoy towards St. Malo's and was forced back with the southerly wind and came to an anchor about eight in the morning. The 27th, between five and six this morning, the wind came up at N.N.W., having blown a storm of wind all night at S.S.W. This morning my boat returning from the shore brought me word from thence that the *Crescent* the day before going into St. Sampson, was cast away on the rocks; so I sent Captain Badiley, Captain Thorogood, the carpenter and others to see whether she might be got off or no, if not, to get out of her what might be preserved for the State, who brought me word that she was bulged upon the rock, and would not be got off to be brought home, and that they had taken out her guns, rigging, ground tackle, &c., to be brought away. The 28th, the next day, the wind blew fresh at W.N.W. I sent off the boat away again to fetch away what was left in the *Crescent*. The 29th the wind came out S.W., and S.W., and by S., and blew hard; towards noon it flew back to the W.S.W. This day the *Eagle* returned about twelve o'clock at noon, having been at St. Malo's. The 30th the wind came up at S., little wind and fair weather, towards noon very thick and foggy; about one of the clock in the afternoon, it clearing up a little, we discovered two ships coming from Jersey and shortly after another, whereupon I commanded the *George*, the *Constant Warwick* and the *Weymouth* pink to weigh and stand towards the cape to see if they could meet with them; I cut my cable by the hawser and left my cable and anchor behind; that evening about seven o'clock I came up with one of the ships, which proved to be a French vessel come from Alexandria bound for Newhaven [Havre-de-Grace], in France, who was the day before by extremity of weather forced into Jersey, and that morning came thence with two States men-of-war; it growing very thick and dark, the pilot was unwilling to adventure through the Raze, so we and the *George* anchored that night three leagues short off the Raze. The first of October, as soon as it was light, we set sail with the wind at S.S.W. I sent the *George* towards the Downs, and myself stood towards Portsmouth, to seek out the *Constant Warwick* and the *Weymouth* pink and the States men-of-war. That night we anchored three leagues short of St. Ellens [St. Helens]. The 2nd we weighed about seven in the morning with the wind at E.S.E. and S.E., and stood in towards Portsmouth to take up our boat, whom I had sent ashore the night before with a packet and to enquire for the hoy; and that night stood away for the Downs with the wind at S., which came afterwards to S.W., and so continued a good handsome gale all that night. The next morning, the 3rd, we were fair by Beachy by six of the clock, with the wind at S.W. and by W.; that night we got into the Downs,

where I found the *St. Andrew*, the *George*, the *Mary Rose*, the *Dragon*, the *Hind*, the *Paradox*, who came the day before into the Downs, and came from Kinsale the 26th of September, where he left Colonel Blake with the *Lion*, the *Garland*, the *Elizabeth*, *Nonsuch* and *Guinea* frigate; here I understood the *Triumph*, the *Victory* and the *Charles* were gone into Portsmouth. The 4th the wind continued at s.w., blew fresh. I ordered the *Andrew* to put a month's victuals into the *George* and go into Chatham. The 5th, the wind at s.s.w., a fresh gale, I ordered the *Happy Entrance* to go into Chatham; I came aboard the *George*, and she set sail. I likewise ordered the *Dragon* and the *Paradox* to lie off and on upon the coast of Flanders, to carry a convoy thither and to bring one thence. The 6th the wind was at s.w., it blew very hard. In the morning came in the *Unicorn* from Portsmouth, having stayed there near three weeks for beer in the room of that that stank, in the afternoon came in the *Hercules*, who was ordered to come this way with a convoy of colliers from Ireland, but of twelve that came out with him he brought in only two. I ordered the captain of him to go up into Lee road to provide himself with two months' victuals more, and to convoy a ship of the merchants bound for Rotterdam, and to stay there eight or ten days and return with her and what other convoys were ready there, and to bring back Mr. Strickland from thence. [*See letter of Council of State, Cal. of S.P. Dom., under date October* 3, 1649.] The 7th the wind was at S.S.E., but it did not continue there long, but came back to the s.s.w. at s.w. The 8th the *Hercules* set sail for Lee Road with the wind at s.s.w. The 9th the *Andrew* set sail with the wind at w.s.w., that night the wind came up at N.W. The 10th, the next morning, with the wind at N.E. and E.N.E. the *Mary Rose* set sail with the convoy to the Bay of Biscay, and the *Fellowship* came down with her convoy for Ireland and went away presently without anchoring here. In the afternoon the *Lily* came in from the northward; it blew much wind, we could not speak to him. The 11th the wind came up northerly, at N.N.E. I sent away the *Lily* into Dover Road with order to convoy the packet boat to Calais, who accordingly went, but by extremity of weather was forced back again. The next morning, the 15th, it blew very hard at N.E. a storm of wind all day. The *Old Warwick* came in hither and the *Dragon*, but the *Dragon* was forced from her anchors by the storm and went westward; all that night it blew very hard. The 13th the wind continued at N.E. and blew hard. The 14th the wind dullerd and blew but a gentle gale at E.S.E. and came about to the S.S.E. This day I sent away the *Lily* into Portsmouth to be paid off and laid up; the *Paradox* came in this day, who being very defective and her victuals drawing towards an end, I resolved to send her in to be surveyed at Chatham, and, if found fit, to be hastened out, otherwise to be laid up. The 15th the wind was at E.S.E., fair weather, little wind. This day I sent away the *Old Warwick* with a convoy to Ipswich, and having but a week's victuals, if the wind took him short that he could not return

to me, I ordered him to go in with his frigate to Deptford to be paid off. I likewise this night sent away the *Unicorn* with a convoy first to Calais, then to the Seinehead with two other vessels, and so to return to me again. The 16th the wind was at E., a little northerly, a pretty handsome fresh gale and fair weather. The 17th the wind was at N.E., a handsome gale. The 18th the wind still continued N. I that day sent in the *Paradox* frigate to Deptford and to convoy some vessels from Dover to London. The 19th the wind came up at N.N.E., and from thence to the N. and N.N.W., and back again to the N.N.E., and blew very hard. The 20th the wind continued N. between the N.N.W. and the N.E.N. The 21st the wind was at N.E., E.N.E. About noon it came up at S. calm, about three in the afternoon it came back again to the N.N.E., and blew pretty fresh. The 22nd, about two of the clock, it came up at N.N.W., N.W., and so to the W.S.W., where it remained most part of the day, little wind. About three of the clock in the afternoon the *Adventure* came into the Downs. The 23rd the wind blew back again to the N. and N. and to E. This day the *Greyhound* came in, whom I instantly sent away to Bulloigne (Boulogne) road, where I heard some Irish men-of-war were, the *Adventure* I sent this day to secure the herring fishermen, and the *Thomas*, who likewise came in this day, I sent away to the Seinehead with a convoy. Wednesday, the 24th of October, the wind came up at N.W. and N.W. and by W. and W.N.W. This day the *Greyhound* came over from Bulloigne road, where he found none of the enemy's frigates as was informed. The 25th the wind continued northerly, N.N.W. and N.W. That day I had notice of an Irish man-of-war that lay hovering about the North Foreland. I sent out the *Greyhound* on the back side of the sands to see if he could light on him. The 26th, the next morning, the wind came up southerly and S. and by W., fair weather, little wind. This day the *Unicorn* came in from the westward. The 27th the wind was at S.W., pretty fair weather, and a handsome gale withal. The 28th the wind still continued at the S.W. This morning came in the *Greyhound*, the *Adventure* and the *Thomas*, and the *Hind* frigate with a convoy from the Seinehead to London; this day I likewise dispatched away the *Greyhound* to be a convoy to two ships of the Merchant Adventurers bound to Hamborough. The 29th the wind came up something more westerly at W.S.W. This day came in the *May Flower* hoy from Guernsey, whom I sent away with a convoy for London. The 30th the wind came up easterly, fair weather and little wind. I sent away this day the *Adventure* to range along the coast of France and Flanders, and so over again upon our coast as far as the Hope, and after three or four days to return to me again into the Downs. The 31st the wind came about to S.S.E. and S. and S.S.W. a handsome gale; that day I sent away the *Hind* frigate to convoy some vessels into the river from Margate and to return again with all speed. The 1st of November it was very calm fair weather, little wind, that that was was at S.W. The 2nd the wind was at W.S.W. a fine gale, but fair weather. The 3rd the wind was at

S.E., thick foggy weather, little wind. This day came in the *Hind* from the river and the *Adventure* from ranging the coast. The 4th, the next morning, the wind was at S.E., and S.S.E. and S.S.W. The 5th was at S. westerly, and W.S.W. towards the afternoon, and at evening to the N. of the W. The 6th the wind came up at N. and N.N.E., towards noon at E.N.E., and afterwards to the southwards of the east. [*In Colonel Popham's handwriting.*]

The Commissioners of the Navy to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, August 15. Navy Office—Directing him to inform the commanders of the various merchant ships employed in the service of the State that they will be continued out for eight months, and are to victual themselves accordingly. *Signed by* Thomas Smith, Peter Pett, and William Willoughby.

[Colonel Edward Popham] to the Commissioners of the Navy.

1649, August 16—Answer to the above. [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom., same date.*] *Copy.*

[Colonel Edward Popham to the Council of State.]

1649, August 16. Aboard the *Happy Entrance*—I am infinitely troubled to hear of our loss off Flamborough Head. I had heard of some distemper amongst the company of the *Tiger* and that her captain had to bring her into Yarmouth and to keep the *Greyhound* with him "during which time the great spoil was done upon our merchants' ships by the pirates." I should have gone myself had I not heard from the Captain that the ringleader and principal actors were secured on shore, his men very well settled and he gone to sea, where I hope he will hereafter look better to the securing of the coast. At the beginning of the year I sent a ship or two to lie off Ostend, where they did very good service, but in my absence they were recalled, and I have never been able to send any in their place until Monday last, when I sent the *Constant Warwick* and the *Weymouth* to look after those rogues, of whom I am confident they will give a good account. *Copy.* [*For the letter to which this is the answer, see Cal. of S.P. Dom. for* 1649-1650, *p.* 278.]

Colonel Richard Deane to the Council of State.

1649, August 23. Dublin—Announcing his arrival at Dublin with eighty-four sail, having in vain tried to "recover Munster and the bay of Kinsale," and stating that all the troops are safely landed. *Copy.*

Colonel Richard Deane to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, August 23. Dublin—I perceive that you have taken great pains to have spoken with me, and I as much desired it,

but it seems you were prevented "with an alarm from London with Swedes, Danes, &c., invading of us." You may be sure, if wind and weather permit, that when I have sent Sir George Ayscue up to Kinsale we will send you a couple of great ships into the Downs.

Postscript.—"I perceive that my Lord Lieutenant will write to the Council of State to move for Colonel Blake to be Major-General of the foot. I wish we may have as honest a man in his room if it so be."

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, August 23. Whitehall—I have received letters which inform me that the Lord Lieutenant left Milford for Dublin on the 13th inst. with four thousand horse and foot; also that Major-General Ireton left the next day with the like force for Kinsale. The House has passed an Act that no French wine shall be brought into the country, the French having prohibited our merchants from bringing any woollen cloth or stuffs into France.

The Same to the Same.

1649, August 25. Whitehall—The Lord Governor has landed at Dublin with thirty-five sail, which carried two thousand foot and a thousand horse, and the day following Major-General Ireton went to sea with seventy-seven sail for Munster. You will receive letters from the Council [*see Cal. of S.P. Dom. for* 1649-1650, *p.* 290] to ride before Ostend and Dunkirk with the two second-rate ships. How unfit those great ships are to ride before Ostend I believe few of the Council know. I have written to Colonel Deane and Colonel Blake to spare you some of the frigates, "for I have acquainted them that Ostend, Newport and Dunkirk are now become worse than Argeere."

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham, in the Downs.

1649, September 1. Aboard the *Charles* in Bullock Road—Sending him the *St. Andrew* and the *Bonaventure* under the command of Sir George Ayscue, who wishes to go to London on his own affairs. *Signed.*

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, September 6. Whitehall—Captain Wiltshire's ship, the *Jonas,* is come in "by reason of the mutiny of his mariners, who would not stay out any longer. The ship is ordered to be paid off and the wages suspended of such of the mariners as were the ringleaders, and to secure their persons if they see cause." The company of Captain Coppin's ship, the *Elizabeth,* are of the

same mind and refuse to continue any longer in the service. "This is an ill-example and there must be some present course taken with these men lest it should spread further."

ROBERT COYTMOR to [COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM].

1649, September 8. Whitehall—The occasion of my writing to you is to acquaint you with an intercepted letter which discovers the whole Levelling plot. Your Honour may give warning to the Governors of the three castles in the Downs and likewise to Captain Billiers, Deputy-Governor of Dover Castle, that they may keep a careful watch. "The most distempers that dotL yet appear is in Oxford, for there are four or five companies that have seized on their commanders and officers. The Lord General and his Council of War met this morning about them and have taken a course to send forces to quell them."

COUNCIL OF STATE.

1649, September 10. Whitehall—Reference of the petitions of George James, Thomas Stone and other merchants trading to Biscay to the Committee of the Admiralty. [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom. of this date.*] *Enclosed are the two petitions of the merchants which are mentioned as having been sent to Colonel Popham in a letter of the Council of State calendared under date September* 11.

COLONEL ROBERT BLAKE to COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM.

1649, September 10. Off Kinsale Bay—I doubt not but you have heard that a considerable part of the army on their way hither were by contrary winds forced into Dublin. "As for the posture of the enemy in Kinsale we understand that the Scottish man and a flyboat lie ready to come forth, whose intention we shall with God's assistance endeavour to prevent."

SIR HENRY VANE, jun., to COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM.

1649, September 12—I have received two letters from you, one concerning Mrs. Cave, the other about the pirate lately taken. For the first, as soon as my father comes to town, I will let you know my opinion; for the other I have acquainted the Council of State, as you desired, who have often prayed the House to have something done about the trial of mariners, but till you write to the House yourself nothing will be done. "We are hotly alarmed with the Prince's landing at Jersey and that he is come in the two Dutch ships we have formerly given you notice of. It is much wondered at that you have had no ships to intercept him, and therefore it will concern you to speed away some ships and those of strength that way to watch over the Prince's motions

and to hinder any more transportation of men from France that way. You must be very watchful in this business, for all men expected to have had the first notice of such a business from yourself.

"*Postscript.*—Colonel Deane writes me word that he has sent you so many ships into the Downs that he thinks the two great ships might have been spared. If it be so, pray let us know." *Holograph. Seal with arms.*

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, September 12—I have served the State seven months and have as yet received nothing at all. Anything that may be claimed in the way of gratuities is due to your secretary, Mr. Robinson The fees of the clerks and officers of the Council of State have been long since settled and paid quarterly. Mr. Frost himself has his 4*l.* a day and indeed deserves it, for he takes a great deal of care and pains about State affairs. His eldest son, that attends with him in the Council, has 3*l.* a day. His other two sons and two clerks a noble a day each, the messengers 5*s.* a day, with 6*d.* a mile when they ride, and the doorkeeper a noble a day. I intreat you to write to Sir Henry Vane, Colonel Walton and others of your friends in the Council to ask them to give me a fitting allowance. If they think 300*l.* too much I beg for 250*l.* or what they conceive fit.

The Same to the Same.

1649, September 13. Whitehall—In my letter last night "I doubt me I did mistake in saying that the old man was allowed 4*l.* a day and 3*l.* for his son, when indeed the father has but 40*s.* a day, and his eldest son 20*s.* and all the rest of his clerks a noble."

The Same to [the Same].

Same date and place—Complaining of the slackness of the postmasters of Southwark and Dartford in the performance of their duties.

Colonel E. Popham to Sir H. V[ane].

1649, September 14—Yours of the 12th I received last night late, giving me notice of the Prince's landing at Jersey and that it is much wondered at that he was not prevented. In answer to which I must acquaint you that I had but three ships of any considerable force—the *Happy Entrance*, the *Mary Rose* and the *Constant Warwick*—until the *George* and *Unicorn* came down, and they are so ill-manned as to be of little use. The ships Colonel Deane sent me are the *Leopard*, the *Bonaventure* and the *Adventure*, whose eight months are done, and they are to

be brought into dock and fitted for the winter guard. There was no serviceable ship but the *St. Andrew* and that remains at Plymouth. Would you or any man imagine that the army being so long landed in Ireland they should send no more ships from thence? You would do well to move the Council of State to send to Colonel Deane and Colonel Blake to send some ships from thence to Guernsey. I am confident there is not a States man-of-war which you have given us notice of but we have been aboard of, and I believe those very ships before they took in the Prince, but carrying nothing with them which might give cause of suspicion. Many inconveniences might have been prevented had Colonel Deane, Colonel Blake and I fully understood one another's minds, which by letters we cannot do. *Copy.*

Written on the back of a petition from John Williams and John Mathews of Dover, for the restoration of their boat, seized by Captain Baddeley.

Colonel Richard Deane to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, September 14. Aboard the *Charles* in Milford Haven—I set sail from Dublin on the second. Just out one of our seamen fell from the main top mast upon Captain Wildey and me and hurt us shrewdly, so that I was unable to turn in bed for many days, but blessed be God we are all three—the man who hurt us and we two—reasonable well. Three days ago went away the last of the Lord Lieutenant's army. I have sent you a copy of Rupert's letters to Ormond and his answer before the rout, by which you may partly guess their condition. These letters were taken in Ormond's cabinet and my Lord Lieutenant gave them to me. *Signed.*

Colonel Robert Blake to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, September 16. Aboard the *Lion* off the Old Head—I have received a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, inviting me with much affection to be Major-General of his foot and telling me that he has written to some friends in London to obtain it. It was a strange surprize—greater than that of my present employment, which although it was extremely beyond my expectations as well as merits I was soon able to resolve upon by your counsel and friendship. This resolution remains the same and I pray you that if the motion be not yet made public "you will interpose your interest for the prevention of it or to oppose it if it shall be, that I may not be brought to that great unhappiness as to waive any resolution of Parliament, which in this case I shall be constrained to do. . . . I desire from my heart to serve the Parliament in anything I can, so I shall account it an especial happiness to be able to serve them in that conjunction which they have already placed me. If they please otherwise to resolve I shall be content with a great deal more cheerfulness to lay down the command than I took it up, and in private to contribute the devoutest performances of my soul for their honour and prosperity."

Colonel Robert Blake to Colonel Edward Popham.

Same date—Informing him that he has sent the *Triumph* and *Victory* back to England, both being leaky and the men on the *Victory* in a very sickly condition. *Signed.*

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, September 18. Whitehall—"I believe by this time you find that there was no reality in the report of the Prince's being at Jersey. Both he and his brother were at St. Germains on Monday was sennight and that afternoon they went away. Whether it was for Jersey or for Holland or which way they steered their course there is no certainty yet."

Postscript.—There is some doubts of a new rising in Kent. The business about the Holland trade is put off till your coming to London.

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, September 18. Aboard the *Phœnix* in Milford Haven—Captain Hewitt in the *Concord* is come from Bristol, bringing our provisions, and the Lord Lieutenant's household stuff. He tells me that the Lord Lieutenant's lady will not go over to Ireland this winter.

Captain Thompson in the *Mayflower*, like a hen with one chick, is also come hither with the ship he hired. I have sent him with Captain Wildey in the *Charles* to ply about Lands End, Scilly and the Start. *Signed.*

The Mayor and Jurats of Dover to the President of the Council of State.

1649, September 20. Dover—The enclosed letters have been delivered to us by Elizabeth Whitewell, wife of a prisoner in Walmer Castle. They are written from Dunkirk by Mr. Luke Whittington, said to be the Prince's agent there, and one Captain Amy. The persons of whom they write are imprisoned here, not by us but by the Council of State. There are some poor men of this town prisoners at Dunkirk in an old leaky ship lying on the water, who humbly desire their liberty. *Copy.*

On the same sheet,

Luke Whittington to the Mayor of Dover.

1649, *September* [13-]23. *Dunkirk—Stating that he is employed by his Majesty of Great Britain about his maritime affairs; that he has imprisoned certain masters of ships; and that he means to keep them until his Majesty's true and faithful subjects, now in prison in Dover and elsewhere, are released. Copy. Also*

The Same to the Same.

1649, *September* [14-]24. *To the like effect. Copy.*

JOHN SMYTHIER and FRANCIS BACON to the COUNCIL OF STATE.

1649, September 21. Ipswich—We have received the enclosed letter from Dunkirk. Lambley and Lavenick are men of great use for the trade of this town and much wanted here. *Copy. On the same sheet,*

Luke Whittington to the Bailiffs of Ipswich.

1649, *September* [11-]21—*Offering to exchange William Lamley and John Levenicke for Captain Fairweather and Mr. Aubeny. Copy. Also*

Thomas Amy to the Mayor of Dover.

1649, *September* [15-]25. *Dunkirk—Amongst his Majesty's loving subjects* [*prisoners*] *in your town "are fourteen of my men, who I am informed have the large allowance of one whole penny a day, besides other usage correspondent thereto, things more becoming Turks than Christians; but I now plainly see it is the destruction of the King's party is aimed at, wherefore we are resolved on a timely prevention, and I believe you will shortly hear how dexterously we imitate your barbarous cruelty. I have now, amongst others, got six of your town, two of which I have caused to be chained, as you have done William Milgrum and Robert Mackrow; and be assured that if the least of our party perish in prison or otherwise, twenty of yours shall suffer for it here. Besides, yours being a seaport, we may doubtless snap more, who shall see that we shall as little regard the murdering of a rebel as you the starving of loyal subjects." But if you will set Milgrum and his company free you shall have exchange of man for man. Copy.*

COLONEL RICHARD DEANE to [COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM].

1649, September 22. Aboard the *Phœnix*, Milford Haven—"I perceive by Mr. Coytmor that you are gone to Jersey, where he tells me Mr. Charles Stuart is. You take notice by Major Robinson's that the Lord Lieutenant is not like with his army to march to Munster this two months and you desire me to use all my interest with him and Ireton about it and say you are sorry they are no more sensible of that place, to all which be pleased to receive this answer. My Lord and the gentlemen with him are as sensible of the consequence of Kinsale and the ships as we can possibly be, and first we endeavoured with the greatest part of the army to have landed there when Ireton and I were as high and [*sic*] Youghall, but the wind took us short and we were forced for Dublin, where they had so deep a resentment of the business of Munster that they had appointed four regi-

ments of foot to be reshipped and Ireton with two thousand horse and dragoons to have gone through all the enemy's quarters by land thither, and sent for me and desired me to provide shipping accordingly. But Sir Charles Coote's brother coming at the same time from Londonderry and acquainting them that Owen Roe O'Neale might probably, as he had hope then, [turn *erased*] the balance if the Parliament would not accept of him—which my Lord was sure they would not—in joining with the enemy and in regard that Trymme and Tredath [Drogheda] were the two garrisons that would destroy all the whole country between them and Dublin if my Lord should march southerly, and that all Ulster would—as also what Sir Charles Coote had got in Connaught—be left if Owen Roe did turn to the enemy and those garrisons in the enemy's hands. Besides I must confess it was not my opinion that it was safe for the army to ship again at this season of the year, which is so subject to blowing, that if we should be scattered and forced into England probably they would run most of them away and so endanger the loss not only of that design but also of the whole business of Ireland. But now it hath pleased God to give them Tredath, Trimme and Dundalk, as you may perceive by the enclosed from my Lord to me, they have nothing in their eyes so much as Munster.

And I doubt not but the Lord will give a blessing to their endeavours.

This day I received notice from Colonel Blake that he hath sent the *Triumph* and the *Victory* in. And truly it is my opinion they should go quite in—as you may perceive by my letter, the enclosed to the Council of State—for the great ones going in, the lesser may be continued out the longer and put the State to no more charge.

I am now sailing for Grenor Bay and the Bar of Wexford, where I hope to meet the Lord Lieutenant and part of his army."

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Popham.

1649, September 22. Whitehall—Captain Moulton with the *Victory*, Captain Hall with the *Triumph* and Sir George Ayscue with the *St. Andrew* will be in the Downs with the first westerly wind.

The Council of State have appointed the *Mary Rose* to convoy the merchant ships to Bilbao, but Captain Penrose hath made excuse that his ship is foul and in want of stores, which Sir Henry Vane does not take well from him. *Signed.*

Ships.

1649, September 22—A list of 23 ships in the Irish seas or lately sent thence.

Colonel Robert Blake to Colonel Popham..

1649, September 26. Aboard the *Lion* off the Old Head—Upon the *Triumph* and *Victory* leaving this coast I wrote acquainting you with the condition of the fleet. The *Paradox* frigate, under command of my brother, being not fit for service on this coast I have sent to Colonel Deane at Green Ore Bay, and if he find him not there to repair to you at the Downs for further disposal. As for affairs here I know nothing otherwise than what I wrote you formerly, not doubting but you have heard of the success which God hath been pleased to give our forces in taking of Drogheda, &c. I shall with God's assistance do my utmost endeavour to keep plying off and on this bay for deterring the enemy's issuing forth. *Signed.*

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, September 27. Whitehall—"Sea affairs go on but slowly here, like the Egyptian chariots in the Red Sea." In my opinion, if one of you were here once a month, you would further maritime affairs far more than by being abroad. The Council of State leaves it to you to dispose of the great ships that are at Guernsey and to put others in their room. The sooner you come away with those two unruly ships the better, "being as dangerous a place as you can be upon, in respect of the coast of France and the many rocks that are about those islands, besides the violence of the tides there, but whom you will leave commander-in-chief there I am not able to advise. The custom was heretofore that the senior commander of the State's ships should command in chief, and if you keep that rule then either Captain Young or Captain Pierce should command over the [captain of the] *Constant Warwick,* who is a stranger unto me, but by what I have heard he hath more capacity to manage the business than either of the other two, though I hold Young to be a very honest man, yet not fit for such a command." If you could put Captain Bodiley on board the *Dragon* or *Constant Warwick* to command in chief the business would be very well managed.

Colonel Richard Deane to the Council of State.

1649, September 27. Dublin—Reporting the casting away of the *Tiger's Whelp* on Dublin bar and the condition and movements of the Irish fleet. *Copy.*

William Mildram or Meldrum and others to Colonel Popham.

[1649, September, Dover]—Petitioning for their release by exchange or otherwise from the custody of Henry Tiddeman, serjeant of the Admiralty, according to Captain Amye's proposal. *Twenty-three signatures.*

Robert Coytmor to Sir George Ayscue.

1649, October 1. Whitehall—The enemy in Dunkirk have taken many of our ships of late and have written arrogant letters to Dover, Yarmouth, Hull and Ipswich, threatening how cruelly they would use all our men who are their prisoners if we did not discharge theirs; and, in pursuance of their wicked work, they have taken one or two of the colliers and laid them under the fort of Mardyke and made them a prison for our men, where they put them in irons and feed them with nothing but bread and water. Captain Coppin has offered to free these men and sink the ships, and the committee have moved the Council of State to recommend the matter to your care. "The good news that is come this day from the Lord Lieutenant is that the town of Drogheda was taken by a storm with the loss of about eighty men of ours—some letters say but sixty-four—and the officers of note are only Colonel Castle and Captain Symonds. Of the enemy put to the sword three thousand five hundred and fifty-four." We have taken Trim, Dundalk and Carlingford. Colonel Venables has gone to Lake Lisnegarve and then to join Sir Charles Coote to clear the province of Ulster. The Lord Lieutenant has gone with the other army to Washford [Wexford], which I hope he has taken before now, and so to Kinsale or Kilkenny. He will want more foot to garrison the places taken. "The brave town of Limerick have sent to treat with him upon composition, so I hope we shall have all Ireland brought under the obedience of this Commonwealth in a short time. The Lord make us thankful for all his mercies."

Postscript.—"The French begin to lose ground with the Spaniard and they have sent to us and promise us satisfaction for the many injuries done to us. This one is unparalleled—that they should admit of our ships to be brought and sold in Dunkirk as though they were lawful prizes. I hope the time is at hand when we shall pay them in their own coin." *Copy.*

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Popham.

1649, October 2. Whitehall—The Council of State have given order at Portsmouth to make stay of all colliers that come from Ireland. You may guess what employment they are to be set upon.

There is news from Ireland of the taking of Carlingford and that Colonel Venables has joined with Sir Charles Coote to clear the province of Ulster, and the Lord Lieutenant is gone with the body of the army towards Washford [Wexford]. The last great storm has driven the *James*, *Blackamore Lady* and *Scotchman* out of Kinsale. It may be Rupert is gone in them. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1649, October 3. Whitehall—"I was to wait on your lady when that great storm was, but I would not acquaint her in what

danger you were in respect of that rocky place and the dangerous shoals on the French coast." It is desired that you will certify whether the *Thomas*, which has been condemned in the Admiralty Court as belonging to desperate malignants, is fit for the service of the State.

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Popham.

1649, October 4. Whitehall—There is no certain news here of C[harles] S[tuart] being at Jersey but what came from yourself. The Council of State is informed that the *Unicorn* has ridden in Stokes Bay these three weeks and done no service at all. Sir Henry Vane commanded me to acquaint you with it and that you should send for her and employ her for the service of the State. *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1649, October 5. Whitehall—I have received a letter from one of your mad captains, Richard Ingle by name, from Zealand. He says his ship is no winter ship and that his victuals are spent. I think it will be no disservice to discharge him and the vessel for the present. Holland with the *Falcon* is discharged, whom I conceive to be such another commander as Ingle is. *Signed.*

Colonel Richard Deane to the Council of State.

1649, October 5. Greenor Bay—We arrived at Wexford on the 29th of September, and my Lord [Lieutenant] came with the whole army on the 2nd instant, the enemy having put into the town on the 1st a governor with fifteen hundred foot. The castle at the mouth of the harbour was quitted at the approach of the army. The Lord Lieutenant has summoned the town and they are in treaty. *Copy.*

Ireland.

1649, October 5. Liverpool—"We hear here that upon the advance of my Lord Lieutenant's army towards Wexford, Wicklow was quit and left, and that the garrison also deserted Artlow [Arklow] Castle and put fire to it, but it was speedily quenched by some of the army and a strong garrison put into it. The castle is strong and stands upon a pass thirty-four miles from Dublin. Whether Wexford yield or hold out is not yet certain, the report at Dublin being that they intend to stand upon their guard and had received in three thousand more men.

Colonel Venables, being made Major-General of Ulster and Governor of Londonderry, and marching northward "his forlorn" was fallen upon by an ambuscade of nine hundred horse under Colonel Mark Trevor and the Lord of Ards and put to some

disorder, but the whole body then drew up and routed the enemy, taking five hundred prisoners and slaying fourteen or fifteen hundred, but Lord Ards and Colonel Trevor escaped. By others who were in Dublin on Wednesday we have the further addition "that upon the deserting of Artlow Castle three thousand of the enemy betook themselves to a bog and were all cut off and slain by our army, and that much shipping is observed to pass with people from Ireland towards Spain."

On the same sheet.

A list of the horse and foot in Drogheda upon the last muster:

Foot, besides officers 2,500.
Horse 220.

Eminent officers—Sir Arthur Aston, Colonels Waring [or Warren], Wall, Burne [Byrne], Flemmins [Fleming], and Sir Edmund Verney, two brothers of Lord Taaffe, Majors Butler, Williams, Dowdall and Tempest, Lieutenant-Colonels Dreyle [Boyle ?], Gray, Butler and Cavenagh, Captain Harbottle, Sir John Dungham [Dongan], prisoner, Captain Walter Dungham, Captain Edmund Fitzgerard, and Plunket, son to Lord Dunsaney.

The Council of State to Colonel Popham.

1649, October 6. Whitehall—Concerning prisoners at Dunkirk and directing him to prevent pirates from going in and out of that port. *Signed by Bradshaw.* [*The order for the letter is calendared under date.*]

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, October 6—I send you an information by one Little, that was a prisoner in the ship under Mardyke fort, by which you will see how easy it is to free those men and sink the ship. The Council has given orders to Sir George Ayscue accordingly. I hope he has acquainted you with them. Captain Coppin of the *Greyhound* offered to do the business himself.

The Same to the Same.

1649, October 8. Whitehall—Letters from Ireland bring news that three thousand of the enemy were placed in a narrow way near Arclo Castle to stop our army, "but they were beaten off and fled into a bog, which some of our old soldiers knew very well and went after them and cut them all off. We have another letter from the north of Ireland, which saith that Colonel Venables had a shrewd dispute with the Lord of Ards and Mark Trevor and he killed and took near two thousand men. So that the whole forces of the Lord of Ards and that party are quite defunct, and I hope the province of Ulster will be the Parliament's without any further opposition." *Signed.*

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, October 12. Whitehall—The letters you sent for Colonel Deane and Colonel Blake were inclosed in my packet to Mr. Robinson, but the post boy was met upon Hounslow Heath and robbed of his horse and all his letters. Some of them were taken up the next day upon the heath and yours have been sent to me to-day. "The French affairs are still in the same posture. The King and Queen in Paris and the Prince of Condé and the Cardinal are reconciled, as it is conceived, but the town of Bordeaux stand still upon their defence and are battering the castle there." *Signed.*

The Same to the Same.

1649, October 18. Whitehall—I shall endeavour to hasten forth the *Recovery,* "but I am informed that some of the Commissioners have a design to cast her and so by that means have her for themselves or their friends. I have often acquainted you that the State cannot have faithful service done by them so long as many of them are owners of ships and practise the trade of merchandising, and some others of them are woodmongers and buyers and sellers of timber. If you will have the navy and Commonwealth faithfully served you must have the Commissioners free from such practices. I do not speak thus as though I would be one myself, for I bless God I am not, in regard of the dealing I have lately observed by them." *Signed.*

The Same to [the Same].

1649, October 19. Whitehall—Your brother [Col. Alexander Popham] came to town with his lady to-day.

"You may be pleased to write a line or two to the Council of State for the setting forth the *Recovery,* for I understand that some persons have a design to buy her for merchant affairs. The captain and all the officers will certify that she is a new strong ship and will sail better than any of the prize ships." *Signed.*

The Same to [the Same].

1649, October 19. Whitehall—There hath been one Lewis with me to recommend him to you for the place of purser in the *Bonaventure.* He was Captain Richard Cranley's man, and though he be my countryman I can give him no better character than I can give his master. You have made an order that every man should execute his place in his own person. If you put that in execution I believe he will leave the place. You have servants and followers of your own that, I believe, expect preferment.

ROBERT COYTMOR to [COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM].

1649, October 22—"I may not be so free in writing unto you now as formerly. I pray you let not your clerk see those letters which I wrote to you touching some parties."

SIR H. VANE, jun., to COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM, in the Downs.

1649, October 22—"Upon some complaint to the Committee of the Navy about the abuse of convoys in the captains taking moneys and the like to the grievance of the merchants, the Parliament have referred it to the Council of State to consider for the future how certain ships may be allotted for convoys and that without charge to the merchants. It will be very fit you and me have our thought to set down some settled course in this matter. My father being not yet come to town I have not been able to do anything about what your mother petitions for." *Holograph.*

COLONEL RICHARD DEANE to COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM.

1649, October 22. Milford Haven, aboard the *Phœnix*—The Lord Lieutenant with his army came before Wexford the first of this month and we with twenty sail came to the bar with the battering guns, bread and ammunition on the 29th of last month, but it blew so hard that we could land nothing for seven days. My Lord summoned the town, but received a dilatory answer—they hoping for relief from Ormond's forces—and on the 11th began his batteries, upon which they sent a trumpet to desire leave for some gentleman to come out, who brought articles, which no doubt you have seen. Before the Lieutenant's answer was sent in the governor of the castle, perceiving the cannon had made a great breach in it, offered to deliver it to us, provided they might have their lives and liberties, which were granted. We therefore delayed sending my Lord's answer until they saw that we had the castle, hoping they would surrender and that we might save the town. But as soon as the enemy perceived that our men were in the castle and fired into the town they began to run away from the walls, whereon they on the castle called to those by the batteries to fall on, and without orders or word they got ladders and climbed the walls and in half an hour we had possession of the town, with the loss of only seven men.

The enemy lost at least a thousand, slain or drowned.

On the 16th my Lord marched to Ross, and on the 18th the town surrendered upon articles. From Ross he marched on the 19th to Duncannon with what forces he could spare, and has sent for his battering guns to come to him by water.

CHARLES II.

1649, October 23. The Court at Castle Elizabeth in Jersey—A declaration to his subjects in the kingdom of England. *M.S.*

[*Printed copy amongst the King's Pamphlets, E.* 578 *(2), but dated October* 31.]

ROBERT COYTMOR to [COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM].

1649, October 26. Whitehall—Informing him of the taking of Wexford and the surrender of Ross, and that Inchiquin had been refused entrance into Cork, Youghall, Dungarvan, and Bandon Bridge. *Signed.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1649, October 27. Whitehall—A man-of-war lately took two fishermen's ships out of Rye Bay and chased four of them ashore, and would have carried them all away if sixty of the garrison of Rye had not come and driven them off. The committee desire you to order some vessel to guard the coast of Sussex.

Postscript.—"Lilburne was yesterday brought to his trial for publishing treasonable pamphlets, but acquitted for want of positive proofs." *Signed.*

The COUNCIL OF STATE to COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM.

1649, October 27. Whitehall—Concerning the mischief done to merchant ships at the Canaries. *Signed by Bradshaw. See Cal. of S.P. Dom., same date.*

Enclosing,

Report by David Stephens that great damage is expected to be done to the vintage shipping by Captain Plunkett, who has come into the Canary Roads with an Irish man-of-war, bringing the Marquis of Ormond's and Lord Inchiquin's commission. Dated September 13*th,* 1649, *Teneriffe. With note from Nic. Blake to Mr. Hill concerning the same.*

ROBERT COYTMOR to [COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM].

1649, October 29. Whitehall—"I have received a letter from the Council of State unto you, which is a direction how the engagement shall be taken in each of the ships in the State's service. The committee are of opinion that you shall do well to order every man that subscribes the engagement to write also the place of his abode, which they conceive will be a further tie upon them. I am of opinion that Dover will supply you with parchment enough for rolls for as many ships as you shall cause to take the engagement." *Signed.*

Sir H. Vane, jun., and Colonel Valentine Walton to Colonel Edward Popham, on board the *St. George* in the Downs.

1649, November 1—The letter from the Governor of Boulogne to the Parliament has been communicated as you desired, but "the direction was so slight, being *à Messieurs, Messieurs du Parlement d'Angleterre* that the Council thought not fit to have it delivered; and as you have occasion you may let the Governor know that the true direction to the Parliament is, *Aux très haut et très puissant, le Parlement d'Angleterre,* which you desire all letters sent to them by your hand may be in that manner directed." *In Vane's handwriting, signed by both.*

Colonel Robert Blake to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1649, November 5. Cork Haven—On Saturday last I came into this harbour, being invited by a report that the town of Cork had declared for us and turned out Major-General Stirling, the Governor, which intelligence I found to be true. "There came to me Colonel Reeves, he who was formerly in Taunton Castle, Colonel Townsend and Colonel Blunt, with divers other gentlemen, actors in this business, in whom truly I find a great deal of gallantry of spirit." God is still working for us, for while I am writing news comes that Youghall has again declared for us, and we have some hope of getting Kinsale shortly. *Copy.*

[The Governor of Ostend to Col. Edward Popham.]

1649, Nov. [6-]16. Ostend—I have received your Excellency's letter, in which you are pleased to state your opinion of me for having admitted into this port a vessel taken by an Irishman, with fresh herring. There being here a convoy vessel belonging to your jurisdiction, the captain of which demanded from me the restitution of the said vessel, I answered him very courteously that I was heartily sorry not to be able to serve him in the matter, but that I had no authority in such business, which belonged to the Admiralty, although I would willingly help him as far as I could, as I have done all those who have made use of me from Parliament. It grieves me extremely that your Excellency has a different opinion concerning me, but I hope you will inform yourself of my conduct, and be pleased to consider me still as your servant. The prize-vessel with corn was taken by a Nieuport warship, whose owners are persons of high quality and credit, and have a patent from the King, my master, to do all the injury possible to the enemies of his Majesty and of his commerce. I hope your Excellency will look at this dispassionately, and give permission to the owners of the prize to convey her to the ports of Flanders. *Spanish.* [*Compare Col. Popham's letter of Nov.* 12, *Cal. of S.P. Dom. for* 1649-50, *p.* 389.]

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, November 8. Milford Haven—I received intelligence yesterday that Cork and Youghall are declared for the Parliament of England and upon that Rupert sailed in haste from Kinsale with seven ships. Which way he is gone we know not, but in all probability for the Straits, to meet the vintage coming home. My reason is that the Bishop of Derry was taken with two letters going from Rupert to Inchiquin, wherein Rupert writes that he stayed for Lord Musgrave * and intended to see him out of danger on the French coast.

The Council of State to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, November 10. Whitehall—We are satisfied it is necessary that the five hundred men appointed to go for Guernsey should be speeded away, which men we conceive are in good readiness, and we have given order that ships should be ready for them at Portsmouth. For the better expediting this service we desire you to repair to Portsmouth and Weymouth to see to the despatch of those forces, whereby the danger that may otherwise happen may be prevented. *Signed by Bradshaw.* [*The order for the letter is printed in Cal. of S.P. Dom., under date November* 9.]

The Council of State to the Generals at Sea.

1649, November 16. Whitehall—For enabling the army in Ireland to carry on their work, there are five thousand foot recruits and a regiment of horse ready to be sent over, for the transportation of which we desire you to take up such ships as may be sufficient, and what you shall agree with them for, we shall take order it be paid. Three thousand foot and three troops of horse are to be shipped at Chester and Liverpool and the rest at Minehead, Appledore and Milford. We are informed there is no shipping at present "in Liverpool or Chester water," and when any do come in they go out at pleasure for want of some ship of war to lie there to command them. "We desire you to use all expeditions for sending some shipping from those parts, for the want of men is so great in Ireland by reason of so many places taken that are garrisoned, that there must be a supply with more speed than shipping can now at this time of year be reasonably expected to come about." *Signed by Bradshaw.*

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Popham.

1649, November [16? Milford Haven]—Captain Fearnes of the *President* has come in from Knockfergus, "who tells me that that is an agreement between the Governor of that place and Sir Charles Coote that if he be not relieved within these ten days, that then he will deliver the town. Coleraine, I doubt

* Probably Sir Philip Musgrave is meant.

not but you have heard is taken, so that this place only remains of all the North of Ireland in opposition against the Parliament." I am now going for the coast of Ireland. *Signed. Torn.*

COLONEL JOHN PYNE to WILLIAM CLARKE, servant to Lord General Fairfax, at Whitehall.

1649, November 17. Curry Mallett—"What I wrote for my thoughts concerning the consequence of Lilborne's being acquitted was not without book, for I find his party to increase as well as insult and cry victory. The ministers, many of them they are mad on the other hand, I will give you a branch of a late petition of his prayer in the pulpit of one of them, viz.:—'Lord ever be good and gracious unto those who according unto our covenant engagement, ought to bear rule over us.' Besides, there hath lately passed an order in the House that all moneys for sequestrations shall be returned into Goldsmiths' Hall, so the committee of this county are now disabled to pay one penny unto anyone whatsoever, though never so deserving, whereas before, we did by paying and encouraging officers and soldiers in some part of their dues, we preserved the interest of the Parliament and army amongst them, notwithstanding many endeavours by some busy and powerful persons in this county to the contrary, but now the soldier begins to grow discontented, being apt to turn leveller, and the old deceitful interest under the notion of the Presbyterian party begins to rejoice and practise their old designs. These things considered, and if Sir Hardress Waller should be called with his forces from us, we should in these western parts be left in a very raw and unsettled condition, especially if it should prove true that the Prince is at Jersey with two thousand Swissers. We must submit unto God, who hitherto hath protected his people, though but a very small remnant comparatively with the multitude of enemies they are environed with.

I am very glad there are resolutions taken to proceed vigorously with the engagement, which I think will make a notable discovery and indeed rout amongst all professions and callings whatsoever, however for my own part I do swear all constables and tithingmen according unto the engagement. I have not heard a long time from Mr. Rushworth, I hope he is well."

COLONEL RICHARD DEANE to COLONEL POPHAM.

1649, November 23. Aboard the *Phœnix* in Milford Haven—I should have been gone two days since had we not been becalmed when we were under sail, "but I am glad I stayed to receive the good news of Sir Hardress Waller's forwardness towards the assistance of our friends in Ireland, who want more such hands to that good work. It troubles me that it lies not in my power to give him that assistance you desire," but if you order the *Adventure* and some other to call in at Plymouth I conceive they

may well both transport and convoy him and be a security to those western coasts, where there is much,—as I think,—causeless fear. *Signed.*

The Council of State to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, November 24. Whitehall—We desire you to lay your commands upon the colliers to go to Chester and receive orders from Mr. Walley for transporting the forces there. When you have landed your soldiers at Guernsey we desire "that you face them at Jersey with your fleet and hover thereabout for some time, whereby you may annoy them at Jersey and trouble their counsels and retard their executions of what they shall resolve." *Signed by Bradshaw.*

The Same to the Same.

1649, November 29. Whitehall—Enclosing information concerning the depredations committed "by Rupert and other pirates" and directing him to take measures for the preservation of the merchants and for the suppression of the pirates. *Signed by Bradshaw. The order for the letter is in Cal. of S.P. Dom., same date.*

The Council of State to the Generals at Sea.

1649, December 1. Whitehall—"By the enclosed you will see what information we have received concerning the proceedings of Rupert at sea, taking and spoiling our merchants, whereby he will, beside the loss of particular men, much enrich himself and infest the seas, interrupt and destroy trade and diminish the customs, and also increase the fleet he already hath to a great number, which may prove of great difficulty to reduce if it be not presently undertaken." We therefore recommend to your special care what use may be made of the winter fleet and to consider what ships of the Irish squadron may be employed in that service, and also how the mischief may be prevented, by taking the ships under his command. *Signed by Bradshaw.* [*Order for the letter in Cal. of S.P. Dom., same date.*]

The Same to the Same.

1649, December 3. Whitehall—Directing them to send out a fleet of ten ships to find out where Rupert is and to reduce or destroy his fleet, a ship from Cadiz confirming the information that Rupert is in those seas and has sent to Spain to have liberty of the ports for disposing of his prizes and for victualling. *Signed by Bradshaw.* [*Order for the letter in Cal. of S.P. Dom., same date.*]

Council of State to [the Generals at Sea].

1649, December 8. Whitehall—The paper of which enclosed is a copy has been presented to us from the Commissioners of the Navy and some of the Trinity House and approved by us. We have given orders to the Navy Commissioners to put the same in execution, and desire you to use all possible expedition in getting the squadron out to sea.

Enclosing,

Navy Commissioners and others to the Council of State.

1649, *December* 7. *Navy Office—Offering suggestions in regard to the squadron to be put forth for the southward, in accordance with the order directed to them [by the Admiralty Committee. See Cal. of S.P. Dom., under date December* 6.] *With a list of the ships fit for the service. Copy.*

Admiralty Committee to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649, December 9. Whitehall—Stating that they have conferred with the Navy Commissioners and suggesting certain ships to be a fleet to attend Rupert's motions. *Signed by Sir Henry Vane, jun., and Colonel John Jones.* [*Printed in Cal. of S.P. Dom., but under date December* 1*st.*]

The Council of State to Colonel Popham.

1649, December 13. Whitehall—Directing him to give Captain Sherwin a commission as commander of the *Hind*. *Signed by Bradshaw.* [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom., under date December* 12.]

The Isle of Wight.

[1649]—Proposition for the establishment of the castles and forts in the Isle of Wight, viz.:—Carisbrooke Castle, Cowes Castle, Sandham [Sandown] Fort, Yarmouth Castle, Caries Sconce, Bembridge Fort, Netleyheath and Gurnard. *Signed by Tho. Bowerman, Edm. Rolph and John Baskett.*

Robert Coytmor to Captain Badiley.

1649[-50], January 3—Informing him that his letter respecting Prince Rupert's proceedings has been laid before the committee and has given them more light than they had hitherto had.

William Purefoy to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649[-50], January 9—Asking that his kinsman, who is on board the *Leopard* "in the condition of a common man," may

be preferred to some employment "suitable to his experience and former services." *Seal of arms.*

Hugh Morrell to Colonel Popham.

1649[-50], January 11. London—Two vessels, worth 40,000*l.*, have been taken by Captain White [*see Cal. of S.P. Dom., January 15th*, 1650]. Seventeen arch rebels have been let free out of Dover gaol and have gone to Calais, and Captain Bing is let out of Newgate. Two or three keepers ought to be hung up for such acts.

Robert Coytmor to Colonels Popham and Blake.

1649[-50], January 12. Whitehall—The Commissioners have orders to make ready twenty ships with all speed, "for we hear the French are preparing to meet with our fleet by the extraordinary manning of their own, as you will perceive by Keyser's letter enclosed. I fear nothing but that your fleet is too weak to go into the Straits." The money is all on board the *Constant Warwick*, and she is fallen down into the Hope already. *Signed.*

Enclosing,

Captain Thomas Keyser to Colonel Edward Popham at Whitehall.

[16]49[-50], *January* 10—*Informing him of his arrival from Seine-head and that there were great naval preparations being made in France, where it was the common talk that Prince Robert* [*Rupert*] *and they would join; and urging him not to allow the ships designed for the Straits to go forth ill-manned.*

Robert Coytmor to Colonels Popham and Blake.

1649[-50], January 12. Whitehall—My packet was ready when Mr. Scott came and wrote the enclosed, and also willed me to acquaint you by word of mouth that it was the Council of State's opinion as well as his "that you should do well to send forth a ship of force to range along the coast to see whether they can meet with the Holland ship that carries back the Laird Liverton [Liberton] from Jersey, and that he may be narrowly searched in case he be surprized."

Enclosing,

Thomas Scot to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649[-50], *January* 12. *Whitehall—Captain Keyser has given information "that upon the Lord Libburton's return from Jersey there will probably an opportunity offer itself for understanding the effect of his negotiation, and the return he has got. Now truly, considering it is from the Prince, a declared enemy of this Commonwealth, I know no cause of*

tenderness therein but that if he comes in your way he may be visited, and if there be anything of concernment to or design against this Commonwealth that you please to cause it to be transmitted hither with all due speed."

[Council of State to Colonel Robert Blake.]

[1649-50, January 17]—Instructions for the General appointed to command the fleet for the southern expedition.
Printed in Thurloe's State Papers, Vol. 1, p. 134.

The Navy Commissioners to the Generals of the Fleet at Portsmouth.

1649[-50], January 21. Navy Office—Concerning the fitting out and despatch of the southward fleet and the difficulty of obtaining merchant ships for the summer guard. *Three signatures.*

Robert Thomson to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649[-50], January 21. Navy Office—I have propounded your letter to Captain Goslin, but he wholly declines to be made commander of any merchant ship over another man's head, who has more right to it than he. I fear that if you do not give leave to masters to go as commanders of their own ships you will lack fitting men to command more than ships.

The Council of State to Colonel Popham.

1649[-50], January 24. Whitehall—Informing him that there are eight vessels at Ostend and Dunkirk "making ready for Charles Stuart," besides two frigates gone westward to look for prizes, and directing him to go towards those parts to prevent mischief. *Signed by Bradshaw.* [*The order for this letter is given in Cal. of S.P. Dom., under this date.*]

Generals of the Fleet to the Council of State.

[16]49[-50], January 26. Portsmouth—Stating that they have no medicaments, cordials or syrups for the surgeons of the fleet, and that as such things cannot be obtained in Portsmouth they are about to send one of the surgeons up to London to procure them. *Copy by Colonel Popham.*

Robert Coytmor to Colonel Edward Popham.

1649[-50], January 26—I beseech you consider what weak guard you have at home in the channel and write to the Council of State to hasten forth the summer guard.

Postscript.—"Believe me Sir, there is need of you here. I may not speak or write of the slowness of some persons in the public service, for I suffer deeply already for my free speaking thereof, and I find that you do not bear me out in it as I expected; and therefore I will sit down suffering with patience, which I have much ado to hold when I see such selfishness in men, which is no better than knavery if I should do it."

ROBERT COYTMOR to [COLONEL EDWARD POPHAM].

1649[-50], January 28—Informing him that two Dutch ships have been wrecked on the Goodwins and that the crew and goods to the value of 80*l.* have been preserved by Captain Coppin's and Captain Holding's men at the hazard of their lives; but that the Serjeant of the Admiralty claims the goods, and that the claim is countenanced by the Governor of Dover Castle, "which makes the poor seamen half mad."

SIR H. VANE, jun., to COLONEL POPHAM, at Portsmouth.

[1650, January]—"I hope by this despatch you will have all things brought to you that you expect from hence for expediting of Colonel Blake; which being done it will be necessary our business here in the narrow seas be consulted and looked after, least we have blamers at home whilst our thoughts are so much abroad.

I expected to have had Colonel Deane before this time with us, that by both your advices the list of officers for the next summer service might be settled and all things relating to the same put in a good way of despatch. Much solicitations we have for a fit commander of the Northern squadron now Peacocke is removed thence."

COUNCIL OF STATE to COLONELS POPHAM, BLAKE and DEANE.

1649[-50], February 12. Whitehall—Commission appointing them Commanders of the fleet for the ensuing year. *Signed by Bradshaw. Seal. Parchment.*

CAPTAIN [THOMAS?] LILBURNE'S ANSWER.

1649[-50], February 23—"If Captain Lilburne should endeavour to provoke and stir up the soldiers against their officers he must acknowledge that to be a crime not sufferable in any officer or soldier of the army, but he never gave the least occasion for any man to suspect such a thing, and utterly detests such a spirit, way and practice, but on the contrary has ever made it his study and endeavour, according to his utmost power, interest and ability, to maintain the pure and good government of the army and to keep a unity and good correspondence between the officers and soldiers of the army, and to make up breaches and

differences from time to time as occasions have been offered. Capt. Lilburne hates and utterly dislikes such a way as going from town to town to inquire if the soldiers paid their quarters, as is without any ground in the world suggested, nor he never did any such thing, but having reason to ride much through the country between his own house and his troop, and other occasions, he hath been told oftentimes by countrymen how deeply they have suffered by the soldiers quartering, and if as an officer of the army, tender of the honour of the army, and as a countryman, of the good of the country, he should have asked whether the soldiers carry fair and did not wrong the country, knowing that his Excellency had given such strict orders and commands to all officers of the army to be careful to put the Act of Parliament and those orders in execution, also knowing how the rest of the army were quartered and that the rest of the counties were free from any burthen by reason of quartering, he humbly conceives it could not be looked upon as any offence in him, but only as one desiring to act in obedience to his Excellency's orders and commands, and if he saw them violated by members of the army to acquaint his Excellency therewith that justice may be done. [*Imperfect.*]

[Captain] Robert Beake to William Clarke, one of the clerks of Lord Fairfax.

1649[-50], March 13. Coventry—"Last Lord's day preached here one Mr. [Joseph] Salmon, sometimes a preacher at Paul's wharf, and his hour was spent to the admiration of all honest men, of whose worth they no sooner made their boast but—they not only found him a comrade of Copps—they perceived in him a most pernicious spirit and heard him swear many desperate oaths, of which he was convicted before the magistrate." One [Andrew] Wyke, an Essex man, and a Mrs. Wallis have been here to visit Copp. "They said the Scripture to them was no more than a ballad, that there was no devil, that it was God that swore in them." Wyke called a soldier of mine a friend of hell, a child of the devil. These men are of acute wits and voluble tongues. They are now committed for contempt of authority and other misdemeanours. [*Compare letter from the Council of State in Cal. of S.P. Dom., under date March* 16. *Copp was imprisoned for writing a pamphlet called "Some blasphemous truths."*]

Major William Daniel to William Clarke, one of the Secretaries to Lord Fairfax, in St. Martin's Lane.

1649[-50], March 16. Chester Castle—News has come from Ireland that the rebels have blown up the castle in the Island of Allen and the Castle of Athy. They have also delivered up Ballyshannon, which place our party have garrisoned, as well as the Bog of Allen, Athy, Kilrush, Tomaline [Timolin?], and

Kilbay. The Lord Lieutenant is very active in Munster and is now before Clonmell. The plague is very hot in the Irish quarters.

Colonel Whitley has been taken, who "pretended to have made his peace in the general composition of North Wales, and had the General's pass and protection either true or counterfeit. But he being one of the Prince of Wales' sworn servants, and took but the benefit of his protection to act some base design, it pleased God it was discovered by a letter that came from a grand cavalier that was one who had intended to have surprised the Isle of Bardsey near Carnarvon, which going to him was intercepted by the way, and we, the committee of North Wales, clapt him up prisoner. There are many other dangerous persons that move under the General's protection, and I could wish that you, who are so near him, might prevent such actings, for there is such a deadly feud betwixt the persons for a state and monarchical government that there is no hopes of reconciling many of them."

Exiled Gentlemen of Jersey to Lord General Fairfax.

1650, March 28—The Council of State, on 29th of May, 1649, referred it to your Excellency's care to consider of some forces to secure Guernsey and to reduce Jersey. [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom. for* 1649-1650, *p.* 161.] But Jersey still continuing unsubdued, a harbour for pirates and a continual relief for Guernsey Castle, and certain intelligence having arrived that the Prince has gone away with all foreigners and that "a panic fear hath seized upon the malignants there, to the transportation of their goods to St. Malo's," your petitioners, faithful friends of Parliament and utterly undone, pray that some forces may be sent to join with those already in Guernsey for the reduction of Jersey.

Colonel Robert Duckenfield to [William] Clarke, Secretary to the Lord General in London.

1650, Ma[rch, end of?]—"General Major Ashton and Colonel Holland are much eyed as most popular and inclining to head a party to close with the Scots against us. They have conveyed their estates to others to evade the law, which course very many do imitate daily. It's the earnest desire of the modest and well-affected party—that in regard [of] a new war which they plainly discern is coming hastily upon us and cannot be diverted, the clergy being the chief causers thereof—that such as be intermediaries and promoters of the new war may bear the greatest burden thereof and that the innocent may not as formerly most suffer for the faults of the no—[*torn*]. One newly arrived here from the north of Ireland saith that the old national feud betwixt the Scots and us begins to appear there very sharply, and that the English are like to be questioned for outing their dear brethren of their sweet possessions in Ulster. The Irish generally

fly towards Connaught as their last refuge excepting Spain and are in extreme want and disorder, which causeth the Catholics to haste the Prince into Scotland with all their might to divert our Irish army if it be possible. And on the other hand I conceive it would be very advantageous for our state to haste an army into Scotland, thereby we may on equal terms fight the Scots before their new harvest, till when they cannot hurt us much, they wanting money and other necessaries, and thereby we shall evade a winter's war, which otherwise assuredly we must expect from them, which will be three times more chargeable and insufferable and dangerous in that country than a summer's war. Some ministers and others of Lancashire are bound to appear at the assizes or imprisoned for exclaiming against the present authority, that commonly in the pulpits [is] called a den of thieves and such like terms."

Postscript.—"The better sort of the Scots have most villainous intents towards us and often say they will revenge all their late losses and affronts received from England. The loss of Ulster they digest worst of all." *Seal with arms and crest.*

ANDREW WYKE to SAMUEL SNELL, MAYOR, and the rest of the ALDERMEN of Coventry.

1650, April 1. Coventry, Common Gaol—I am given to understand by Mr. Butler, my keeper, that I am prohibited from preaching at the grates as formerly, and that none are to speak with me but in his presence. You profess to the world to walk by the rules of mercy, love and justice, yet you imprison me, against whom there is nothing alleged but for swearing, for which I was fined two shillings, and now you have sent up to the Council of State, by which means I am further detained. I am above a hundred miles from my home [Colchester] and was upon my return thither when Captain Beake secured me, yet you have not been so far Christian as to supply my wants, and further, when I quietly and peaceably preached Christ to the people, you have restrained me, prejudicing the good of many poor souls that hungered after the bread of life.

"I have one word more and I leave you, viz., that if the glory, pomp and greatness, the ornaments and brave attire of you magistrates in Coventry, the sweet perfumes and savours of you, do not become a stink and noisomeness, a shame and destruction to you, and that you are burnt up in the ashes of the consumption of all your outward glory; and if the slain of the Lord, among you Coventry magistrates and Christians be not many, and that within two years after the date hereof, then say the Lord have not spoken by me." [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom. for* 1650, *pps.* 133, 517, &c.]

—— to ——

1650, April 2. Edinburgh—"The winds have been of late and continue still very fair from Holland, so that we are in hourly expectation from thence, and till some inkling which way matters

are likely to go there nothing will or can be done of concernment here, only this rest assured of, that not a people alive can be more desperately and unanimously bent upon invading England. We wait only the stating of the quarrel. And believe it, our statesmen would make short work with the King, but for the Kirk, and they once engaged you will see strange work. The most backward men will be the most forward and the most cold the zealousest. . . All men are of opinion that the King will land in some part or other of this country. We say the miscarriage of the last year's war in Ireland was because of the King's not going in person thither. We are all in a posture of war, every man knows under what captain and colonel to rise. We can no sooner hear the King will come, but we hope presently to have a strong army . . . and be confident we are then forthwith for action; we cannot maintain an army at home. 1,000*l.* sterling is given towards repairing and fitting the Abbey and Stirling Castle for his Majesty, and now that search is made for his household goods, as plate, pewter, &c., very little can be found. Several of the German officers and others lately come to town have been the last week with David Lesley. He desires them to make shift for two or three weeks, and then he doubted not but that they should have money and employment. But this I may assure you, our hopes are not so much in any force we can raise, as in fomenting divisions among them. Having notice from the Commissioners that they intend to keep the next Lord's day as a day of humiliation, it is also enjoined to be kept throughout Scotland for the good success of the treaty. Last Friday Argyle's eldest son was contracted to the Earl of Murray's daughter, and on Saturday he began his journey towards the Highlands to set all in order there, whence he is not expected till towards the latter end of this month, about which time, if not before, things will begin to work. One came hither last week with letters from the Earl of Derby, thinking to get passage from hence to Holland to the King. There was sent hither last week a list of every troop and company in England and how strong each, and by whom commanded, and where quartered, and the like for Ireland, and what advantages and disadvantages you have for getting of moneys over what last year. Also what divisions in Parliament, army, city, country, intimations thereof. Late letters from Dublin say that Ormond is over sea and that the Irish are all submitted upon condition to have liberty of conscience. This is written and given out by the greatest here. The last letters from the North speak not of Montrose's being in the Orkney, notwithstanding all reports. Nothing yet from Holland." *Copy.* [*Printed in "Original letters and papers of State, &c.," ed. by John Nickolls*, 1743. *B. M. press mark* 599 *k.* 13.]

On the same sheet,

[1650, March]—Instructions to the Commissioners sent to Breda:

1. The King's late letter sent to Scotland to be urged not satisfactory nor the grounds of the treaty.

2. To urge him to recall all commissions or warrants given by his Majesty or by his warrant.
3. To acknowledge all former Parliaments since the late King's own presence or Commissioners.
4. To urge the League and Covenant with the additions.
5. To urge the motives granted upon the eleven resolutions.
6. To put from him all persons excepted against by [the committee of *cancelled*] both kingdoms.
7. That he is convinced in his judgment in the subscribing of the covenant.
8. To invite him home; but it is their humble advice to end all things before he come from Holland.
9. To entertain correspondence with the Presbyterians about the King.
10. The treaty to continue only forty days.
11. Matters civil for the King and his successors to determine by Parliament and ecclesiastical matters by the Assembly.

Sunday next is ordered a day of humiliation here, which will be kept by our Commissioners in Holland, and the ministers of the Low Countries are not only hoped to concur therein, but also in address to his Majesty. The reasons of the fast. These—

1. The continuance of and increase of sin and profaneness.
2. The sad condition of the well-affected in England and Ireland.
3. The King's present condition and the address presently made to him.
4. The condition of those who presently rule in Judicature, whether civil, ecclesiastical or military, in this kingdom, that they may be preserved, stand faithful and never incline to malignancy or sectary.
5. The sad condition of seed time and the season of the year threatening a dearth if not by special providence prevented. *Copy.*

[Colonel Popham.]

1650, April 16. Narrative of a voyage begun upon this date—"Upon Tuesday, the 16th of April, I came aboard of the State's ship the *Andrew*, then riding in Tilbury Hope, where I found the *Paragon*, the *Phœnix*, the *Peregrine*, the *America*, the *Great Lewis*, and between Gravesend and the Hope lay the *James*, another merchants' ship in the State's service, all which had their orders; the *Andrew*, the *Phœnix*, the *America*, the *Great Lewis*, all bound for the westward; the *Paragon* and the *Peregrine* for the coast of Ireland; and the *James* for the guard of the Newfoundland fishery. The wind in the morning was east, but towards four in the afternoon came to the S.S.W. and S.W.; most of the ships wanted men and lie here to man themselves. The 17th I continued at an anchor in the Hope, the wind at S.W.

The 18th came in the *Rainbow* from Chatham and the *James* and the *Merchant* out of the river, the wind continued between the S.W. and the S. The 19th I gave order to the *Falcon* to convoy three vessels laden with the State's goods bound for Portsmouth into the Downs and to stay for the *Paragon*, who was to convoy them thence to Portsmouth, the wind in the morning was at S.S.W., towards the noon it came to the W.S.W. The 20th the wind came up easterly and towards noon to the southward; this day with the first of the ebb the *Falcon* went hence with her convoy. 21st, we weighed about twelve of the clock with the wind at S.S.W. and between that and the S.W., the *Paragon*, the *Phœnix*, the *Peregrine* and the *Great Lewis* in company. The *Rainbow* was left behind to man herself and the *America* to convoy some vessels for Rotterdam. We came to an anchor about three of the clock off the Nore, where we found the *Paradox* and a Flemish hoy lately come from Lisbon at an anchor bound for London. The master of the Flemish vessel, Cornelius, Scotchman, informed me that he had been sixteen days from Lisbon, that he had letters from Colonel Blake, but could not come at them till he had unladen his ship, and that three days before he came thence there came in two French ships, the one a great ship of above forty pieces of ordnance and five hundred men, the other about six or eight and twenty guns, both Flemish vessels, with an intention to have served the Prince, but by a mistake the captains came aboard of Colonel Blake, whom he there detained prisoners and kept the ships, and saith likewise that there were four French ships more coming thither. 22nd, here we anchored all night and the next morning till towards eleven of the clock in the forenoon, about which time we all set sail again with the wind at W.S.W., sometime more southerly, sometime more westerly; a pretty fresh gale. We came over the Flats and came to an anchor again in Margate Road about three in the afternoon that day. 23rd, the next morning, we weighed again about four of the clock with the wind at S.S.W., but it growing very thick foggy wet weather we would not adventure through, but came to an anchor off of the North Foreland. 24th, the next morning, between five and six, we weighed again with the wind at S.W. and turned into the Downs, where we came to an anchor again. Here we found the *Dragon*, the *Greyhound*, the *Lucy*, the *Lily*, the *John* pink, the *Truelove*, the *Hind*, there came in hither this day the *Mary* and five other ships from the Straits. 25th, the wind came up this day to the north of the west and continued at W.N.W. and N.W. till noon, and then flew back again to the south of the west; it continued at the S.W. all that night and the next day, 26th, and blew very hard. The 27th the wind was at S.S.W. and S.W., towards the evening I received a letter from the Governor of Rye, Major Gibbons, who informed me that there were four small men-of-war of the enemy lying in Rye Bay within sight of the town, I presently dispatched away the *Greyhound* and the *Lily* to look after them. The 28th the wind came to the east of the south, continued there a little while and flew back again to the S.W. In the day sent away

the *John* pink to Rye to fetch thence the mackerel fishermen. The 29th the wind was at N.W. and W.N.W. and came back again to the S.W. and to the east of the south and S.E. This day the *Supply* went hence with a convoy for Youghal, the *Lucy* with a convoy for Seinehead, and so to the coast of Ireland, the *Phœnix* and the *Dragon* for the westward, and the *James*, a merchants' ship, for a convoy for the Newfoundland fishery. The *Hind* and the *Truelove* I ordered for Portsmouth and to take with them several vessels laden with ordnance and ammunition for the State's service bound for Portsmouth, but the wind beginning to blow fresh westerly they bore up again and came into the Downs this night. 30th, the next morning, between two and three of the clock, the wind came up at N.N.E.; the *Hind* and the *Truelove* went away with their convoy; about twelve o'clock this day I set sail out of the Downs, ordering the *Great Lewis* to bear me company, but she came not that day; I ordered Captain Hackwell, in the *Paragon*, and the *Peregrine* to stay there till further order from Colonel Deane. Off Hide [Hythe] I met with the *Star* frigate, who had given chase to a Norway man all that day, had newly come up with her. I ordered him to search her thoroughly, and so parted with her. The first of May I got the length of the Wight by six in the morning with the wind at N.N.E. I kept on my course to the westward, lay weighed that night. The 2nd, next morning, came up with me the *Great Lewis* and the merchant. We all got into the Sound at Plymouth and came to an anchor there about nine of the clock in the morning, the wind being at E.N.E.; shortly after came in the *Hopeful Luke* with three or four vessels bound for the Newfoundland and the *Hector* and *Peter* frigates, who had been at St. Malo's with a convoy. 3rd, the wind continuing at E.N.E. I gave orders to the *Hopeful Luke* to be gone with these four vessels for Newfoundland. This day came in the *Satisfaction* from Portsmouth, and the *Hopeful Luke* set sail according to my order for Newfoundland. The 4th the wind still continued in his former corner easterly and to the northward of the east. 5th, the *Greyhound* and *Lily* came in hither, the *Greyhound* having but two days' beer aboard I ordered to go into Catwater to wash and tallow and to take in more victuals, the like for the *Lily*. This day came in likewise the *James*, the other convoy bound for Newfoundland, whom I kept with me till I could hear from London; the wind still continues at E.N.E. The 6th came in the *Phœnix* from Portsmouth about eight in the morning and the *William* ketch about noon came likewise thence, the wind being at E.N.E. I presently ordered the *Phœnix* to stand off with the *William* ketch to sea and see her safe out of the channel, whom I ordered to repair to Lisbon to Colonel Blake with the packet. Between one and two that day the wind came to the south of the east, and about three to the south and so to the westward of the south till it came to the S.W. and W.S.W. The 7th the wind continued W. and blew very hard, this day came a messenger to me from the Council of State with all my despatches for Lisbon. The 8th the wind

continued still S.W. and W.S.W., but blew not so hard [as the] day before, it came to the N.W. and W.N.W., but flew back again to the south, thick and rainy weather towards night. The 9th, in the morning came in a vessel of Plymouth, who came from Avara in Portugal, could give little intelligence, but that he heard our fleet was at Lisbon and so was Rupert; the wind was at W.N.W. and N.W. and N.N.W. The 10th in the morning the wind was N. somewhat easterly, less wind, but came about again to the S. and S.S.W. The *Greyhound* and *Lily* went hence this day to lie off Scilly, the *Phœnix* to accompany the ketch bound for Lisbon to Colonel Blake with a packet from the Council of State; towards the evening the *Hector* and *Peter* set sail for Ireland, with the wind at N.E. The 11th wind still continued E. or S.E, N.E.; the *Dragon* came out this morning, having victualled and washed. The 12th the *Dragon* set sail to the westward to lie between Scilly and Mounts Bay with the wind at E.N.E., a fresh gale all the day till towards five in the afternoon the wind came up southerly, little wind, but between seven and eight came back again to E. and E. and to N. The 13th came in the *Resolution*, the *Hercules*, the *Paragon* and some vessels with her bound for the coast of Ireland, it blew fresh at N.E. and E.N.E. all that day; we delivered out stores that the *Resolution* brought for the ships bound to the southwards and took in other provisions that were to be taken in at Plymouth. The 14th, wind still continued easterly, about eight of the clock in the morning I came aboard the *Resolution*, and as soon as ever I came aboard I shot off a warning piece, loosed my fore topsail and gave order to those several ships to set sail with me for Lisbon; the *Andrew*, the *Satisfaction*, the *Hercules*, the *Great Lewis*, the *Merchant* and the *James*, which was formerly designed for the convoy of the Newfoundland fishery; toward the evening the wind came up S. and S.S.E. thick rainy weather, that we could not weigh that night; about four of the clock the *Phœnix* came in, whom I ordered to follow me. The 15th, about three in the morning, I weighed with the wind at S.E. and stood off to sea with the *Resolution*, the *Andrew*, the *Phœnix*, the *Satisfaction*, the *Hercules*, the *Great Lewis*, the *Merchant*, the *James* and the *Hercules of Plymouth*, a victualler that carried provisions for the rest of the fleet at Lisbon. About six o'clock in the evening, finding the victualler a great way astern, gave order to stay for her, so we lay by the lee till past eight, and then she came up with us, we likewise met with the *Greyhound* coming from the westward, the wind was at N.E. and E.N.E., a pretty fresh gale till towards two in the morning, 16th, then it grew little wind till towards four, then it was westerly to N.W. and N.W. a fresh gale, then it came about to W. and W.S.W. and S.W. The 17th the wind continued between the S.W. and S.S.W.; we were in the fair way between Scilly and Ushant. The 18th was little wind, fair weather, the wind southerly, between the S.S.E. and S.S.W. The 19th calm, fair weather, the wind at W.S.W. and S.W. The 20th thick weather and rain, little wind, the wind at S.W.; about twelve o'clock at noon the

wind came up at N.N.W. and N., a fine easy gale, so we steered away S.W. and to S. till eight at night, and then we steered away S.S.W. The 21st the wind still continued N. and to the W. of the N. and we our course S.S.W. The 22nd the wind came a little to the E. of the N., a fine gentle gale, fair weather, and we continued our S.S.W. course. The 23rd the wind was E. in the morning and at N. towards noon, and after, very little wind; we kept our course S. and S. and to W., towards four in the afternoon the wind came up at W. and W.S.W., a fresh gale, and towards twelve at night it blew a storm of wind and S.W. and S.S.W. till eight the next morning, 24th, then the wind came up N. and N.N.W., a fresh gale. About twelve o'clock this day was made the North Cape; we steered away S. and by W. and S.S.W.; it blew very fresh all this night at N. and N.N.W. The 25th the wind being at N. and N. and by E. we steered away S. and S. and by E. with a short sail, it being a very fresh gale of wind and all the fleet far astern; towards noon it blew much wind and the wind still increasing upon us towards night, about eight of the clock we lay short, fearing we should overrun our port. It blew a storm of wind; we lay with our head to the westward till twelve that night, then we made sail again. The 26th, between nine and ten in the morning, it being very hazy we got sight of the Borlings [Berlengas], being about four leagues short of them, the wind was at N. and to the E., a fresh gale, fine weather. That night I came into the road before Castcalles [Cascaes], where I found Colonel Blake and the rest of the fleet. Colonel Blake came aboard to me in the morning, where we agreed together first of all before we proceeded to anything to send to Mr. [Chas.] Vane, the Parliament's agent at Lisbon to the King of Portugal, to acquaint him with what we further intended, which we accordingly did; the wind blew very fresh that day at N.N.E. The 28th we received letters from Mr. Vane intimating to us his resolution of coming to us the next day. Colonel Blake with some merchants come from Lisbon came aboard hither; we gave a pass to one Mr. Rappell, master of an English ship, to carry a Governor from Lisbon to the Terceiras. The wind still blew very hard N. The 29th came a letter from the Brazil Company desiring the releasing of the English ships we had stayed bound to Brazil, or if that could not be obtained that they might have liberty to take out their goods, to which we returned no answer, expecting Mr. Vane, from whom late this night we received a letter that the Comte de Vermira desired to speak with him this afternoon, and that at his request he had deferred his coming aboard to us until the next day. We had this day very fair weather, little wind, what was W. and W.N.W., towards night it was off the shore N. again. The 30th Mr. Vane, the agent, sent another letter to us excusing himself that he was hindered from coming to us according to his intention by a command from the King of Portugal, who had given order that he should speak with him that afternoon; fair weather this day, the wind E. and E.N.E.; towards night N. again and to the W. of the N. The 31st Mr. Vane with much difficulty

got aboard, who as soon as he had seen our instructions, resolved to return no more, the wind in the morning was E., fair weather; in the afternoon it was off the shore N. The first of June we all rode here in Castcalles Road, filling water, with the wind W. in the day and N. at night. This evening came Colonel Blake aboard this ship and remained here. The 2nd two of Mr. Vane's servants came aboard from Lisbon, who brought word that all the English merchants that seemed any way affected to the Parliament were secured in Lisbon; the wind was out at W. all day and N. at night, a pretty fresh gale. The 3rd we had much wind at N.N.W., this day we purposed to have called a council of war, but we had so much wind the boats were not able to come aboard. The 4th it blew fresh, but not so much wind as the day before; it was off of the shore N., and towards night little wind. The 5th pretty fair weather, the wind came off from the sea, W. About six in the morning we shot off a gun and hung out a flag of council, where we resolved to send an officer with a letter to the King of Portugal to demand the ships, and in case he refused them to do what we could to right ourselves by force. The 6th we sent away the lieutenant of the *George* with a letter to the King of Portugal, as it was agreed on the day before at the council of war, and wrote likewise to the Governor of Castcalles to give him a safe convoy to Lisbon and back again, and ordered him to return again as soon as ever he had delivered the letter to the King of Portugal. We set the King a day to give an answer to our letter, which was between this and Monday next, the 10th of this month. It blew a fresh gale at W.N. and about noon came off the shore and was N. The 7th fair weather in the morning, the wind variable, sometimes S., sometimes W., but towards noon it came off the shore at N.N.E. and blew fresh; all our [men] were this day employed, some in fetching water, others in fetching their provisions. About five in the afternoon came in the Brazil frigate from Plymouth with the rest of the victuals for the fleet here. The 8th a small vessel stole in by us close under the Castle of Castcalles into Lisbon, so we ordered the *Phœnix*, *Expedition* and *Providence* to lie off the Rock to stop any vessels before they got within the Rock that were bound into Lisbon; the wind was sometimes W., sometimes N., a pretty fresh gale. 9th June fair weather, the wind variable, a fresh breeze in the afternoon at W.N.W., towards night more N. off the shore. The 10th we set all our boats awork to fill water and take out our victuals both out of the Plymouth ship and the Brazil frigate [*sic*], it being fair weather and little wind. This day we expected the return of our messenger from the King of Portugal, but he came not. The 11th we called a council of war to advise what was fit to be done, the time limited for the King to send his answer being expired and our messenger not returned. As soon as the council was set, about eight in the morning, Captain Legend returned with an answer from the King, which being interpreted delusory or at least dilatory, we resolved to dispatch away Mr. Vane, the agent, for England, to give an account to the Council of State of our

proceedings, and the Rear-Admiral with the *Entrance, George, Leopard, Adventure, Assurance, Merchant, Whelp* and ketch to Cales [Cadiz] as well to meet with some French that lay hovering there, as to bring beverage and water for the supply of the fleet and with the rest to block up this harbour. The 12th we were all day taking out all the beverage and water these ships could spare that were bound for Cales for the supply of those that stayed behind. We likewise ordered the *Constant Warwick* to carry Mr. Vane for England and to return to us again with all expedition. The 13th *Constant Warwick* set sail for England about eight in the morning with the wind at N.E. This day we sent out all our frigates to bring us in what fishermen they could get, who brought us in sixteen sail, only two escaped. The 14th the Rear-Admiral early in the morning set sail with his squadron of ships for Cales with a fresh gale of wind at N.N.W., and it continued so all that day. The 15th we sent in a Frenchman to Lisbon with the soldiers that belonged to the ships bound for Brazil and one fisher boat with twenty fishermen in her; the wind still blew fresh northerly. The 16th we discovered a sail coming out of the bay of the Wyers [Oeiras], the frigates stood with him and brought him off to us, he was a Swede bound for Stockholm. He informed us that the King of Portugal was making ready all his shipping to come out and fight with us; that he had put soldiers aboard all our English merchantmen within and had put the English seamen to man his ships; it was pretty fair weather, the wind at N.W., towards the evening more westerly. The 17th early in the morning passed by us a Frenchman with a white ensign and jack; our frigates stood with him, but could not cut him off from getting into Lisbon. This day we weighed and stood in nearer into Castcalles Road to get smooth water to clap on some fishes on our bowsprit, which was very rotten and had a great crack a little above the wooldings, the wind was at N.W., fair weather and a pretty fresh gale, towards evening it was more N. The 18th we made way for the fitting of our bowsprit, it being fair weather, little sea and the wind at N.W., towards the evening it came more northerly. About seven of the clock in the evening came off a boat to us from Castcalles, who brought us letters from the Brazil Company inviting us to send some ashore to confer with them, for whom they sent to us a pass under the hand of the Secretary of State for their safe being there, but we returned answer to them that if they pleased to come hither to us they should have free liberty both to come and go at their pleasure, and dispatched away the letter that night by the same boat. The 19th we had fair weather, the wind W., towards noon it came about to the N. of the W. Between twelve and one of the clock in the afternoon this day we received a second letter from the merchants of the Brazil Company to invite us to send some ashore, for that the company had forbid them to go on sea, which as formerly we refused, but acquainting them that if they had anything to impart to us they might come and go freely. The 20th the Brazil Company of merchants sent to us Mr. William Roles with a letter, wherein they referred them-

selves to him to deliver their mind more fully to us, the drift of whose discourse tended to the sending of some persons of quality ashore to be hostages in their room while they remained aboard with us, to which we could not consent, we having none but officers in the fleet, which we did not think fit at such a time as this was to trust from their ships, with which answer he returned this night. The wind was at W. and to S.W., little wind till towards two or three in the afternoon, then it came up northerly, and towards night blew very fresh and all the night. The 21st the wind still continued N., somewhat to the W., and blew very hard. The Brazil Company this day sent us again another letter and in it a safe conduct under the King's own hand for any we should send ashore to go and return in safety, which was sent back again to them by the same messenger, with a safe conduct from us for any they should send aboard; it blew hard that night. The 22nd the wind was off the shore N. and N. and by E. Towards ten o'clock in the forenoon it was indifferent fair weather. The boat then went to Castcalles with the messenger and letter to the Brazil Company. The *Phœnix* and *Expedition* came in from lying off the Rock and the *Tiger* and *Providence* went out. The 23rd it was very fair weather and little wind at N.E.; towards noon Mr. Roles was sent off to us again with a letter from the Brazil Company, intimating to us that they could not come aboard upon our safe conduct till they had asked leave, which they were gone to Lisbon to do, and that then they would give us an account, to which we returned no other answer but that if they came they should be welcome; he likewise brought off nine of our men, that were prisoners at Castcalles, and we likewise returned some seamen ashore that were in the ships bound for Brazil. Towards evening there was a pretty fresh breeze off the shore at N. The 24th it was fair weather, little wind at N., in the afternoon a pretty fresh breeze. The 25th, fair weather, little wind, very variable, sometimes N., sometimes W., sometimes S.; about three o'clock in the afternoon we spied a sail off the cape standing into Lisbon by Sisembry [Cezimbra], the *Elizabeth* weighed and stood with him [*sic*] and made several shots at her and at last brought her away, she was a French vessel laden with corn bound for Lisbon. The 26th the wind was W. at W.N.W. and W. and by N., fair weather all day. We sent the master of the French vessel ashore to know whether they would deposit money in our hands for the vessel and goods, they being consigned to English, but really belonging to Portugal, as we found by papers. The 27th it was thick weather, but fair, the wind at W. and W. and by S.; towards evening it was off the shore at N.N.W. and blew pretty fresh. The 28th the wind was W., fair weather and little wind, the *Tiger* brought in a small Hamburger that came from the Madeiras bound for Lisbon; this day came a Swede ship out of Lisbon and brought from thence divers English that stole away, who brought us word of great preparations that the King of Portugal was making both by sea and by land, and that he had banished and [*sic*] imprisoned all the English merchants and sea-

men that would not serve Rupert. The 29th it was fair weather, little wind, all the morning W., in the afternoon it came to the S.W., thick rainy weather and began to blow fresh. The 30th the wind came back again to the N. and N. and by W. off the shore and blew hard all that day and night. Towards evening we discovered two carvels near the shore on the Almado side bound for Lisbon; we fitted and manned one of our fisher boats and sent after them to see if she could cut them off from going to the town. The 1st of July the wind was all the morning out at W. and W.N.W., in the afternoon it landened and came up to the N. a fresh breeze; this evening our fisher boat that was sent out the day before returned and brought us word that one of the two boats we sent him after got in, the other he forced ashore under the castle at Sisembre; he brought us in a new carvel with three mizzens and four murderers that he gave chase in the morning, all her men quitted her and got away in a boat, so he brought away the carvel supposed to come from Port a Port bound to Lisbon. The 2nd the wind was out at W. and S. and S.W. in the morning and little wind, in the afternoon it was at N.W. and N.W. and by N. About four of the clock in the afternoon Mr. Roles was sent to us with a letter from the Brazil Company, wherein they signified to us that they had by Mr. Roles sent us an offer, which they doubted not but if we would hearken to we should go with satisfaction and reputation from this kingdom. We demanded of Mr. Roles what it was, who told us in a business of that consequence he durst not trust his memory and had therefore writ it down as it was delivered to him by them; it consisted of three propositions—the first, that we would give our consent that the Brazil Company might buy all the ships of Prince Rupert and employ them in their service only, and not against England nor any of the people of England, they engaging themselves that they should never be restored to this nor any other King of England. Secondly, that Rupert and his brother might have liberty to go whether they would. Thirdly, that we should deliver up the Brazil ships with all that belonged to them to proceed in their voyage, all which we rejected and did not think worthy of an answer, and that night sent him ashore again. The 3rd it was fair weather, the wind W. in the morning, in the afternoon off the shore northerly, a fresh breeze. The 4th the wind was at W. and to the S. of the W. and continued so all day, little wind and fair weather. The 5th the wind was at S.S.E. in the morning till towards nine of the clock, then it was thick wet weather and that brought about the wind to the W. of the S. and it continued at S.W. all that day. We this day, finding water and all sorts of liquor to grow very short with us, called a council of war to advise of what was fit to be done, having had no news of our fleet that went to Cales since they went from us; it was there resolved not to spare any more of our fleet to Cales, but to send the *Tiger*, *Providence* and *Cygnet* to the Isles of Bayonne with as many empty casks as they could carry, to fill them with fresh water and to return again to us with all the haste they could, with which, and lengthening out our own all we

could by bringing our men to half-allowance of drink, we intended to remain here, either till our fleet returned from Cales or till necessity enforced us to remove altogether, and accordingly the *Tiger*, the *Providence* and *Cygnet* set sail this evening with the wind at S.W. for the Isles of Bayonne. The 6th the wind was southerly, that that was in the morning, but calm for the most part of the day, towards the afternoon the wind was W. and to the N., about seven at night the *Expedition* came in, having plied between the Borlings and the Rock all the week. The 7th the wind was at W.S.W., a handsome gale, fair weather all the morning; there came in hither a great ship of Sweden bound for St. Utal to load salt. He met with the *Tiger* frigate off the Borlings, who sent him into us. He acquainted us that he had met with three or four Turks men-of-war, who lay off Port; we took out of him what fresh water he had and permitted him to go into St. Utal. Towards three of the clock in the afternoon the wind came to W. and W.N.W. The 8th the wind was at E. and S.E. and S.S.E. and S.W. in the morning, fair weather, little wind, in the afternoon it came to the N.E. and to the W. of the N., N.N.W. The 9th it blew very hard all day, but the wind was very variable, sometimes at N.N.E., N., N.N.W. and W.N.W., then it flew back again to the N.N.W. and blew very hard all night. The 10th the wind continued N., sometimes to the E., sometimes to the W. of the N., a stiff gale, but not so much wind as was the day before, this day was brought in to us a fly boat of Amsterdam that came from Norway laden with deals and was bound for Lisbon, but we would not suffer him to go in thither, the *Cygnet* not being able to keep it up any longer to the N. was forced to bear up and came in this day. The 11th the wind was easterly all the morning, a pretty fresh gale, and to the N. of the E.; towards noon it proved little wind and the wind very variable, sometimes W. and at last settled in the N.N.E. About the shutting in of the evening we discovered seven or eight sail of ships off the Rock, the *Phœnix* was one of them and brought in a Holland ship of twenty-six guns that was bound for Lisbon; the rest were bound for St. Utal. The 12th the wind was E. in the morning, little wind and very hot, towards noon it sprung up a gale at N.W., and after at N.N.E., where it continued all that day; the *Phœnix* descried a sail in the morning and stood off with her, about three of the clock in the afternoon he brought her into us, she proved a Flushing man-of-war, a cruiser that lay on this coast to look after Brazil men. The 13th the wind was W. in the morning, little wind and very hot weather, towards the afternoon a fresh breeze came off the shore at N.N.W. and N. and N.N.E. and there continued all that day. The 14th the wind was E. in the morning, then it came to the W., little wind and hot weather, in the afternoon it came to the N. of the W., a fresh breeze, and towards evening it came to the N.E. This day we sent out the *America* and the carvel to the Borlings and the *Phœnix* to lie off. The 15th the wind was W. all the morning, very hot weather, towards three in the afternoon came a fresh breeze off the shore at N.

and N.N.E. The 16th, little wind at W., this day about ten in the morning came in the *Assurance* from Cales, who brought us news of three French men-of-war our fleet met with in their way to Cales, one whereof they sunk, the others got away and told us that our fleet would be speedily here from Cales with beverage and water; it blew hard all this night. The 17th the wind continued still northerly and blew very fresh all the morning, toward the afternoon it came to the westward of the N. and to the N.W. and blew hard. This evening the *Providence*, whom we ordered to the Isles of Bayonne to fetch water, being very leaky returned, not being able to keep it up. The 18th, fair weather, little wind in the morning, W., in the afternoon off the shore a breeze at N.W., N.N.W., and N. and by E. The 19th we sent out the *Bonadventure* to lie off the Point as near as she could and so as he might keep sight of us too; this day the *Providence* having stopped her leak, we sent her away to ply towards the Isles of Bayonne and to observe the former orders given her, in the morning we had a fine breeze at W. and W.N.W., towards the evening it came up to N.N.W. The 20th the wind in the morning was E., little wind, but it came about to the W. and W.N.W. and N.W., where it continued almost all the day a pretty fresh breeze. About six o'clock in the evening we descried several ships coming from before the town of Lisbon into the Bay of Wyers and continued so till dark night, which we supposed to be the King of Portugal's fleet come down to ride there. The 21st, early in the morning, we descried four sail of ships more come down into the Bay of Wyers, which made in all fourteen sail of ships or thereabouts, they were some of Rupert's fleet and some of the King of Portugal's. The wind was in the morning W. and W.N.W., a fresh breeze. The *Bonadventure* and *Assurance* descrying a sail at sea stood with her and about noon brought her in unto us; she was a vessel of Amsterdam come from Bilbao bound for Malaga, so we dismissed him, the wind being fair for him at N.W. and afterwards at N.N.W., a fresh gale. The 22nd there came down more ships into the Bay of Wyers, twenty-two sail we saw there riding at an anchor; we this day called a council of war and disposed ourselves into the best posture we could to receive them; the wind in the morning was at W.N.W., a fresh gale, in the afternoon off the shore at N.W. and N.N.W. The 23rd in the morning came in the *Tiger* from Vigo, little wind, a fresh breeze, about noon at W.N.W. and there it continued all that day. *Imperfect.*

Annexed,

Note of receipt of 200 *dollars from Captain Jacob Reynolds at Pondevedra in Galicia for a carvel sold by him there, with further note of disbursement of part of the money.*

William Robinson to Colonel Popham, aboard the *Andrew* in the Downs.

1650, April 24. Whitehall—Some French men-of-war have arrived in Wyers [Oeiras] Bay. Colonel Deane has gone to launch the *Swiftsure.*

William Robinson to Colonel Popham.

1650, April 25. Whitehall—"An order of Parliament for the taking down of the late King's arms from all ships of any persons belonging to the Commonwealth came this day hither." I sent you yesterday a letter from your good lady, and wrote you word of the launching of two frigates at Deptford. They are called the *Fairfax* and the *President*.

Sir Henry Vane, jun., to Colonel Edward Popham.

1650, April 27—You have probably by this time received your instructions. "We are here very desirous that your fleet were under sail. We hope the *Resolution* will be coming into the Downs about the middle of next week and that you will take care that all your other ships be ready against that time. . . . We have several reports from Portugal, which make us wish this second fleet there and therefore no time is to be lost. I make bold to trouble you with the inclosed to my brother when you come to Portugal. . . . If there be like to be any difference between the King of Portugal and you, pray take [care] of my brother's safety, for which purpose you will receive instructions from the Council of State.

I fear I was the occasion of making known to your wife your going southward; however it was innocently done, as presuming you had told it her, and all that I can offer in recompense is to do her what service lies in my power in your absence, if she will please to command me."

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Edward Popham].

1650, April 30. Whitehall—Mr. Strickland writes that "the Pretender and the Scots are upon the matter agreed; the difference is only that he and his English Council would have them presently make war upon England, but the Kirk would have him forbear for two or three years, hoping that they shall be able to bring him into England without blood. They presented him with 3,000*l*."

George, Lord Goring, to the Marquis of Ormond.

1650, May 3. Paris—"When Colonel Marsh went from hence I was in so ill a condition of health that I was not able to write to your Lordship by him, but that omission was the less material because he tarried the King's and the Queen's letters, and their Majesties were pleased in them to give your Lordship some assurance of the ambition I had to serve you. I hope he is by this time in Ireland, but if there should be any delay in his journey, Mr. Rawlins is so well informed of my inclinations and of their Majesties' approbation of them that this seems only to discharge my duty and to beseech your Lordship to judge of my respects to you and of my affection to your service, not by the

use you can make of them, but by the interest you have in them. I hope to be at Madrid by the end of this month, and until I receive your Lordship's orders I shall only negotiate my particular pretensions so far as they shall enable me to go into Ireland if your Lordship shall think that journey proper for me; but when I have the honour to hear from you I shall follow your Lordship's directions with that exactness which becomes a person so much devoted to the interest of the Crown and to your Lordship's service. [*Copy by Dr. George Clarke.*]

William Robinson to Colonel Edward Popham, in Plymouth Sound.

1650, May 7. Whitehall—Colonel Deane has gone down to the Hope to hasten forth the rest of your fleet. "Some of Montrose's forces in Scotland have received a great blow by some of Lieut.-General Leslie's forces under the conduct of Straugherne [Strachan] and Carr. Letters from Berwick say that Major-General Hurry and divers other persons of quality are taken prisoners and many slain. All the ordnance in Edinburgh Castle yesterday was sennight made loud reports of this victory."

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham, on board the *St. Andrew* in Plymouth Sound.

1650, May 11. The Downs—Informing him of the dispatch of stores and giving his opinion of the great importance of hastening away the expedition. *Signed.*

Lieut.-Colonel P[aul] Hobson to William Clarke in London.

1650, May 16. Newcastle—"We are well and very safe, but much admire at the army's not marching, especially now the agreement betwixt the King and Scots is fully confirmed. The old malignants are very much taken off from siding with the King upon the Scotch interest, there being two or three come from hence who was in the last party that was routed with Montrose and declare to the malignants their sad usage by the Scotch presbyterians and withal declare how much the heart of Montrose was broken before the fight in the very thoughts that the King and Scots would agree, and withal protest that Charles the Second, in joining with the Scots, had as really betrayed a kingly interest and the interest of all royalists as ever any sectary of England, and that 'twas as lawful to fight for a jack-in-a-box as for a King locked in a Scotch saddle. But its hard trusting either Scot or Cavalier, they both thirsting for the blood of the honest party in England."

Postscript.—May 14, Edinburgh. "Great preparations there are for an execution of justice upon Montrose before they hear from the King or the King hears from them, fearing he may beg his life. The sentence is to be quartered in the public view of

the people." The King is expected here before long. To-morrow is a day of thanksgiving; on Thursday Parliament and Commissioners of the Kirk sit.

"I could heartily wish that the honest party of Scotland and England did better know each other's mind than to fight one against another upon the quarrel of him that would destroy both. The ministers pray exceedingly for the King's safe arrival in Scotland and stir up the people in all places to affect his Majesty as a man brought in to the Kirk and therefore of necessity to God."

Admiral Edward Popham to his Wife.

1650, May 27. The *Resolution* off Lisbon—"My only dear," I wrote to thee last Sunday week by a ship I met at sea. Last night I arrived safe here, where I met Colonel Blake. "We have little hopes of gaining Rupert's ships, the King of Portugal having taken them into his protection, from whence there is no possibility for us to get them, so that the most we shall do will be to lie before this town as long as our provisions last and stop all ships either from going out or coming to him, which may perhaps in time bring them to reason. If not I persuade myself we shall do him much more mischief than those ships are worth, or if they were his own could do him good. The Lord of heaven comfort thee and keep up thy spirits, for I am much afflicted for thee," though for myself "I do not know I was ever better, had I but the enjoyment of thy company."

The Council of State to the Lord General.

1650, June 14. Whitehall—For better enabling the western parts to make opposition to the enemy, the Parliament have thought fit to order that a regiment of foot should be raised by Colonel Bennet and that Colonel Heane should make up his companies into an entire regiment and that commissions should be granted accordingly. *Signed by Bradshaw.*

Charles Vane to [the Generals of the Fleet].

1650, July 13—I shall in the first place thank you for your civilities. Our passage to England was not so speedy as you expected; we were nearly three weeks in getting to Plymouth, where I took post and came safe to London. "I made a relation of our proceedings to the Council of State, and acquainted them in what posture I left our fleet, who seemed to be well satisfied with what had been done, and gave me thanks in the name of the Commonwealth for my good service. The next day I was called to the Bar and made a relation to the Parliament of my whole transactions with the King of Portugal from my first arrival to my coming away. The Speaker then told me the House had approved of what I had done and gave me the thanks of the House. They likewise ordered a letter of thanks to be written to you." *Endorsed by Colonel Popham,* "Mr. Vane to us."

Battle of Dunbar.

1650, September 3—A list of the persons who received money for colours taken at the battle of Dunbar. *At the end is a note allowing the sum of 94l. 10s. disbursed by William Clarke for a hundred and eighty-nine colours and staves brought in.*

John Mulys to [William] Warren.

1650, September 7. Lisbon—I have received your letter of the 6th and do esteem the good effection your Generals show to put away disconfidence and return to continue that ancient amity and friendship that hath ever been between the two nations.

"I gave account unto his Majesty—whom God preserve—of your letter and he pleased to resolve that the gentleman with whom you had the late conferences should presently without delay depart for the Feitoria near St. Julian, who carrieth with him a letter from his Majesty signed with his royal hand for your Generals and most ample and suffici nt power to celebrate and conclude without detence a treaty of peace and amity between both parties. Do you therefore presently procure that from thence may come some person with the like power that all differences may be ended, and I shall be exceedingly glad. It may fall to your lot that we may meet, seeing that I am to accompany his Majesty's Commissioner in this occasion."

The Marquis of Ormond to Lord Goring.

1650, September 16. Clare—"When Colonel Marsh arrived here we were declined to so low a condition that there hath since been no means of sending him away nor any probability that the fruits of his voyage—if he could have been sent—could have come time enough to raise us up again, although by an extraordinary providence we have been preserved hitherto against the rebels' force and the strong endeavours of this nation for their own ruin. Yet now this latter hath stricken my hopes so near dead that I judge them at once incapable and unworthy of any care from his Majesty or his ministers that may otherwise be usefully employed to his service. Your Lordship will please to understand this expression according to the common acceptation, where the prevailing and guiding party is taken for a nation, though the better—and sometimes the greater number—are borne away by the art and power they have gained; which here is so clearly the case that great numbers of the most interested persons are violently thrust to slavery by the unseasonable inconsiderate ambition of some of the clergy. This digression from the business of his Majesty and the Queen's letters concerning your Lordship and of your instructions to Mr. Rawlins, is to let you see that what value soever I set upon your company and assistance in the King's service, yet I was not so indulgent to my own content as to purchase it with the hazard of bringing your Lordship into the state I am in, which is such that I can neither

promise myself safety in remaining in it or getting out of it or that I can perish usefully to the King or with much honour to myself. These being now the only considerations I have in sight I need not trouble your Lordship with any discourse upon the propositions you sent me, since in either of the events I have cause to expect there will be here no use—as to the King—of anything of supply, and if anything divert those events I shall have time to advertise it to your Lordship and the ambassadors and to expect the mentioned supplies about the spring, the principal part whereof I shall esteem your person to be, both in relation to the success of the King's service and the particular satisfaction of your Lordship's faithful humble servant." [*Copy by Dr. George Clarke.*]

G[ilbert] Mabbott to his brother [in-law, William Clarke].

1650, October 19—Parliamentary intelligence. It is reported that our fleet has taken above twenty Brazil ships. The army with the Lord Deputy was in such want of provisions that he sent eight hundred of the ablest with a body of horse towards Athlone and the rest to Sir Hardress Waller in co. Limerick where they "are waiting what God will do in carrying them over the Shannon."

Colonels Charles Fleetwood, George Monck and other officers to Colonel John Downes, in the chair of the Committee of the Army.

1650, October 19. Edinburgh—Asking that Mr. [William] Clarke may be appointed [secretary] in the place of Captain Deane, who is to be employed by the Commissioners for Ireland. *Copy. Printed in the "Clarke Papers," Vol II., p.* 224.

Kimpton Hilliard to his brother [in-law], William Clarke.

1650, October 29. Axe Yard—*Printed in the "Clarke Papers," Vol. II., p.* 225.

Scotland.

1650, November 1—"Intelligence that Middleton's body on the 29th October was at a pass about six miles beyond Johnstown [Perth] and had about eight thousand men. Huntley, a Colonel, and the regiment of them are all in a body. The King at this time seemed very discontented.

Friday Middleton was to have come to St. Johnston's, but refused.

Lord Ogilvy and Tillibere [Tullibardine] came in and the Chancellor and Lord Lorne went out as pledges.

They desire acceptance, else to have leave to march through the country and fight the enemy and they should not come within six miles of the Court.

Friday and Saturday last were boated over near Johnstown about two thousand horse and about fifteen hundred dragoons, not any foot; the dragoons were lately mounted.

Warning was given to all the nobility, gentry and ministers from the King and estates to be at Johnstown 28th instant and to debate of some overtures between them and Midleton.

The King is there. Midleton's party increase daily. Holborne commands at Stirling. Much talk that Straghan will join with the English.

The King's crowning should have been at Stirling 22nd October, then appointed 29th, but nothing done or prepared in order thereto.

David Lesley's troopers give out they will not draw a sword against Midleton.

From the north of Scotland we understand that it is generally rising. Not a gentleman hath two sons, but sends in one of them at least, and there are a thousand noblemen and gentlemen confederated together.

Dundee is kept for the Estates by one Lawe's regiment.

One Mackloudherris hath brought up a regiment from the furthest Highlands, who the most part have pieces of rough hides on their feet instead of shoes.

Midleton and that party are quartered about Forfar, the chief town of privilege in Angus.

There is only Arnett's regiment of horse left in Fife.

They are hard at work at Bruntisland.

At Stirling there are four regiments of foot, all Highlanders, and four troops of horse.

They have given over fortifying at Stirling."

Endorsed by Wm. Clarke, "Intelligence concerning the enemy."

JOSEPH FROST to WILLIAM CLARKE in Edinburgh.

1650, November 9. Whitehall—This week has brought intelligence of the death of the Prince of Orange at the Hague of small-pox. His decease cannot but make great "changes in the councils of the Scotch boy. It is very observable that no sooner had he espoused the quarrel of that wicked Scotch family and set himself to help to re-set up that tyranny which the Lord in his mercy had thrown down, but the Lord cut him off. He hath left his lady* big with child and laden with that often imprecation of her father—God so deal by me and mine, &c." Rupert is again at sea with a considerable number of ships and has taken two merchant ships, "but I make no question that his piracies are steps to his destruction." *Seal with arms and crest.*

T[HOMAS] M[ARGETTS] to WILLIAM CLARKE in Edinburgh.

1650, November 12. Whitehall—Our talk here is of (1) the reformation of law; (2) the "reformation of names of months and days, as that instead of January, February, &c., Sunday,

* Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I.

Monday, &c., we shall only say the first, second, &c., month or day; (3) that for the preventing of drunkenness a law will be made that none shall drink to another; (4) that some course will be taken to set all idle and poor persons on work, nay that none shall be in the Commonwealth, but shall be so provided for as that he [be] useful and serviceable to it in some way or other." Awhile ago Major Browne, governor of Upnor Castle, was at a Court of War cashiered the army for false musters, neglect of duty and other misdemeanours. Two soldiers are to ride the wooden horse and to be whipped at the cart's tail in Smithfield for assaulting two citizens there on the night of the 5th of November.

T[HOMAS] M[ARGETTS] to WILLIAM CLARKE.

1650, November 16. Whitehall—It is hinted here that our late Lord General shall be general in Holland, in the room of the late Prince of Orange. I hope we in England—if God succeed you in Scotland—shall fall into a good settlement. Abundance of those they call ranters are in several parts, and truly the reports of them render them stark mad. To-day a soldier rode the wooden horse at Paul's, with two muskets at each heel, another was whipped at the limbers of a piece of ordnance from Paul's Guard to the Old Exchange, and to have thirty stripes for expressing some ranting opinions. On Monday Mr. Johnston is to be shot for killing a fellow-soldier, and on Tuesday a soldier is to be hanged for running from his colours at the place where Charing Cross stood.

JOHN SHERWIN to COL. DEANE and COL. POPHAM at Whitehall.

1650, November 26. Liverpool—I sent an account of my proceedings to you on the 8th inst., as also a parcel of letters which I took in Bartlett's vessel at the Isle of Man. I received some damage in the storm, but am endeavouring reparation, and "if God will please to send fair weather I make no question but to be at sea suddenly; that I may endeavour the restraining of one Bradshaw, an old papist Isle of Man pirate, from committing any more insolencies." *Seal with device.*

JOHN RUSHWORTH to WILLIAM CLARKE in Edinburgh.

1650, November 30. London—Parliament hath passed an order that the Justices of the Peace are to put out of every city, corporation or market town all ministers who do not subscribe the Engagement. They have also ordered a day for framing a subscription to be signed by everyone in the House approving the justice done upon the King, "which is like to make a great root amongst those that were not at the trial." There is to be a petition to Parliament for rooting lawyers out of the House, namely to desire that they may either follow the service of the House or their profession. Captain Fry has put forth a book

entitled, "*A hearty desire that his countrymen may noe longer be deceived by such as call themselves the ministers of the Gospell,*" complaining that such men, when they begin their prayers before their sermons, demean themselves as fools and knaves in stage plays, making wry mouths, squint eyes and screwed faces, and like a company of conjurers do mumble out the beginning of their sermons."

I received both yours of the 22nd November. Send often "but write very cautiously unless you write in shorthand, for a member of the House told me this day that one Captain Clarke, meaning Mr. William Clarke, did write in his letter of 22nd November disaffectedly, whereas it only related the soldiers' wants and expectation of money. I am sorry truth should be so ill-resented." [*The last paragraph only in Rushworth's own hand.*]

THOMAS MARGETTS to WILLIAM CLARKE in Edinburgh.

1650, November 30. Whitehall—Yesterday there came intelligence of a rising in Suffolk and Norfolk, but no particulars. It gave us great alarm and we sat up almost all last night dispatching messengers to the several garrisons to command extraordinary care. Colonel Rich is posted down into Suffolk and Colonel Walton to Lynn, and all the officers in town belonging to you in Scotland or to the southern garrisons and regiments, are ordered by the Council of State to repair to their charges forthwith. I hear it is intended that every member of the House that will not subscribe to the legality of the King's death shall not sit there. "I wish we may not engage in and entertain more than we have parts or interest to bring about. Yesterday Colonel Barkstead was busy in examining of a business of scandal upon his Excellency the Lord G[eneral] C[romwell] and himself. A woman of ill report gave out that his Excellency had been often with her, and bragged up and down of it, and that he used to give her 20*s.* a time. The Colonel the same, and he used to give her 40*s.* This only to make thee merry and to be used at discretion."

THOMAS FULFORD to WILLIAM CLARKE, attending the Lord General Cromwell at Edinburgh.

1650, December 7—Giving an account of his valiant deeds at Hamilton.

LORD GENERAL CROMWELL.

1650, December 19. [Edinburgh]—Proclamation that in accordance with the articles of a treaty between himself and Col. Walter Dundas, governor of Edinburgh Castle, all persons having goods in the castle are to have liberty to repair thither and fetch them forth between the 19th and 24th insts. *Draft, of which the first few lines are in longhand and the rest in shorthand, the beginning being also repeated in shorthand at the end.* [*Printed in "Cromwell's Letters, &c.," Vol. III., p.* 99.]

Enclosed: The key to a numerical cypher.

[Col. Edward Popham to the Council of State?]

[1650?]—Capt. Richard Badiley, who commands this ship [the *Happy Entrance*] under me, begs leave of absence to follow a suit in London, but his presence here is so necessary that although I would gladly show him all favour I cannot grant his request without prejudice to the service of the State. His adversary purposes to take advantage of his absence to delay the trial and escape out of England, wherefore my earnest request is that you will grant him a writ of *ne exeat regnum*, that when he is able he may know where to find his remedy. *Draft.*

Malachi Thruston to [Colonel Edward Popham].

[1650?]—I formerly prayed your help to procure me a fellowship in the University, when you desired me to inform you in what college I desire to be. I was educated in Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, "and have in the same college a strict relation of propriety to a fellowship founded by one Mr. Peter Blundell, sometimes living in the city. That gentleman, when he died, left your grandfather, Sir John Popham, in trust with a great deal of his estate to be employed for pious uses. Some of that estate was by Sir John Popham's immediate direction and management bestowed in founding two fellowships with as many scholarships in the above-named college," which fellowships have been vacant for a long time, one having been void for about ten years. I beg your assistance to get an order from the Committee for the Universities that I may enter upon that fellowship to which I have so good a claim. I should have acquainted your brother, Colonel Alexander Popham, with this matter had he been in London, he being a feofee of Mr. Blundell's lands, but in his absence I address myself to you.

Oxford University.

[1650?]—Reasons given in by Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Thomas Barlow to the Committee [for the Universities?] why the ancient fellows" of colleges (*i.e.*, those of above ten years' standing as Masters of Arts), should not be deprived, viz.:—That it would unjustly take away the said fellows' rights and livelihood; would lessen the honour of the University abroad by leaving in it only young and unknown men; would deprive the colleges of experienced officers and young scholars of learned tutors; and would lead many of those deprived to turn papists. Also that all the experienced students of Civil Law and of Medicine would thus be turned out. [*Apparently in relation to the question of terminable fellowships, mooted towards the end of* 1649.]

The Same.

[1650?]—Additional reasons by Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Barlow, combating the statement that men of this standing are unuseful and unprofitable.

E. M[osse] to King Charles II.

[1651, January 1]—Your Majesty was pleased to suspend the execution of the sentence of death upon petitioner's husband, John Mosse, and to agree to his exchange for Sir James Lumsdale, whereon she made her suit to General Cromwell, "by whom it is thought very unequal, yet—in regard of your petitioner's miserable condition, though he cannot own your petitioner's husband as a member of the army—is willing to exchange [*blank*] for him." She therefore prays that "as a sweet pledge of your Majesty's gracious and auspicious reign your sacred Majesty will please upon this happy day of your Majesty's coronation" to agree to the said exchange and release petitioner's husband, and so "engage her and her poor babes for ever to pray for your Majesty's long and glorious reign over us." *Draft by William Clarke. On the same sheet as Cromwell's Proclamation, above.*

[E. Mosse] to the Duke of Buckingham.

[1651, January 1]—His sacred Majesty was pleased to spare the life of petitioner's husband and to declare by the hand of Lord Lothian that he would accept an exchange. Sir James Lumsdale, who was named, being thought by General Cromwell too considerable, petitioner prays that his Majesty may be moved to accept [*blank*] propounded in exchange for him "and upon this happy day of his inauguration to release him, which will render his Majesty's fame eminent to all nations for his piety and mercy." *Draft by Wm. Clarke, on the same sheet as the preceding.*

Admiralty Committee.

1650[-51], March 3—Reference of the petition of Cornelia Felders, &c., concerning the prisoners at Colchester [*see p. 98 below*] to the Generals of the Fleet, who are to discharge the boys under 14 years of age, and to release or exchange the others as they shall find cause.

James Frese to Lord General Fairfax and his Council of War.

1650[-51], March 4. The Fleet prison—The avenging hand of God's judgment is gone forth against this nation for their backsliding and non-performance of their promises for the advance of God's honour and glory. "Unless this be speedily by you performed—before the meeting of your enemies, appearing from the north—the thrones of iniquity by you raised at Westminster, the power of the judges and ministers thereof, who call themselves Christians, but are of the synagogue of Satan and instruments of injustice, tyranny and oppression, quite abolished, and the cruel strongholds of Satan—called gaols and prisons—demolished and laid open, the poor relieved, the oppressed righted and the enslaved set free, you cannot, you

must not, nay, you shall not prosper." I beseech you, if there be any true love in you to Christ or bowels of mercy and compassion towards his oppressed members, not only to think on these things but to accomplish them speedily before your departure from London. *With references to Psalms x., xiv., xxiv., lxxxii. and cxl.*

Sir George Ayscue to the Generals of the Fleet.

1650[-51], March 18. Aboard the *Rainbow* in Plymouth Sound—Concerning ships for Scilly. *Signed.*

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonels Popham and Blake, at Whitehall.

1650[-51], March 19. Aboard the *Speaker* in Lee Road—Complaining of his trouble in "getting down the boats that are to go for Scotland." *Signed.*

Thomas White to Colonel Popham, in London.

1650-1, March 24. Dover—According to your command I sent a man to Calais to enquire what arms there were to be shipped, but he could hear of none at Calais, Boulogne or Dunkirk, neither could he hear of any man called Captain Titus.

Sir George Ayscue to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, March 25. Aboard the *Rainbow* in Plymouth Sound—Excusing himself for not having left a ship in the Downs to convoy the provision ships to Plymouth, and stating his conviction that the *Guinea* frigate and the *Warwick* will not be a sufficient guard for Scilly. [*Dated March* 25, 1650, *but evidently by mistake.*]

Sir William Masham to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, March 27—Recommending Mr. John Tucker of Wye in Kent, heir to a considerable estate, who wishes to serve as a volunteer on board his ship. *Signed.*

Edward Ashe to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, March 28. Fenchurch Street—I must trouble you to send me your letter to the Commander-in-Chief in the Downs to let us have a convoy for Stephen Rogers for Calais; it is but twenty-four hours' work. "Our trade is at present very small, and if we cannot get convoy the trade will be lost, for the Dutch have convoys to supply their markets daily."

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, April 1. Edinburgh—I am sorry to hear the bad tidings from Guernsey. We are still besieging Blackness, and expect to storm daily. From the other side we hear nothing. There is come from thence Lord Waleston [Warriston], but his business I know not. *Signed.*

William Rowe to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, April 1. Whitehall—"My brother, Captain Scott, now in Scotland, having brought with him from Ireland a handsome young gentlewoman, his wife, they are so passionate in their affections each to other that he desires and she is willing to go by sea to Scotland." It would be a favour if directions could be given to the captain of the convoy going for Scotland to give her and her maid accommodation in his ship.

[Colonel Edward Popham.]

1651, April 1. Narrative of proceedings of the fleet from this date until August 7th:—

1651, April 1st, I came aboard the *James* riding in the Hope, the wind then at S.W. Here were then riding in the Hope the *Satisfaction*, the *10th Whelp*, the *Giles*, the *Seven Brothers*, the *Reformation*, the *Defence*, and the *Charles*; this evening came down the *Happy Entrance*. The wind continued at S.W. and blew hard. The *Seven Brothers* and the *Reformation* fell down into the Downs. The 3rd the wind continued S.W., a fresh gale. The 4th the wind W., fair weather. The 5th the wind was at S.W., a great gale; this evening with the flood I went up for London, where I stayed the 6th and 7th; the 8th came down again, the wind then E., fair weather. The 9th it blew a fresh gale at N.E. The 10th the wind about four in the morning was at N. and N.N.W.; about six in the morning it came about E. This day passed by us several Dutch vessels bound for Lisbon, which we stayed in the Downs and sent up to London by order from the Council of State. The 11th the wind was E., little wind in the morning, towards noon a fresh gale; about two of the clock in the afternoon about high water we weighed and set sail and got down as low as Lee Road. The 12th the wind E., fair weather; with the first of the ebb in the afternoon we weighed and turned down as low as the Nore, and came to an anchor a little to the northward of the Nore. The 13th in the morning came to me a messenger from the Council of State with an order to me to send over the *Happy Entrance*, the *Constant Warwick* and *Elizabeth* frigates to lie on the coast of Holland to follow such orders as they shall receive from our ambassadors in Holland and to command one of the said ships to receive the said messenger aboard, whereupon I immediately ordered the *Happy Entrance* for that service. The wind still hung E., towards evening it was thick and foggy, so we rode fast here this day.

The 14th the wind was E. and thick weather all day, so we rode fast. The 15th, about four in the morning, it being clear weather and the wind E. we turned down and anchored off Whitaker's beacon, where we stopped the tide of flood, and stayed there till the next morning. The 16th, about four in the morning, we weighed again with the wind E., fair weather, we stopped again off the Naze till towards four in the afternoon, and then we weighed again; the wind came about to the S.S.E., little wind. About eight at night we anchored again, thwart of Harwich; after we were at an anchor the wind came up W. and W.N.W. and blew fresh. The 17th we weighed about four in the morning with the wind N. and N.N.E., a fresh gale, and came to an anchor in the Downs about two of the clock in the afternoon, where we found only the *Victory*. The 18th the wind was at N.N.E. I ordered the *Whelp* to convoy two vessels from Dover to Callis [Calais]; this day came down Captain Bennett in the *Defence* with seven vessels bound for Roane [Rouen] and went away with them. This day the wind came about to the W. and W.S.W. and blew a fresh gale; towards the evening came in the *Seven Brothers* out of the river of Thames and the *Defence* with his convoy bound to the Seinehead, who had met with two Irish men-of-war, the *Francis* and the *Patrick*, and fought with them two hours; he received many shot from them in his hull and divers between wind and water; this evening likewise came in fifty sail of fishermen for mackerel from the coast of Sussex. The 20th it blew hard at N.W. all the morning; about noon it was less wind, and then it came about to the N.E. The 21st it blew fresh N. in the morning, towards noon less wind at N.E. This day came down the *Eagle* with two hoys bound for Shoreham and Arundel that came from London. The 22nd the wind continued E. and N.E. The *Defence* and *Victory* set sail for the westward with the convoy bound for the Seinehead, and the *Whelp* set sail to be a guard to the mackerel fishery. The 23rd the wind still continued E. and N.E.; about noon came in the *Elizabeth* frigate from Portsmouth, whom I immediately dispatched away to look after the Irish frigates, which I had intelligence were on the coast. I likewise ordered the *Seven Brothers* to go away in company with him, which was [done] accordingly between two and three in the afternoon. The 24th the wind was at N.E., fair weather and a fresh gale of wind; this day came down a Flushinger from Gravesend laden with corn, bound for the Canaries, who informed that he left there the *Constant Warwick* and the *Discovery*. The 25th the wind still continued between the N. and the E., fair weather, this day the *Mayflower* pink set sail with a convoy that came from Portsmouth, bound up the river. The 26th the wind continued E., a fresh gale all the morning; in the afternoon it was less wind and more N. This afternoon came in the *Constant Warwick* out of the river, whom I immediately ordered away for the coast of Holland. This evening came in the *Nicodemus* frigate, whom I presently ordered to the westward to clear the coast of many small picaroons

that did much mischief there, who accordingly set sail to the westward. The 27th the wind was at N.W., this morning with the latter end of the ebb the *Constant Warwick* set sail for the coast of Holland; towards noon the wind came up S.E. and S.S.E., where it remained not long, but was very variable; towards the evening it was at W.S.W. and S.W., a fresh gale. The 28th the wind was at S.W. and S., fair weather; towards noon little wind, then it came to the S.E. and the E. and E.N.E. The 29th it blew very fresh northerly and N.E.; towards the afternoon it came to the S.W. and W.S.W., and towards the evening to the N.W. The 30th the wind was N.E. all day, little wind; towards evening came in two Hollanders from Norway laden with deals bound for London. They met with two men-of-war off the Tessle [Texel], they supposed them Irish frigates, that plundered them of many things. The 1st of May the wind in the morning was W., towards noon E. again, then S. and S. and by W. and S.E., little wind and fair weather. The 2nd the wind was N. in the morning and N.W. The *Victory, Defence* and the *Expectation* from Naples came in, who brought news that the convoy was gone to Smyrna, that Captain Penn with his squadron of frigates lay between Malta and Sicily, that the *Lion* and the *Hopeful Luke* were coming home with the convoy from Malaga and Cales [Cadiz] and eight prizes that had been taken, but what they were he knew not; and he supposed they would be here with the first wind. The 3rd it was calm all the morning and a fog towards noon, and afterwards a fresh gale at N.E. and E.N.E. The 4th the wind continued E., a very fresh gale, and E. and by S. and E.S.E., much wind. The 5th in the morning we weighed with the wind at E., fresh gale, and finding a Flemish vessel that came in from Bordeaux, suspicious that she might be bound for Scotland, we sent some men aboard of her to carry her into Dover Pier till she could get an order to have her cleared. When I came into Dover Road I found a Hollander, a Lubecker and a Hamburger newly come to an anchor there, I sent my boat aboard of them and found they came from Cales. I found there likewise three small Ostend men-of-war, who had with them four prizes, two whereof I found belonging to Scilly, these I sent into Dover Pier, the others being French vessels I let them alone; here I anchored this night. The 6th in the morning I weighed with the wind at N.N.W. and the *Victory,* and stood over for Callis Road. I saw three frigates, two small ones, one great one of about thirty guns, but I could not get near them, I suppose the enemy's, newly come out of Dunkirk. The tide of flood being come I anchored in Callis Road with the *Victory*; there came over in company a hoy from Dover laden with goods, who put her goods aboard of a shallop and sent them into Callis. The 7th, about three in the morning, we weighed with the wind N. and stood over for the English coast, little wind, then it came about S. and S.S.W. We saw a frigate, as we supposed, that came out of the Downs, who plying off it with the wind S. towards us, was forced to anchor off of the South Foreland, so we stopped that tide, too, and anchored in

Dover Road. With the tide of ebb we weighed and stood off again to sea, with the wind at S.S.W., thick weather, then it came about to the S.S.E. and was like to blow, so we anchored as soon as it was dark. The 8th the wind was at S.S.W., very thick foggy weather, so we rode fast, and about one of the clock in the afternoon descried some ships. The *Victory* made a shot at them and they came in to us, the one was the *Dragon*, the other the *Merchant Adventure*, come from Portsmouth with some small vessels; shortly after we descried other ships, who were some English ships come from Malaga, Cales, St. Lucar and Toloune [Toulon], who informed us that the *Lion* and the *Hopeful Luke* came along with them, but that they had lost them the day before; so it being like to prove ill weather, thick and much wind, we stood into the Downs with them with the wind at S.W. and W.S.W., much wind; we came to an anchor about seven at night, then the wind came up at N.W. and blew very hard. The 9th we saw the *Lion* at anchor, who came into the Downs in the night, and the *Hopeful Luke* with the prizes and other merchant ships with them; the wind blew hard at N.N.W. and then came about to the S.W. In the afternoon came in the *Unity*, who told me she lost the *Reason* off Scilly, shortly after came in the *Reason*; it blew a storm of wind at S. and S.S.E., which lasted about two hours, and then came to the S.S.W. and S.W. and blew less wind, but by gusts. The 10th it blew a storm of wind at S.S.W. and S.W.; this day about noon came in the *Elizabeth* frigate from the westward with some other vessels he took and a small Frenchman. The 11th the wind was E. and E.S.E. and S.E., towards noon much wind at S.S.W. and S.W., where it continued. The 12th the wind was at S., it blew much wind all day; towards the evening it came to the S.S.W. About six in the afternoon came in the *Martha* of London, John Whittley master, from Virginia. The 13th the wind was S., a fine gale, not much wind, this day came down the *Richard and Benjamin* bound with a convoy for St. Lucar, the *Whelp* and the *Blessing* bound for Ireland, with other vessels; towards night the wind came up at N.W., little wind. The 14th the wind was at S.W. and S.S.W. and blew hard; there being several ships that lay at anchor off the north sands end, where they had rode five or six days, with foul weather and southerly winds, I ordered the *Elizabeth* to go up amongst them to see what they were. The 15th the wind was at S.W. and S.S.W., this day the *Elizabeth* returned, having visited the ships at the north sands head, who brought word that there were several Hollanders, some light, some laden with goods bound for Genoa, some for Ligorne [Leghorn], some for Cales, some for other places in the Straits. They had with them three men-of-war to convoy them, who had commissions likewise to take all French they met withal. The 16th, early in the morning, we weighed with this ship, the *Victory*, the *Elizabeth* and the *Dragon*, but the *Unity* and *Reason* did not make way to weigh, so we sent to them and caused them to weigh, the wind was at W.S.W., fair weather; then it came to the N.W. and N., but it came back

again to the S.S.W. and S.W. We stood over for Dunkirk Road, where we came to an anchor about nine that night. The 17th the wind came about to the E. and E.N.E., fair weather, foggy in the morning till seven or eight of the clock. I ordered the *Dragon* and the *Reason* to stand away for Ostend, where I was informed there rode two frigates of the enemy's, the *Francis* and the *Patrick*, who had taken two or three English prizes. This day the Governor of Dunkirk sent to me to know whether we came as allies or enemies to the crown of France, that he might accordingly inform his master, to which I presently returned answer that I came not thither with any hostile intentions either against himself or the place he commanded unless I were provoked to it by any hostile actions of his. The 18th the wind was S. and S.E. and S.S.E.; in the morning came out a Lubecker from Dunkirk that had nothing in her but ballast, so she was dismissed, we made ships in the offing about five o'clock in the afternoon, which we supposed to be some of the rogues and their prizes standing in for Dunkirk, whereupon I sent men aboard of the *Unity*, and ordered her to weigh and stand nearer the pier to see if she could cut them off from going in; the wind came about to the W. and W.S.W.; towards night came in the *Hopeful Luke*, so I ordered her to anchor in Captain Reeves his berth in the narrow to the W. and ordered the *Elizabeth* to look after those vessels which we saw very near the shore just in the close of the evening. The 19th, this morning early, came in the *Greyhound* with the wind at W.S.W. I presently ordered her and the *Unity* to go within the sands and the *Elizabeth* without to see what those ships were that we had descried the night before, which were at an anchor. As soon as they saw them they endeavoured to get away with all the sail they could make, and ours stood after them; about noon came in the *Happy Entrance* hither, and after her the *Reason* to give me an account that the *Dragon*, seeing the *Elizabeth* chase, followed her; Captain Coppin informed me that he had the day before met with a States man-of-war, who had a convoy of Flushingers under his charge bound for London, but having met with a great frigate of Dunkirk of thirty-six guns and two other small frigates had fought with him, wounded the captain, killed and wounded many of his men and took all his convoy for him; we suppose these to be the ships with their prizes that we had seen the night before; it blew very fresh all this day at W.S.W. and S.W. The 20th the wind continued at S.W. and W.S.W., a fresh gale in the afternoon. The ketch returned about four of the clock, whom we manned and sent to pursue the enemy's frigates and their prizes, who informed us that one of the frigates and all their prizes were run ashore at Newport and that the *Dragon*, *Elizabeth* and *Greyhound* were in pursuit of the great frigate of thirty-six guns, who they believe was gone into Ostend. The 21st, about two of the clock in the morning, I dispatched away the ketch to Newport with a letter to the Governor by Mr. Fowler to demand the frigate and prizes that were forced ashore there; the wind was at S.W. and W.S.W. About four of the clock in

the afternoon came in the *Unity*, shortly after the *Elizabeth* and *Dragon*, by whom I was informed of the great frigate of Dunkirk of thirty-six guns running into Ostend, where she was seized by the Governor and all the men stopped up in prison. The 22nd the wind continued between the S.W. and the W. I called a council of war this day, wherein several things were debated, both for the blocking up the harbour and in relation to our several berths, as also touching the attempting, the firing or surprising the frigate of the enemy that lay within the splinter under the fort. About eleven o'clock this day the *Sandwich* pink came in and brought me a packet from Captain Birkdale, whom I immediately dispatched away with an answer, and accordingly he set sail about two of the clock in the afternoon this day. The 23rd, early in the morning, I received a letter from Mr. Fowler, and in it a letter enclosed from the Governor of Newport by the ketch, signifying to me that of himself he could do nothing in answering my desires, but that he had sent away to Brussels and he doubted not of a speedy return, according to the tenor whereof I should hear further from him. I sent away the *Unity* to Newport to fetch thence Mr. Fowler; the wind was this day S.W. and W.S.W., a fresh gale towards the evening. The 24th the wind was at S.W. and S.W. to W. This morning came two merchants from England in a Dover shallop, who were interested in the prizes taken by the Dunkirkers and forced ashore by us at Newport, they stayed not but presently set sail for Newport; fair weather in the morning, but much wind in the afternoon. The 25th the wind was at S.W. and W.S.W., little wind and fair weather. The 26th we weighed and came to an anchor more W. off of Mardike Hook, little wind, that that was, was W. and S.W.; in the afternoon the wind came up E. and was at E.N.E. In the evening the *Entrance* set sail for England to supply herself with fresh water. I sent with her the hoy rescued from the enemy and the ketch that I hired at Dover to bring us hither; the *Unity* returned from Newport; this night came some merchants from London to look after their goods that had been forced ashore at Newport, who presently went away thither. The 27th it was little wind all the morning at N.W. and W.N.W. and W., in the afternoon towards the evening tide I ordered the *Dragon* to ply out to sea on the back side of the sands, and to look now and then into Ostend Road and before Newport and to enquire whether the prizes forced in there were likely to be restored to their owners or no, and whether the enemies were likely to have the men-of-war again or no that we might accordingly look out for them. The 28th the wind was N.; in the morning we descried a sail in the offing and sent the ketch to see what she was, who brought her to us; she was a small sloop of Ostend, whom upon examination we discharged; there were brought in likewise a shallop and a bilander that came from Flushing, the one bound for Diepe, the other for Roane [Rouen], upon the account of merchants in Flushing, whom we likewise discharged; it blew fresh in the afternoon at N.N.E. The 29th came in a hoy of Flushing from Sunderland laden with coal

bound for Dunkirk, but I would not permit her to go in, so she went away for Newport, the wind was at N.E., a fine gale; towards the evening came in another ketch from Flushing bound for Dunkirk laden with wine, but belonging to a merchant in Flushing. I would not suffer him to go into Dunkirk, so he went for Newport, and I sent the ketch along with him to see him thither. The 30th the wind was N.N.E., a fresh gale of wind all day, in the morning a small sloop came from Flushing bound into Dunkirk, whom I stopped and sent back again; this day I received a letter from the Governor of Dunkirk, desiring to know the reason why I stopped vessels coming into that port, to whom by the advice of the Council of War I returned answer; for this reason I stopped them, because I knew not whether they might belong to any enemies of ours in that port or no, and so I dismissed the messenger. The 31st May the *Greyhound* seized on a prize formerly taken by the *Santa Clara* of Jersey and sent into Dunkirk; she belonged to Lynn, coming from Sunderland, bound home, was taken, and finding the *Greyhound* was like to surprise her again the men took the boat and run ashore near Dunkirk and left the vessel, so the *Greyhound* brought her in; the wind was N.E., sometimes more N., fair weather and little wind; towards evening came in the *Dragon* from Ostend, who gave me an account of several transactions there between him and the Governor and concerning a small vessel of the enemy protected there by the Governor. The 1st of June the wind still continued at N.E., an indifferent fresh gale; about noon came in the ketch from Newport, who brought me a letter from the Governor signifying to me that the Court at Brussels had referred the business concerning the prizes to the Court of Admiralty at Brigges [Bruges?], whose sentence and judgment was now to be expected; this evening a small man-of-war got into Dunkirk by the *Greyhound*, who made several shots at him and did him some prejudice, but he escaped by us. The 2nd it blew very fresh at N.E. and E.N.E. all day; this day the packet boat brought me a packet from the Council of State, ordering me to send two ships to Goree to attend the ambassadors in Holland and two more to the westward to look out for the East India ships and to convoy them hence. The 3rd the wind was at N.E. and E.N.E., little wind all day, I ordered the *Dragon* to go for Ostend to fetch thence the *Peter* frigate, which had been sent thither by the Lord Deputy of Ireland to transport Irish soldiers, who I heard was detained there and belonged to the State of England. The *Entrance* and the *Margate* hoy came in this day out of England. The 4th the wind came about to the W.S.W. and blew very fresh, this day I ordered the *Victory* and *Elizabeth* to go to the westward, who accordingly about two of the clock in the afternoon set sail, fair weather and little wind, and by them I sent hence the ketch with coal rescued from the enemy that came from Sunderland, and was rescued again by the *Greyhound* and ketch and brought in hither; about five in the afternoon the wind came up to the W.N.W., fair weather and little wind. The 5th, in the morning,

it was thick and foggy, little wind, till towards eight of the clock, then it came up at N.E., a fresh gale, and continued there all day between that and the N.N.E. This evening came by the Ostend packet boat, who informed me that the *Dragon* in Ostend Road had made stay of an Ostender of twenty-eight guns. About noon came the *Orange Tree* of Flushing, Christopher de Vinte master, out of Dunkirk, who had nothing in but ballast and was bound for Rochelle. The 6th it blew fresh at N.E. and N.N.E. About noon this day came out the *St. Peter* of Harling in Freesland from Dunkirk bound for Newcastle, light. The 7th, in the morning, the wind was at N.E. and blew fresh, then it came to the N.N.E. and the N.N.W.; towards the evening came in a Dutch sloop from Ostend with some merchants that had been in Flanders to look for their goods that had been rescued from the enemy and were forced ashore at Newport; shortly after we descried another sloop, to whom one of our vessels gave chase, and found him to be a sloop come out from Ostend, who had purposely pursued the other sloop that the English merchants were in, for which reason I made stay of him. The 8th it was thick and foggy, the wind at N. and N. to W., it blew hard. This morning the *Entrance*—in regard the wind was out of the way for her to go to Holland—I ordered to convoy the small vessel that came from Ostend to England and then to lose no opportunity of repairing to Goree to the lords ambassadors there to attend their commands. The 9th, in the morning, the wind was at N.N.W., a fresh gale, in the afternoon less wind and more westerly. The 10th it blew very fresh northerly in the afternoon, and towards night it was less wind. About four in the afternoon came hither the *Fortune* of Flushing, a sloop, Andrew Clancleane master, from Dunkirk, light, bound for St. Ouen and from thence for Flushing, he said the town was full of soldiers, but that there was only large frigates and three other small vessels not fitted to sail. This day the hoy brought in a Dane laden with deals, pitch and tar that came from Coppenhaven [Copenhagen] pretended for Flushing, and that he was coming to Dunkirk to look for a pilot. He had upon him a French merchant, which he pretended to be only a passenger, he had no bills of lading, therefore I sent him home for Dover; the skipper informed me that there were ten thousand Swedes ready to be shipped at Stockholm and eighteen sail of ships ready there to take them in, whither they were intended he knew not, but he heard for Dantsicke. I ordered the *Dragon* to carry him for Dover; the wind was N. and blew fresh in the morning, but less wind in the afternoon. The 12th, early in the morning, the packet boat, as he came from Ostend, left me several packets; the wind was N., but little wind all day. The 13th it was little wind at W. to N. and W.N.W., this day I permitted the Ostend shallop that I had made stay of, upon suspicion that she had an intent to pillage some English gentleman that came out of Ostend, [to depart], in regard nothing could be directly charged upon them. This afternoon came in

the *Dragon* from England, whom I presently ordered back again to England with a packet to the Council of State, and to remain thereabouts till Tuesday night; in the meantime to range the coast of France and England and call in again at Dover on Tuesday night for a packet, and if he found none there to return again hither. The 14th it was little wind, that that was, was sometimes E., sometimes N. About noon came in a boat with a letter from the Governor of Ostend, signifying to me that the *Peter* frigate, which I had formerly demanded as belonging to the Parliament of England and was then under restraint by order from the Earl of Fuensoldaña, should be released to any to whom I should give orders for the receiving of her. The 15th the wind was at S.E. in the morning, fair weather, in the afternoon it came up to the N.W. and N. The 16th was little wind at W.S.W. and S.W. In the morning came in the *Reformation* with a packet from the Downs; he had the day before brought home the convoy from Bilbao. In this packet I was ordered by the Council of State to hasten away another ship to Holland to bring thence the ambassadors, their stay in Holland determining the 20th of this month; whereupon having no other here for that service I immediately ordered the *Reformation* thither. The 17th, early in the morning, the *Reformation* set sail for the coast of Holland with the wind W., where it continued all day, a fresh gale, towards night it came up more S. to the W.S.W. and S.W. The 18th the wind was W. In the morning came in the *Dragon*, who brought me an order from the Council of State to leave here what ships I should judge fit to prevent the pirates from coming out of this harbour of Dunkirk; this day towards the evening I ordered the *Reason* and *Unity* to go to Ostend to take the convoy that were ready there, and so to go from thence to London with them and carry in their ships to be paid off. The 19th the wind came up N., sometimes to the E. of the N., sometimes to the W. of the N. This day, about ten of the clock, I set sail out of Dunkirk Road, according to an order I received from the Council of State, and left behind me there the *Dragon*, the *Greyhound* and the *Margate* hoy to keep in the enemy's frigates. Towards the evening came up a fresh gale of wind N.; about seven o'clock at night we met with a ship of Amsterdam that came from Norway and was bound for the Wight, who reported that the King of Denmark was seized on, was to be brought to his trial and had but three days given him to answer for himself. This night about eleven o'clock we anchored between the South Foreland and the South Sands Head. The 20th, about eight of the clock in the morning, we weighed and came into the Downs, the wind N., and blew very fresh. This evening came into the road the *Mayflower*, bound for New England. The 21st it was little wind at E. and E.S.E.; in the morning came in the *Deborah* from the North Foreland, who had been guarding the fishermen. I presently ordered him to return thither again. The 22nd the wind was E. all the day and blew very hard, especially towards the evening; and then came something to the N. of the E. The 23rd the wind was at S.E. and

S.S.E., in the morning a fresh gale, then little wind at N.W., then S.W., a storm of wind. This day came in the *Crown* fly-boat, a French prize from Cales, and several vessels from Seine-head; towards night less wind, W. The 24th, early in the morning, the *Seven Brothers* with her convoy was forced back from the westward into the Downs; the wind was at N.W. and blew fresh. Several ships came from Plymouth, one that came from Ginney [Guinea], another from New England with two victuallers that had been in the State's service at Scilly; towards evening it was little wind, then it came to S.S.W. and S. The 25th the wind was W., all the ships bound for London set sail this morning, the Ginney-man, New Englandman, those come from Roane [Rouen], &c. This day came in a Dane from St. Mayo [Malo] laden with salt; this evening I ordered the *Lion* to go over with a convoy to Callis. The 26th the wind was at N.W., a fresh gale in the morning, in the afternoon it was more W. and less wind. This day I received an order from the Council of State to go with the *James*, *Lion*, *Reserve*, *President* to the north as high as Berwick and so over to the Sound to see whether I could meet with the Swedish fleet. I presently shot off a gun and loosed my foretopsail to get my men aboard, which the *Dragon* and *Greyhound* seeing, being off of the South Foreland, thinking it had been for them to come in, came in hither. The 27th the wind was at N.W., little wind towards noon, in the afternoon it came about to the S.W. and towards the evening to the W.S.W. The 28th the wind was at W.S.W., a fresh gale; this day came the *Robert* pink by with a convoy from New-haven and Brighthelmstone bound for London. This day likewise came in the *Vanguard* from the north; towards the evening the wind came about to the N. of the W. and to N.W. and little wind. The 29th the wind was at W.N.W. and N.W., a fresh gale. In the morning several ships came in from New-castle bound to the westward. The *Roebuck* came in this morning from Guernsey and brought me a packet from the Governor; the *Reserve* came in hither in the afternoon from Yarmouth Roads, whom I ordered to fit herself to be ready to go along with me the next day; little wind towards evening and that W. The 30th we weighed with the wind at W.S.W. with this ship, the *Vanguard*, the *Lion*, the *Dragon* and the *Reserve*, about seven in the morning; it was but an easy gale of wind and like to be thick weather; several vessels came to us from Margate and other places to go along with us to Newcastle; the wind was at S.W. and rain and foggy. About three of the clock in the afternoon it cleared up and then we made Orford church and castle; the wind came about to the W.N.W. and N.W. with rain and gusts of wind. The 1st of July, between four and five in the morning, we were thwart of Yarmouth Road, the wind being W.; all the small vessels bound for Newcastle went into the roads; it blew a fresh gale of wind, sometimes W.N.W., some-times W.S.W. In the afternoon it was less wind, we saw no sail, only one herring buss, who had made his voyage and was

bound home to Amsterdam, he told us he had seen neither land nor sail for many days. The 2nd the wind was at N.W., a constant steady gale; between seven and eight in the morning we tacked and stood in towards the shore till eight at night, but we came not within sight of the land, but tacked and stood off again to sea; we guessed ourselves to be about the height of Cromer. The 3rd the wind was at N.W., about four in the morning we tacked and stood in again towards the shore; about two in the afternoon we had sight of Cromer at the topmast head, about twelve leagues upon our lee bow; about noon the wind came up to the N. and N. to E. and continued there till night, fair weather and little wind. Between eleven and twelve at night we shot off a gun and came to an anchor, so did the rest of the ships with me in ten fathom water upon the west bank. The 4th the wind was N., windy, rainy and thick weather, so we rode fast all this day; towards night it was less wind. The 5th the wind was N., but thick and wet weather till towards ten of the clock, at which time it clearing up, we weighed and stood in towards the shore; about two of the clock in the afternoon the windward tide being done and the leeward come we all anchored again in fourteen fathom water; towards sunset it cleared up a little and soon the topmast head discerned land. The 6th we weighed about eight in the morning, with the wind N., and stood in towards the shore till twelve o'clock at noon, and then the tide being done we came to an anchor between the Spurn and Flamborough Head; it was fair weather and very little wind; about six at night we weighed again, the wind coming about to the S. and S. and S.W. The 7th, as soon as it was light in the morning, we found ourselves off of Flamborough Head; the wind was at W.S.W. and between that and the W., sometimes it was gusty and sometimes little wind; we came to an anchor off of the Bar of Tynemouth about ten of the clock at night, and presently sent away the boat with a letter to the Trinity House at Newcastle to furnish us with five able pilots for our five ships for the Sound. The 8th I found here the *Success* at an anchor, who came in hither two days before; him I resolved to carry along with me; the wind was this day for the most part W., sometimes to the N. sometimes to the S. of it a point or two, fair weather and little wind we had this day. This evening my boat returned with only two pilots and neither of them acquainted with Gottenburg; three more promising to be aboard the next morning. The 9th the wind was W. in the morning, towards noon little wind, the *Cygnet* came in the morning from Amsterdam. I got my pilots for the Sound aboard and was preparing to set sail, and just as I was ready so to do I received a packet from Mr. Coytmor, wherein he advertised me of an order that the Council of State had sent after me by the *Nonsuch* ketch to command me to hasten back again into the Downs, whereupon I stopped. The wind came about to the S. and then to the E. and towards night back again to the W. This evening the *Cygnet* set sail for the Frith in Scotland. The 10th the wind was W. in the morning, several ships came in from the southward, some bound

for Newcastle, some for Scotland, to which the *Recovery* and *Paradox* were convoys, both which came in hither as they passed by. The wind came about to the E. about noon and S.E., little wind all day; towards night it was at S. and S.S.W. We descried two sail standing in hither about night, which we supposed to be the *Entrance* and *Margate* hoy. The 11th, as soon as it was light in the morning, we found the two ships that we descried in the offing standing in hither to be the *Entrance* and *Margate* hoy, who were come to an anchor by us; the wind was this day at S.S.W. and S.W. and blew pretty fresh in the morning; in the afternoon it came up W. and towards the evening it was less wind. About ten at night came in the *Nonsuch* ketch, who brought me an express from the Council of State commanding my return with all the ships with me into the Downs, whereupon I presently ordered all the pilots that we had taken in here for the Sound to be set ashore, and gave order for our sailing. The 12th, as soon as it was light, we set sail about three in the morning, this ship, the *Vanguard*, the *Lion*, the *Happy Entrance*, the *Reserve*, *Dragon*, *Margate* hoy and *Nonsuch* ketch—with the wind at W.S.W. and S.W. to S. and S.S.W. and about noon it came to the E. of the S. and S.S.E., a fresh gale, rainy and thick weather. The 13th, about one of the clock in the morning, came up a very great gust of wind at W.N.W., it continued much wind W. all this day; about eight in the morning we were off Flamborough Head and about nine at night we came to an anchor four leagues off Cromer, the *Lion* a little before having carried her foretopmast by the board. The 14th it still continued much wind at W.N.W.; we found in the morning the *Reserve's* boatsprit and foremast gone and the *Happy Entrance* a league astern of us, having either broke her cable or drove so far off in the night; the *Margate* hoy and *Nonsuch* ketch we lost sight of, being as we supposed got close under the shore or into Yarmouth Roads. About noon it proved less wind, so we got up our anchors and stood in for the shore, the wind continuing W.; and as soon as we were under sail the ketch and the hoy came off to us, and about eight at night we came to an anchor again between Winterton and Hasborough, and then I ordered the *Reserve* to go to Chatham to fit herself with masts and the hoy to go into Yarmouth Roads to see what vessels were bound for London and convey them thither, and so to return again to her former station. The 15th we weighed about four of the clock in the morning with the wind at W.N.W. and N.W. to W., a fine fresh gale; we went on the back side of the Newark sands, about seven in the morning we were thwart of Yarmouth, the wind coming up to the S.W. We came to an anchor four or five leagues off Orford Ness about six of the clock, and anchored there till twelve that night. The 16th, about one in the morning, we were under sail with the wind at N.W.; about five in the morning we had sight of the North Foreland, it was but little wind, and about nine of the clock in the morning, it being calm, we were enforced to come to an anchor again about five leagues off the Foreland. About twelve at noon

we weighed again with little wind at S.W. and turned into Margate Road, where we came to an anchor again about six at night. The 17th, between six and seven in the morning, we weighed with the wind at E.N.E., a gentle gale, and arrived in the Downs, where we came to an anchor about eleven of the clock in the forenoon, where I found the *Leopard*, the *Reformation*, the *Charles*, the *Seven Brothers*, the *Greyhound*. This afternoon I went ashore at Deal with a resolution to go for London, where I stayed for the dispatch of three months' provision of victuals for Captain Penn's squadron till the 29th, which night I came aboard hither, little wind at S. to E. This night I ordered the *Dragon* to go to Portsmouth to fetch thence the vessels laden with provisions at Portsmouth for Captain Penn's fleet, which the Commissioners by their letter of the 28th instant intimated to me were in readiness there. The 30th the *Dragon* set sail early in the morning with little wind, but E.; in the afternoon it was a fresh gale at E.N.E. and N.E. The 31st the wind in the morning was at E.S.E., then it came to the N. of the E., an easy gale of wind all this day. The 1st of August the wind in the morning was at S.S.W., little wind; towards noon it was at S.W. and blew very fresh. This day I ordered the *Constant Warwick* to stand over for the coast of Flanders and to return again in three days; she set sail between eleven and twelve of the clock at noon. The 2nd the wind was S. and blew fresh, about noon it came to the S.W.; in the evening came in the *Reserve* frigate from Chatham and at the same time came in the *Dolphin*, and *William and Mary* from Ginney. The 3rd the wind was S. in the morning, in the afternoon it was S.W., this evening about seven of the clock came in several ships out of the river bound to the Straits, and the *Expedition*, *Greyhound* and *Nonsuch* ketch, who brought with them two Flemish vessels that had been taken by a pirate and was rescued from him by them, a third prize was fired before those that were in her left her; the men that belonged to the vessels all run ashore near Newport. The 4th the wind was W. and N.W. and then went back again to the westward, it was little wind most part of this day; in the afternoon it was all N., but it stayed not there, but came about to the S. and was at S.S.W. This evening I ordered the *Expedition* to go down into Dover Road and to convoy some vessels from thence bound to Callis, the *Greyhound* likewise having some defective beer I ordered her to go into Dover Road to change it. The 5th the wind in the morning was at W.N.W.; the *Leopard* shot off a gun and loosed his foretopsail to give notice to all vessels to prepare to go with him. About nine of the clock in the morning the wind came up N., about two in the afternoon they all set sail and fell down into Dover Roads, where they all anchored, the *Leopard* being to take in a month's provision at Dover. This day I ordered the *Reserve* frigate to go down into Dover Road and to take there two vessels, one bound for St. Vallery and another for Roane [Rouen] and convoy them to their several ports, who accordingly set sail about four in the afternoon;

the wind was at N. by E. and blew fresh all the afternoon. The 6th the wind continued at N. by E. and blew very fresh; this day came down several merchants ships bound to Malaga and three to Morlaix, whom I ordered the *Expedition* to give convoy to and to stay there three or four days to bring them back again. The 7th the wind still continued N., but not so much of it as was the day before. This day came in the *Merchant* frigate, he brought with him the master and merchant of a ship bound for one of the Charitie Islands, whom I sent into Dover till order should be given for his enlargement. The *Dragon* I sent out this day to lie between Callis and Dover with the *Merchant* frigate to look for two French ships who were coming from Greenland. The wind still continued at N.N.E. all this day and blew a fresh gale; this day came in a Hollander, but he rode so far to the southwards, and the leeward tide being come we could not send our boat aboard of him; he fired a gun as soon as he came in and a pilot went off to him from Deal.

Colonel Robert Blake to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, April 2. Taunton—I hope to hold to my resolution of being in Plymouth by the end of this week. "According to the enclosed paper intercepted by C. Holden I perceive strong endeavours are used abroad—as I believe in all the world—to oppose us and assist our enemies. But I hope the Lord will defeat them all. I shall use my utmost diligence to serve his Providence in all things."

Robert Coytmor to Admiral Popham, on board the *James*.

1651, April 2. Whitehall—Recommending William Herbert to him by command of Sir Henry Vane.

The Same to the Same.

1651, April 2. Whitehall—I conceived I should have found by the papers your secretary left behind him how the ships are appointed to their stations and copies of the orders you had given since Colonel Deane went to sea, but I can find nothing amongst that chaos of papers. I entreat you to give me the names of the ships that are of your squadron and also of Colonel Deane's squadron, and what ships you have ordered to guard the river's mouth. *Signed.*

Postscript.—The Committee desires you to appoint two small vessels to carry packets between Holland and England and also some fit vessel to ply about the mouth of Humber, for the pickeroons are so busy there that they go ashore and take people out of their beds and carry them and their goods away.

Captain Lionel Lane to Colonel Edward Popham, Admiral.

1651, April 3. The *Victory*—Announcing his arrival in the Downs. *Signed.*

Colonel Edward Popham to Captain John Coppin, of the *Happy Entrance.*

1651, April 4. On board the *James*, off the Hope—Directing him to proceed to Guernsey to inform himself of the condition of the island and the strength of the enemy in Castle Cornet and to take steps for distressing the latter and for annoying the pirates at sea. *Signed.*

Colonel Edward Popham to Captain Jonas Reeves, of the *Elizabeth.*

1651, April 4. Aboard the *James*—Whereas intelligence has been given that the enemy may design to land men upon Guernsey either from Jersey, St. Malo or elsewhere, you are, upon your arrival on the bank of Guernsey, to inform yourself from the Governor of the state thereof and of the strength of the enemy in Castle Cornet and at sea, and upon meeting with Captain Coppin of the *Happy Entrance* you are to advise with him how to hinder the enemy's designs, and report to the Council of State. *Copy.*

Robert Coytmor to [Colonel Popham].

1651, April 5—"You will receive a letter from the Committee for the exchange of prisoners with Carterett. In case you should stand strictly for the exchange only of prisoners of war, then many poor seamen will suffer and perish, of whom you have much need . . . having prisoners enough to exchange them all with." How you will contrive the release of these prisoners I do not know; whether you will issue forth orders to the several generals to discharge them and to take their several subscription of their being set at liberty and to order them to repair to some place near Portsmouth, where they may be shipped for Jersey, and whether they must have money to carry them to the place of rendezvous, I present to your consideration.

Captain Richard Newbery to [Robert Coytmor?].

1651, April 10. Yarmouth Road, *Lily* frigate—Giving a detailed account of the movements of the ships upon the east coast.

Colonel Edward Popham to [the Admiralty Committee].

1651, April 11—I have received from you two letters, one concerning the exchange of prisoners at Jersey, to which purpose

I have written to Sir George Carteret; the other, which concerns the exchange and usage of Colonels Sadler, Axtell and Lehunt, prisoners in Scilly; as to that I have written to the Governor of that island. I hope you will be pleased to make good my engagements in that kind. Mr. Coytmor writes to me by your command to set at liberty the "Oastenders" that are prisoners in Colchester, which I shall readily do when I find anything under your hands to warrant me, "but I think it may be for your service to forbear till I hear from Sir George Carteret, that so they being released with other prisoners of theirs may make up the number to get off all ours that are prisoners with them." *Copy.*

[Admiralty Committee] to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, April 11. Whitehall—Directing him to carry out the order for the discharge or exchange of divers prisoners lying in Colchester gaol, who have been taken as pirates by the commander of the *Mary* of Colchester. *Signed by Denis Bond and Colonels George Thomson and Valentine Walton.*

Colonel Richard Deane to Colonel Edward Popham.

1651, April 12. Edinburgh—"I am glad to hear what you write concerning Captain Penn and the *Lion*, and [sorry ?] for what you write of old Moulton and Colonel Willoughby's death. I think he were a very able man to supply his room."

The boats that came from London arrived here yesterday, four and twenty of them, there being one taken by a pirate as they came along and one "lost from his company." *Signed.*

[Colonel Edward Popham] to [the Captain of the *Happy Entrance*].

[1651, April 13]—Ordering him, in pursuance of a command from the Council of State, to repair to the coast of Holland, report himself to the English ambassadors at the Hague and put himself under their orders; also to inform himself what ships and provisions are preparing there for Scotland, and to try to intercept any such vessels. *Draft.* [*See Colonel Popham's narrative, p.* 83 *above.*]

Intelligence from Guernsey.

1651, April 17—I understand from Jersey that there are not above two hundred or two hundred and fifty strangers there, men of note as well as private soldiers. One Captain Greenfield lately came from thence, discontented with the small respect he found with Sir George [Carteret]. He is now at Morlaix to make sale of some prizes sent by the Governor of Scilly. There is a Colonel Robinson at St. Malo and other officers; also divers Irishmen,

officers and seamen. Captain Amy is lately come there from Scilly and has offered 12,800 *livres tournois* to have a frigate built to carry forty or fifty guns, but the workmen and he could not agree. It is reported that he is about to buy one that belongs to the Prince. At Morlaix are divers officers and men of note. There are said to be two thousand soldiers at Scilly, four hundred whereof have formerly been officers.

Vincent de la Bare to Colonel Popham.

1651, April 23. Dover—On behalf of the fishermen of Dover, who are anxious to preserve a market for their commodities at Calais.

M. de Courtebournet to Colonel Popham.

1651, April 25-May 5. Calais—Asking that the fishermen may have the same liberties which were granted to them at the request of his Governor, the Comte de Charost. *French.*

Intelligence from France.

1651 [April]—I landed at St. Vallery and went on to Dieppe, where I perceived nothing in agitation. Thence I went to Rouen and to Caen, where was Captain Skinner attending the Marquis of Ormond, being to command a frigate setting forth by the said Marquis for piracy. In Caen was also one Captain Brasdor, lately in Scotland and now come from Jersey. He has a commission from the Scots King to raise a regiment of foot for his service, and is procuring leave from the French King to raise men. He has a frigate lying at Havre de Grace ready to transport them. There is a report in Caen that the Prince of Condé and the Queen of Sweden privately correspond about assistance for the Scots King. From thence I went to Havre de Grace, where I saw the frigates and also the *Dolphin*, presented last year to the Queen of France by the Queen of Sweden; to St. Malo's, where was a small frigate of Sir George Carteret's, rigging for piracy; and to Blavete in Brest. Coming from Brest I met a Frenchman, who had been taken prisoner by an Ostend barque, set out by Sir Richard Grenville with stores for Scilly. He told me they had a little trunk aboard which Sir Richard strictly charged should be thrown overboard in case they should meet with a Parliament ship, which trunk, as he said, was full of commissions under the Scots King's broad seal, which were to be sent from Scilly into England. Sir Richard Grenville himself is at a little town called Lantreire in Brittany, but purposes soon to go for Scilly. The merchants of Dieppe, Rouen, Havre de Grace, Honfleur, Harfleur and St. Malo's have sent commissioners to the Court to desire that an ambassador may be sent to England and that the Knights of Malta may

forbear seizing on any English ships. [*Endorsed by Col. Popham as sent to him by the Council of State, 1st of May, 1651.*]

William Robinson to General Popham, on board the *Resolution*.

1651, May 14. Whitehall—I have this day had the honour to wait on your nephew, Colonel Conway, and shall attend him to Colonel Deane.

"My Lord Lieutenant intends to be here very speedily, 'tis thought this week. Ormond, Inchiquin and the Protestant party of rebels in Ireland sent propositions to my Lord Lieutenant for their security, which my Lord refused, and sent their messengers,—Sir Robert Sterling, Dean Boyle and another,—back with positive proposals, which must be submitted to by the 15th instant, otherwise they should expect no further favour."

[Colonel Edward Popham] to [the Governor of Dunkirk].

[1651, May 17th. Aboard the *James*]—The great spoil done to the people of England by pirates who receive protection at Dunkirk has caused my coming hither. I come not with any hostile intention either against your person or the place you command unless provoked by any hostile actions of yours. I formerly hinted to you that there was a person in Dunkirk who calls himself Luke Whittington, agent for his Majesty's maritime affairs of his kingdom of Ireland at Dunkirk, "who gives commissions and passes (*which I supposed you would so far have taken notice of for the honour of the King, your master, your nation and yourself as not to have suffered a pretending King without a kingdom by his agents to have seized a power in the ports of the King of France. Some of his predecessors have pretended a title to the Crown of France, and with as much right as some others he lays claim to, but it is not I suppose under that notion you permit him to do it*). I do assure myself you cannot do the King, your master, your nation and yourself more right in anything than in sending him hither to me or else into England." As to the French prisoners I know of none detained except for piracy, but will so far gratify any reasonable demand of yours that if you will engage to permit no more piracies in the future, I will, upon your signification of the names of such French prisoners, immediately release them. *Draft. The paragraph in italics is cancelled.* [*The date of this is fixed by Col. Popham's narrative, see p. 87 above.*]

Vincent de la Bare to Colonel Edward Popham, on board the *James*.

1651, May 23. Dover—I thank you for the news of the twenty-five thousand men in the army. Pray God bless all good designs. I had letters to-day from Steven Rogers from Calais.

"He writes me you should have a care of fireships, for there is such intentions reported at Calais. . . . The Governor of Calais, Monsieur Courteborne [Courtebournet], being out of town, was taken by the cavaliers of St. Toures, but on scarmoussing and a good horse he did escape."

THOMAS GAGE to COL. EDWARD POPHAM, aboard the *James* in the Downs.

1651, June 24. Upper Deal—"An ocean of distance or the distance of an ocean hath stopped this small and worthless gift of an unworthy author* from coming to your hands, intended and with best heart wishes devoted to your honour—as Mr. Simon Blackmore can witness—when first your flag began to awe our neighbouring foes and to strike dread into the inhabitants of all the Lusitanian shore. I hope now it will find harbour and protection, not deserved but expected from your goodness, blasting what may be objected, *fronte capillata post est occasio calua.*

The style or dressing of it I confess is rude and beggarly, it having been penned when after four and twenty years' practice in the Spanish and Indian dialect your servant had forgot his mother-tongue; yet it hath been graced with one of our worthy senators' muse,† whose prophecy of heroic acts to be with victory performed by English champions among the tawny Indians, if hereafter it prove true, I hope the great God of heaven will keep your honour yet to plough the utmost western ocean with English strong-built ships and gilded stems, and in their hollow bottoms thither to convey such gallant spirits as shall thoroughly search that second Canaan, and by your wise command shall crush that Popish tyrannizing power there and set at liberty poor groaning slaves, carrying to them the true and glorious Gospel light, compared by our Lord and Saviour, Matt. xxiv. 27, unto a lightning coming out of the east and shining even unto the west. In the meanwhile here we wait upon God's providence, your honour be pleased in this poor work to observe the various ways of providence towards myself, a lost sheep in those remote parts, who yet obtained mercy and have been brought from that darkness to an admirable light. I present further to your honour's view a petty fancy penned by me lately when at London with Phineas' spirit I acted against Cozbi and Zimri-like Jesuits."

OLIVER CROMWELL to WILLIAM CLARKE.

1651, July 31—Warrant for the payment out of contingent moneys remaining in his hands of allowances to Adjutant-Generals Sedascue, Hopton, Merrist and Nelthorp. *Signed.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1651, August 6—Warrant for the payment of — pounds to Captain Morris, being at the rate of 20*s.* per man for troopers brought up to the army in Scotland. *Signed.*

* "The English-American, his travail by sea and land," pub. 1648.
† Thomas Chaloner.

KYMPTON HILLIARD to his brother [in-law], WILLIAM CLARKE, in Scotland.

1651, October 30. Jersey—Concerning the reduction of Jersey. *Printed in the Clarke Papers, Vol. II., p.* 228.

PHINEAS PAYNE to WILLIAM CLARKE, at Leith.

1652, April 13. Westminster—Yours of the 3rd mentions that Mr. Browne owes [your brother] Jacob 8*l.* He has not yet received your rent at Redriffe, so I will disburse the 5*l.* next week when Jacob's master comes to town, and if I can get 40*s.* from Mr. Browne or his wife it will make 7*l.* to pay him for half a year. I pray you send two words to Mr. Browne to pay me what they can towards the boy's schooling.

PHINEAS PAYNE to WILLIAM CLARKE, Keeper of the Broad Seal in Scotland.

1652, May 29. Westminster—I have disbursed 5*l.* for Jacob according to your orders. I could get but 40*s.* from Mr. Browne, who tells me he has received no money at Redriffe. If he had I should have got that likewise from him towards payment for your boy's schooling. I hope to come to Scotland before long, and pray you meanwhile to take all the care you can of my brother Scriven.

CAPT. EDMUND CHILLENDEN to WILLIAM CLARKE.

1652, June 5. London—I will as speedily as may be pay the money due to you and also my share for housekeeping, but I am put to great straits "because of buying my troop's arrears and a fourth part of the Colonel's troop, which will come to at least 3,500*l.*" and shall have to mortgage what cost me 900*l.* for 500*l.* I would do it to you as soon as to any if you have so much money lying by you. It is as good security as any in England and I could have 1,200*l.* for it, but am loath to sell it. Pray give my kind love to your good wife and to Mrs. Mosse. *Seal of arms.*

WILLIAM CARY to his brother [in-law], WILLIAM CLARKE, at Leith.

1652, June 29—I find that many of your trees have been cut down. On Thursday I will go to Paddington and make further enquiries, "for truly you are very much abused in the business." I have sent your things in the *Diligence* of Yarmouth, but could not find all you asked for. I was three times there before I could get into the house, and when I was in "things were somewhat disorderly. I wish that Major Husbands may deal well with you about your house and goods, and that my brother Mabbott would take the right way to make an end with Mr. Collins. I dare not meddle, but I only hint this to you."

William Clarke.

[1652, June ?]—Inventory of goods in Mr. Clarke's house in St. Martin's Lane left to Major Husbands. The list includes various articles of furniture in parlour, hall, long gallery and four bed-rooms, with carpets and pictures and many kitchen utensils.

Simon Browne to William Clarke.

1652, July 10. Westminster—As concerning your brother's schooling Mr. Payne paid 5*l.* and I 40*s.*, so Mr. Andrews had 7*l.* for half a year's schooling and boarding. Your brother and sister are in good health. "Your Jacob hath great commendations from his master, and I hope he will be a good scholar and that you will have great comfort of him. Your sister Betty is married and hath gotten a husband. They were greatly in league one with the other, and I thought there would be a great deal of ill-conveniency to part them, thought [*torn*] my consent to it, and hope it will be for her good. The young [man] doth appear to me to be a very deserving fellow and one well experienced in religion and very capable of any employment in military affairs. His calling is a broadweaver by his trade and he can make use of our sort of work very well. I would very gladly [have] had your approbation, but that it is so you was so far remote. I hope you shall have no cause of dislike of it."

Gilbert Mabbott to his brother [in-law], William Clarke.

1652, July—"My brother Carey, M. Mosse, myself and wife were at Paddington this day to take possession of the house built upon thy three acres, which I heard the present tenant was willing to deliver,—Collins having dealt so devilishly with him." He was absent, but I am to meet him on Tuesday. "I am tender of meddling severely—according to law—with Collins, though thou hast given liberty therein, hearing and knowing of thy extraordinary bewitched indulgency to that worst and most cursed of families, one whereof I hear is coming down—upon some encouragement—to work the ends of the whole upon thee. I wish a dram of self-preserving and reasonable wisdom might be laid in the balance against a thousand-weight of thy most undeserved affection; and as thou art extreme innocent, so thou wouldst be a little prudent therein—as thou art sufficient in all other affairs." I do not want to meddle with thy private matters further than to serve thee, "only give me leave to be jealous and zealous for thy good."

General Monk.

1652, August 1—Certifying that in November last he appointed William Clarke to receive the assessments of cos. Angus, Mearnes [*i.e.*, Kincardine] and part of Perth for drink money,

and to pay the same to Col. Cobbett's and Col. Cooper's regiments and the train [of artillery] then quartering at Dundee, in which service Mr. Clarke disbursed certain sums which, by reason of the settling of the Scotch assessment by Major-General Lambert in January, have not been repaid to him; and desiring that he may be reimbursed for the same. *Signed.*

Enclosing,

Account by William Clarke of the sums received from various parishes and their disbursements, dated October 6, 1652:—*Received,* 1,059*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*; *paid,* 1,358*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*; *disbursed more than received,* 298*l.* 11*s.* 2*d*

Capt. Edmund Chillenden to William Clarke.

1652, August 28. London—I pray you tell Mr. John Bilton that Capt. Dale spoke him fair to his face, but turned him out of his troop as soon as he was out of sight. I keep you and Mr. Mabbott still in my troop. I desire you to certify me who is Governor of Aberdeen and to speak to Mr. Lewin to clear the 100*l.* with Mr. Bilton that I and Mr. Hatter stand engaged for. "This is all from him that desires no longer to live than he may serve his God, country and relations, amongst whom you are none of the least."

Postscript.—This P[arliament, *erased*] is resolved to sit to perpetuity, but I hope they will have a sooner period than is dreamt of. Be silent in this; you shall hear more."

Walter Curtis to Gilbert Mabbott.

1652, October 6. Colchester—I understand from your last that Mr. Alden has not yet paid Mr. Clarke his money, which I take very ill at his hands, as he told me when I first came into Essex that the money was ready and would be paid in three or four days. I shall be in London within a fortnight to pay in our rents and will attend to it.

The Same to [the Same].

1652, October 29. Colchester—I am sorry that illness has prevented my coming to London, but I have sent for Aldwin [*sic*], and will shortly send you the money, "for I cannot tell how to be ungrateful to such an honest gentleman as Mr. Clarke hath been unto me all along."

Major-General Richard Deane to Receiver General George Bilton.

1652, October—Warrant for payment of 1,174*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* to William Clarke, of which 298*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* is to re-imburse him for moneys advanced by him for drink money to Col. Cobbett's and Col. Cooper's regiments, the two Scarborough companies

and the train, when they quartered at Dundee, and the rest is to be held by him and paid out upon warrants from Major-General Deane.

Colonel Mathew Alured to William Clarke, at Leith.

1652, December 10. Ayre—"I thank you for your constant good intelligence. We do a little wonder at the sudden disposal of Major-General Deane out of this country," and pray you to let us know who succeeds him and when he takes his journey into England. *Seal with crest.*

Captain Edmund Chillenden to William Clarke, at Leith.

1652, December 21. London—I would gladly have acceded to your desire for your man, Scriven, to ride in my troop, but we are ordered to disband out of each troop a farrier and saddler and ten troopers. I shall be very hard put to it to keep you in and brother Mabbott, but I am resolved so to do. Pray send me word to what day I paid you.

Gilbert Mabbott to his brother [in-law], William Clarke.

1652, December 25—As you advise I shall not proceed against Collins. He offers to give you three other acres of his land if the whole may be measured. Brother Carey and I have to-day partly ended with your landlord, and have allowed him 14*s.* for your study shelves. Your goods will be removed to Mr. Basset's, who has promised us a chamber for them. We did not take the house, because the tenant has gone already, and you would have had to pay 15*l.* for a half-year's standing for your goods unless a tenant had been procured, which is very uncertain and improbable at this time of the year. Captain Child [Chillenden] promises me that you shall certainly not be prejudiced by the reducement of your troop. "For the great man's answer concerning me it is like himself; however, I thank thee for thy care therein."

General Oliver Cromwell to Colonel Lilborne, in Scotland.

1652[-3], January 22. Cockpit—"The Council of State, being made acquainted with the condition of those soldiers who have been lately disbanded in Scotland, and of the necessities and exigencies many of them will be put unto through want of money to bear their charges to their respective homes in England, have made an order—the copy whereof is enclosed—in pursuance of which I have sent to Mr. Hatter at York to take up a sum of money there to pay so many of those soldiers as come that way, who shall be found to be in want, viz.:—To the foot soldiers a fortnight's pay and to the horsemen eight or ten days' pay as there shall be occasion, for defraying their charges to London or to their respective homes.

Upon conference with Major-General Deane we have thought fit that all the train horses in England except thirty-two, with a proportionable number of drivers, shall be sent into Scotland by Quarter Master Curtise and mustered there. And that when moneys are to be sent to the army in Scotland the carriages in England shall convey it to York, and there the carriages from Scotland shall receive it from them and carry it into Scotland. And in respect that one of the quarter masters of the draught horses is to be reduced we think fit that Mr. Capell, who was formerly clerk to the Commissary,—being now one of the quarter masters—shall be reduced and return to be clerk again under the present Commissary in the room of Mr. Woods, who is at present clerk to the Commissary, Mr. Woods having an ensign's place in Leith. I have no more at present, but rest your loving friend." *Signed, and the superscription also signed. Seal with the Cromwell arms.* [*The answer to this is printed in Mr. Firth's* "Scotland and the Commonwealth," p. 80.]

Committee of Plundered Ministers.

1652[-3], February 8. Chequer Chamber—Mr. Millington in the chair. Report of proceedings in the case of Mr. Erbery, accused of blasphemous speeches and false teaching. *Copy.* [*Printed in the Clarke Papers, Vol. II., p.* 233.]

Elizabeth Mosse to William Clarke.

1652[-3], March 5. London—"Dear heart, I received thine of the 27th of February. For thy sister Cary things are something better now between them than they were." The old woman, his aunt, is the cause of all the mischief. She hath used thy sister so basely from time to time that she is resolved never to speak to her more. Your brother Cary is now in the mind to take a house in the Strand, "and then she may learn his trade to buy and sell, and her condition would not be so bad whatever should happen, if she had some insight into his trade. He complains much for money, and is more troubled at the spending of a penny than he hath been at a pound, and he takes a great deal of pains. There is no happiness in this world without riches, that makes content and love and all things. If your brother Cary takes a house in the Strand he will take all your goods into his custody, and hopes to enjoy your company when you come into England, for which time I cannot tell thee how much I long for it. I long more to see thee than anything upon earth; thou hast not left thy fellow in England . . . so with my humble service I remain thy humble servant and mother."

Postscript.—"Thy cousin Staresmore bought some linen of me, but I shall never desire more of his custom. He did more quarrel with me and exclaim on me than the profit was worth." *Endorsed by Clarke:* "Mother Mosse, concerning sister Cary, &c."

Thomas Sherman to his cousin, William Clarke, at Dalkeith.

1653, November 5th. Stornoway—I have paid Capt. Wood 200*l.* on account of the French wines, and Major Crispe 100*l.* for the Spanish, and will speedily send you the rest. I have sold all the French wine except five hogsheads, and they would have gone too, but Capt. Wood brought with him from Orkney ten tuns of French wine, base trash, which he sold for 20*l.* to 22*l.* the tun, and so spoiled my market.

As to my neglect of duty in my employment, truly Col. Cobbett has misinformed you. "If I had two pairs of legs and as many hands, I could have employed them. If any friend of his had but half the trouble as I had, then he would tell you another tale. I did my duty at all times; blow, snow, or rain it was all one to me." I have sent you and Col. Cobbett each a copy of my accounts. I fear his is not very plain, but we all want pen, ink and paper. We believe that the *Greyhound* will not come hither until Capt. Tomson comes with the Governor's packet. Pray present my service to Major-General Lilburne. I am much troubled to hear that his brother is so tormented. Liberty is precious. Pray present my respects to your wife, cousin Staresmore and cousin Sharwen.

The Same to the Same.

1653, November 10. Stornoway—I have received no satisfaction for my services since I came from you. Please send my wife 50*l.*, which I will pay you again. I have the money, but have laid part out in making a brewhouse. I have sent to Capt. Brayse [Brassey] for malt and hops, and some hoops and other goods. I hope to send you by the next shipping a taste of our good liquor. I pray you forget not my poor wife. I could wish this place would suit with her weakness. Send the money for her to Mr. Henry Bainbridge at Christopher's Church, near the stocks in London, or else to herself by your brother Carey. In one of your letters you desired to know if I had lost anything at Mull. Truly I did, beer, tobacco, pipes, strong water and sugar. The biscuit which Commissary Eldred sent last is not as it should be. We have not six months' provision of bread for this garrison.

Captain Edward Lunne to Colonel Robert Lilburne.

1653, November 13. Scalloway Castle in the mainland of Zetland [Shetland]—Three companies of Colonel Cooper's regiment being already relieved from Orkney, "I am full of hopes not to stay long in this country, which affordeth nothing wherewith an Englishman will fall in love; for that cause therefore, and because companies separated from their regiments march oft too much in the rear of relief, I am bold to represent to your Honour my hopes and condition, notwithstanding Lieutenant-Colonel Sawrey hath before this, I am confident, remem-

bered those and that to your Honour effectually. I shall only add this, that there is in this country much land held of the King of Denmark, whose the chief rents are, to the value of about an hundred pound by year. The arrear of most of it being yet in the tenants' hands for three years past or thereabouts, I thought it my duty to inform your Honour thus far. But if our Commonwealth became landlord, I hope my successor here will take off the collector's office from me. I have not meddled with it at all, because I understand not your Honour's mind in it."

Captain James Thompson to Colonel Robert Lilburne.

1653, November 30. Dunbarton Castle—"I beg your pardon in being so long silent in giving your Honour an account of some proceedings in this country. The last night I had notice that the Laird of Cowgrane [Cochrane] had received commission for the raising of this shire, and that he demands every third man, or else to force the gentlemen to go along with him. Hearing likewise that he was then at his own house, I thought it my duty to endeavour the apprehending of him, and accordingly in the night sent to my ensign, which was at Greenock, a small party, and gave him orders that he should ferry over Clyde with the party that he had with him and those that I had sent, to make an attempt upon Cowgrane's house, the which he accordingly did, and came to it betwixt one and two this morning. He had crows of iron and great hammers with him for the forcing of doors, but the iron grate was so strong that, after the doors were broken in pieces, he could not enter till he set fire to the gates with peats, and then they opened to him, but he was deprived of his expectation, for there was no Cowgrane there, nor not so much as a man within the house. After they had possession a party appeared and fired at the house, which caused him to continue there all night, and in the morning came back. Truly this country are dangerous people, and I am confident that there is not one man hardly free from acting for them either by monies or intelligence. This Cowgrane is Fullerd's son-in-law, and Fullerd's brother is likewise with the enemy. I am just now informed by a letter from the Laird of Lusse that McFarlin's islands in the head of Loch Lomond are possessed, and a fortifying by the enemy."

Thomas Sherman to his cousin, William Clarke, at Dalkeith.

1653, December 22. Loch Stornoway—My respects to you and your wife, cousin Staresmore and Shardwen. We are all in good health, save some half score of our men. We have very bad quarters here, and have buried two men since we came. I sent to Capt. Brasey in my last for malt, hops and hoops. Pray send me some. We shall not have bread to serve this garrison till May. We have had no ships come to us since Mr. Tomson left. If there be any action abroad in the spring, I

could wish myself in it. Good sugar is a good commodity here, and London strong water, and also Lynn beer.

THOMAS SHERMAN to his cousin, WILLIAM CLARKE.

1653[-4], March 3. Stornoway—Many thanks for remembering my wife. Pray pay 10*l.* to Mr. Phillips for tobacco and pipes at Leith, if you cannot get some things abated. His tobacco lies on my hands and rots, it is so bad. I desire you to acquaint the Commander-in-Chief that this garrison has barely five weeks' provisions, and the country cannot help us at all. Ask Commissary Eldred to hasten ships away. In the morning of the 2nd of January, between three and four o'clock, Seaforth and his party fell on our out-quarters, and barbarously murdered seven or eight of our men, and as many have since died of their wounds. They stayed until the 23rd of January, and gave us alarms oft, but in the day they would not be seen, but on the mountains. He is expected here again if we have no ships to come speedily.

MARQUIS OF ARGYLE to COLONEL LILBURNE.

1654, March 25. Stirling—I hear from the hills that Midleton's commission is very absolute in all matters, civil and ecclesiastical, and that there is a declaration in print, which I hope shortly to see. I have engaged my nephew, Lord Charles Gordon, to a peaceable behaviour, giving him some interest in the estates, but delaying the perfecting of it, lest he be troublesome. I have appointed Sir Robert Innes, jun., and Sir John Gordon as governors of the estates. I offer to your consideration whether Straboggy [Huntley] might not fitly be made a garrison, it being the nearer way to Aberdeen from the Boyne. *Signed.* [*Printed at length in* "Scotland and the Protectorate," p. 60.]

KYMPTON HILLIARD to his brother[-in-law, WILLIAM] CLARKE.

1654, May 14. Douglas Castle—"In my last I gave a relation of my engaging with the enemy at Gauston in the country of Kyle the 9th instant, "after which I returned to Ayre, and the 11th I marched to this place; but on the way, hearing of some loose parties of the enemy that yet remained thereabout, the 12th, with thirty of my troop, I marched hither, where I certainly heard that the enemy was retired again into Galloway. They did remain about the country on the moors all the night and part of the next day, when they, through the intelligence those parts gave them, came and took such horses and arms which the country had taken out of the field and secured, while I was in pursuit of the enemy; six horses the country had taken of mine, but the same night I recovered two out of their hands. The other four I understand are delivered by them to the enemy, especially one black gelding worth 12*l.* that a countryman rode after the enemy with and delivered. I have

desired the General's order to be prepared on the country for those horses, as also for a supply of firelocks and twenty cases of pistols if he shall so please. Have lost and broken six or seven firelocks and lost eight cases of pistols. I also entreat you to obtain me an order to the Governor of Ayre to deliver me a barrel of powder and a keg of shot, which I have received upon my promise to get an order for it. There are three prisoners, whereof one is Cardinese's lieutenant, who may possibly recover of his wounds, and who hath given his parole to Colonel Cooper. The other two I suppose are mortally wounded. The report is various of the number slain, some say nine, others five, and others but three, one whereof was Captain Fergison's lieutenant, named Tompson, who was lately come to Cardinese with a message to march northward, whither he was marching when I fought him. The number wounded that escaped was, some say, twelve, but for certain seven wounded were altogether at one house. I had only three men wounded, who are all here, blessed be God, and past danger. I hope you will not esteem us raw soldiers, though we are but a new raised troop, that we durst, being but twenty-two, march four miles out of our way to seek out an enemy to encounter with, whom our intelligence gave us to be three score, and who by all relations were when we fought them sixty-seven, completely armed, and far better mounted than ourselves, who were almost tired, both horses and men having marched fourteen miles that day before the engagement. I pray you let this be an opportunity to move for my establishment. The men deserve well, who after they were commanded to discharge their firelocks at a reasonable distance did it well, and afterward discharging their pistols when we were very close, threw them at the enemy, and then fell in with sword, which continued near half an hour after we had broken them. I may truly say blessed be the Lord, for his mercies endure for ever. I was in my dream this last night troubled with an apprehension that thou wert discontinued Secretary, but I know dreams are but fables, yet I cannot forbear telling thee of it."

General Monk.

1655, March 28. Dalkeith—Pass for Lieutenant-Colonel George Heriott to go into Fife and to Dundee. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Captain John Hill to William Clarke.

1655, September 25. Ruthven Castle—There is a mistake in the store-keeper's account here. I send you the papers. I have written to the General concerning our need of a surgeon. We cannot always get one from Inverness, where they have but two. "I think the hills are for present the most quiet part of

Scotland. A single Englishman may pass from hence to Inverloughie, for so did a lieutenant the last week from thence to this place, only accompanied with my post. I hope they will continue peaceable, if the Highlanders be not too hard put at for old thefts and misdemeanours, for that will cause them to break out again, they not being able to make satisfaction for the tenth part of the wrong they have done.

General Monk to Captain John Drywood and Cornet Thomas Medlicott.

1655[-6], January 21. Edinburgh—Order for reserving such sums of money in the Treasury as have been stopped for provisions. *Signed.*

Generals Blake and Montague to the Protector.

1656, September 19. Aboard the *Naseby,* Bay of Wiers—Being out of water and our victuals almost spent, we have come here to recruit our wants and await further orders. We have received the enclosed account from the Commander of the squadron before Cadiz, and have sent to secure the prizes. "The providences that have already come to our knowledge, concurring to bring those ships into our hands, do very much convince us it is of God, in more than an ordinary manner, and we trust it will by the same good hand be sanctified unto us." *Copy.*

Marquis of Ormond to Dr. Oliver Darcy, Bishop of Dromore.

[1656, September 26]—*Copy.* Printed in Carte's *Life of Ormond,* Vol. II., appendix, p. 18, and in Clarendon's *State Papers,* Vol. III., p. 306.

Henry Lawrence, Lord President of the Council, to General Monk.

1656, December 23. Whitehall—Concerning the restoration to the Duchess of Hamilton of the estate of Kinneal. *Signed.* [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom. of this date.*]

Marquis of Argyle.

1656[-7] February 19. London—Bond of Archibald, Marquis of Argyle—as principal—together with William, Lord Cochrane, Rory McLeod of Dunvegan, Sir John Wemys of Bogy, Col. David Barclay, William Cary, goldsmith, of London, and Archibald Campbell of Drumsynnie [Drimsynnie] for payment of 800*l.* and other moneys to Colonel Ralph Cobbett. *Signed and sealed, but the signatures, excepting those of Rory MacLeod and Archibald Campbell, have been torn out.*

Lieut.-Colonel Roger Sawrey to William Clarke, at Dalkeith.

1657, April 6. Citadel at Ayre—"I with my company got very well to Ayre upon Saturday, where we found all things in good order and friends in health, only a young person with Captain-Lieutenant Shockly, entertained the last muster, who is since discovered to be a woman; her name she saith is Ann Dimack, daughter to one John Dimack of Keale, near Bullingbrooke Castle in Lincolnshire. She hath been with us but one muster, and saith that her father and mother being dead she lived with her aunt, and fell in love with one John Evison, who had served his time in London, but was a Lincolnshire man. Her friends was against it, and would by no means yield to their marriage, nor had she any way of accomplishing her end left, but by putting herself into man's habit, which she did in May, 1655, and so went to London together, and finding him not to be in a capacity to live they both resolved to betake themselves to services, this maid still keeping in man's apparel, and went as two brothers. The young man lived at Islington and the maid at London with a coachman in Chick Lane, whose name was Taylor, where she served two years under the name of Stephen Evison, and after that coming with John by sea the said John was cast away, and she, keeping still her man's habit, came to Carlisle, and there listed herself for a soldier under Major Tolhurst by the name of John Evison, and there she continued until she came to this garrison, and never was known to any, which she declares very solemnly to be all the way of her progress in her disguise. And I can perceive nothing but modesty in her carriage since she hath been with us, and shall send to the other places where she hath been formerly to know the truth of her declaration. If you think it necessary you may acquaint my Lord General with it, with my respects to yourself and lady, returning you hearty thanks for your late kindness."

The Magistrates of Amsterdam to the High Admiral of Scotland.

1657, September 13. Amsterdam—Concerning a ship called the *White Cow*, which had been wrecked on its way to Greenland. *Latin. Seal of arms.*

George Scott to General Monk.

1657[-8], March 4. Edinburgh—A year ago petitioner, being called in question for alleged accession to the challenge given by Walter Scott to Lord Blantyre, gave bond for his good behaviour. Sir James Johnstoun of Westerrall, the grantor of the bond, having petitioner's whole fortune in his hands, withholds the said bond, and has reduced petitioner and his ten children to a very deplorable condition. Prays order to Johnstoun to deliver up the deed. *With reference by Monk to Lieut.-Colonel Pownall. Signed.*

JAMES, LORD FORRESTER, to the LORD PROTECTOR.

1657[-8], March 13—Petitions that having been in arms for the late King of Scots, he was, upon capitulation in 1653, allowed by Lord General Monk to return to his own home, but about eighteen months since was committed to the custody of the Marshal General of Scotland, and still continues a prisoner, to the endangering of his health and the damage of his estate. Prays an order to General Monk for his release. *Presented on above date and referred to Monk.*

GENERAL MONK.

1658, August 2. Dalkeith—Pass for William Field to Dunkirk. *Signed.*

THE SAME.

1658, August 28. Edinburgh—Pass for William Arnott and Thomas Fotheringham, burgesses of Edinburgh, with their servants, horses, swords and necessaries, to go to London and return. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

THE SAME.

1658, September 1. Edinburgh—Permission for David Dickson, bailiff in Forfar, to keep a fowling piece. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

LAIRD OF CALDER.

1658, September—Reasons why the "fewdewtie," due from the Isle of Illa [Islay] by the Laird of Caddell [Calder], is at the disposal of his Highness the Protector, notwithstanding the grant to the Duke of Lennox.

D. DRUMMOND to GENERAL MONK.

1658, November 8. Crieff—I wrote in my last concerning these pranks of the protesters in preparing their papers to be given in to the Council. They have been very serious with all their adherents to stand to the uttermost in prosecuting that business, which after a long and serious trial I have found it true that their only and main cause in giving this testimony against the English is because my Lord Protector comes to the Government by virtue of the Petition and Advice, in which there is no mention of the League and Covenant, and thereby they conclude that the English have first, unjustly invaded; second, unjustly tolerated diversities of religions; third, unjustly usurped the government of these nations; and all this they do under the colour of their testimony, as they call it. "These things being so material and the eyes of the whole country upon the result, and the Protector so much concerned now in this first beginning of his government, makes me the more

bold to use my freedom, for no disrespect to the persons of the protestors but to their actions, who formerly used the same course [*torn*] the last authority in contempt as that the same was against religion, and [now] more, and in more brusque terms, and more bold." I entreat your Lordship not to look upon me as impertinent, but such businesses must be taken at the beginning, which is the only time to cure these growing diseases.

Captain Thomas Reade to General Monk, at Dalkeith.

1658, November 8. Stirling—An account of the damage sustained by the house of the Laird of Buchanon when it was garrisoned. Amount, 63*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

The Council of Scotland to John Baynes, Receiver General.

1658, December 28. Holyrood House—Order for the payment of fire and candle money to the soldiers garrisoned in Scotland. *Copy.*

General Monk.

1658[-9], January 15. Edinburgh—Permission for the servant of the Laird of Clarkington to keep a fowling piece. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Lord Kenmore to General George Monk.

1659, March 14. Brugh, Galloway—Complaining of the affronts he has received from the Laird of Ricarton's servants, who have run up and down among his poor people like mad men, led on by one Hodgen, an Englishman, living in Dumfries; and praying that a settlement may be ordered between himself and Ricarton.

Lieut.-Colonel William Gough to General Monk, at Dalkeith.

1658[-9], March 22. Lambeth Marsh—"I am sorry I have no better a subject than what I am now to give your Lordship some little account of, which is of a late unhappy difference betwixt my Lord Whally, Colonel Ashfield, and myself, occasioned upon an accidental discourse in Westminster Hall, more particularly between my Lord Whally and Colonel Ashfield about the government and such like things, and in the conclusion of the discourse my Lord Whally did passionately express him, saying, you have your meetings by yourselves and we will have our meetings by ourselves, and further said that we kept out honest men, and gave a particular instance of one officer. Upon which Colonel Ashfield [said] that it was a mistake, saying none was ever kept out in any meetings that he

was at, and I said the like, being assured that as to our particulars there was not any such thing done, and our ground for this our confidence in this thing was because it was at my Lord Fleetwood's house, where we had nothing to do to keep any out. But yet notwith[standing] my Lord Whally earnestly asserted it to be so, and Colonel Ashfield did also earnestly assert the contrary, and this was done several times by my Lord Whally and Colonel Ashfield, as also by myself twice or thrice. Upon which my Lord Whally did take it as giving him the lie, and said we were uncivil and that we deserved to have our pates cut, and that if he had us in place [*sic*] where he would cut our pates, and this is a true state of that which was the offence in brief. Having lately received an intimation from my Major that your Lordship had an account of it I thought it my duty to give this small account."

[The Earl of Seaforth to General Monk?]

1658[-9], March—The late Earl of Seaforth, being burdened by debt, went beyond seas in December, 1648, when the Committee of the Estates of Scotland laid a fine upon him of 100,000 marks Scots, although after his "way-going" he never meddled with affairs, and remained abroad until his death. The fine now lies in the hands of some friends of the Marquis of Argyle, who are endeavouring to get it ratified. I have never had the value of the fourth part of the fine on my father's estate, and trust that the Acts of Grace and other Acts of Indemnity may protect me by your Lordship's favour. [*Copy?*]

Colonel Richard Ashfield to General Monk, at Dalkeith.

1659, April 16—I hope when I see you again to be able to prove that I have neither—as has been represented—put a blemish upon the discipline of the army, nor intermeddled too much in public affairs. "As to that unhappy discourse which Lieut.-General Whaley entertained Lieut.-Colonel Gough and myself with in Westminster Hall, I can say this, there was nothing intended or done on my part but what might have borne a favourable construction, notwithstanding I was more than ordinary provoked," and as to public affairs I have only followed the honourable officers of the army in what the whole Council thereof hath now brought forth. I am sorry my occasions should detain me from my charge at such a time as this, but I hope every term will dispatch me. *Seal of arms.*

Lord Fleetwood to General Monk.

1659, April 23—"I do presume that some late actions of the army may be misrepresented unto you, for prevention whereof I shall give you a short account of affairs here. We having received very certain assurances of our old enemies' designs and

others to disturb our present peace, we were necessitated to draw the forces together in order to the security and peace of this city and nation. Notwithstanding our intentions were for the good of the whole, yet I believe some will very evilly represent us in this action, as if we had forced the Parliament, though his Highness by his own authority did dissolve them, in which the army did stand by his Highness. The present state of affairs are through mercy in much quietness and the army in much union, and I hope your Lordship will not give credit to other information, but preserve the union betwixt both armies as may enable them with joint endeavours to serve his Highness in the further preservation of this good old cause we have been so long engaged in, and not suffer the attempts of any to divide us to take effect, the welfare of these nations being so much concerned therein. I shall rest very confident your Lordship will preserve a right understanding betwixt us, whereby we may be the better enabled through the goodness of the Lord to answer the great ends of our trust. Your Lordship shall suddenly hear at large from me concerning these affairs, and [I] shall take it as a great kindness from you rather to give credit to myself than any other, wherein you may be assured I shall not deceive your expectation but give you the true state of things."

Pa[trick] Blair to General Monk.

1659, April 29. Kirkwall—Complaining of his persecution by Captain Watson, Governor of Orkney.

Lieutenant-Colonels John Mason and Roger Sawrey to General Monk.

1659, May 3. London—We assure your Lordship that "the army here in England is very unanimous in this late action, which is demonstrated by the several addresses which have come both from regiments and garrisons." *Signed.*

Helen Hay, Lady Wariston, to General Monk, in Scotland.

1659, May 4. Edinburgh—"I received a letter from your Lordship this day in favour of Mr. Gideon Penman, minister at Creichtown, and am glad to have the opportunity to give your Lordship information touching that man's carriage as a minister, who hath been justly suspended from his ministry by the Synod of Lothian, and is processed for other gross faults, such as forgery of a subscription to a band and endeavouring to get a decree concerning his stipend vitiated, which have been prosecuted before the Court of Justice in part, and for the further prosecution thereof are referred to the Criminal Court and before the Synod. He is further processed for worldly mindedness in making of bargains and playing the notary rather than the minister amongst the country people, besides that he hath been

greatly questioned for his insufficiency to preach the Gospel, and after thrice hearing of him before the Synod and their committee they could not give him this testimony that they found him sufficient, but for what they had heard they could not declare him insufficient, and this was only the mind of the plurality, and many did declare that they judged him insufficient. And it would appear that your Lordship hath been informed that he is only prosecuted for meddling with the stipend during his suspension, contrary to a law whereof he was ignorant. But your Lordship may be assured that if his abilities were duly tried by divines and lawyers it shall be found that he hath much more law than Gospel, whereof he hath given evidence by the manifold devices of law used by him during his trial to obstruct all proceedings against him. And as to his poverty it is well known that he hath an estate whereon he may live without any help of a stipend, which by the law of God and men is designed and set apart for such as are able to instruct the people and are diligent to care for their souls. And as for these children which are called motherless, if your Lordship knew their ages and what means he hath provided for them you would not judge them objects of compassion. I crave your Lordship's pardon for this trouble." *Seal of arms.*

John Thurloe to General Monk, in Edinburgh.

1659, May 31. Whitehall—I know your Lordship remembers well the business of Bilton and his correspondents, Short and Drywood. Short has brought an action of 10,000*l.* against me for false imprisonment, as one of the Council of State, pretending that his prosecution was by my means only, and that as soon as he came into Scotland you discharged him, and wondered that he should have been sent there when he appeared to be innocent. "Truly, my Lord, he was a mere stranger to me, and so was the business until I had it from your Lordship and the Council of Scotland, and I well remember that as it was represented from thence it seemed not only a foul business upon Bilton but upon Short too, through whose hands the moneys went." The papers are all in Scotland, and I have asked Lord Fleetwood to send them to you. I pray you to tell him the full state of the business and how the State was wronged. [*George Bilton and John Drywood were deputy treasurers of war for Scotland and were accused of mis-appropriating moneys. There are many allusions to the matter in the Cal. S.P. Dom. for* 1657-1658.]

General Monk to Captain Joseph Wallington.

1659, June 25—Order to search for and seize the arms of certain persons named, in the parishes of Evendale, Glasford, and Lesmahego, in Lanarkshire. *Copy.*

LORD WARISTON [President of the Council] to GENERAL MONK in Scotland.

1659, July 14—"There is such throng of business that with very great difficulty I got your letters read and answered by the Council, the intelligences cometh so thick of the designs of the malignants to rise in many places at once upon expectation or assurance of Charles Stewart, and what he can do to be with them. The Council are very diligent to use all means of prevention. We are sending General-Major Desborow to the West. The Forest of Dean, Coventry and Chichester are places designed by the adversary. The Council will take the roll of all those who have given bond to the Lieutenant of the Tower, and demand personal assurance of them. They desire that you do the like in Scotland and Lieut.-General Ludlow in Ireland. Mr. Reynolds did give me the enclosed ticket to be sent to you. All excepted persons are to go out of London to-morrow, or be under hazard of execution. The business anent sending Commissioners to Scotland will be taken into consideration with the Act of Union and Grace."

Postscript.—Your Lordship will do well to look to Macnaughton, and some other Highlanders, who are speaking strange language, as some write." *Seal of arms.* [*The order for this letter is given in the Cal. S.P. Dom. for* 1659-1660, *p.* 27.]

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN PEARSON to GENERAL MONK.

1659, July 15. Dunkirk—"I suppose your Lordship hath heard that the Council of State hath employed Colonel Ashfield, Colonel Packer and myself to inquire into the late mutiny, and given us instructions to regulate the affairs of this place. Since our coming hither we have endeavoured to compose the minds of our forces, which through God's mercy hath not been without good effect, and though we are not without fears that some design for Charles Stuart was at the bottom of the meeting, yet we are not able to find it out, but it rather seems to be upon the account of prejudice that the soldiers had against their officers, for not taking that care of them as might have been expected, and as they found from their officers in England and Scotland where most of them have served; but, God be thanked, all is very well and quiet, and I hope will so continue. Some grand iniquities are found amongst officers here, insomuch that their own soldiers loath them; some captains of the watch tumbles about the streets when they go the rounds. Drunkenness, dreadful swearing, uncleanness, money coining, and what not, hath too much abounded. Some of them we are necessitated to deal with, yet with a very tender hand. There are a great many very good and substantial officers which are encouraged. The six troops of horse are very right men for most part. The three regiments that are in the French pay are lodged under the walls of this town. The cessation of arms is continued in these parts,

wherein this town is included. The Spaniard keeps six or eight thousand men in a body near Nieuport. The Duke of York is in the head of them and General Marcin is his Lieutenant General. The French commanders in these parts inform us that those forces are designed for Charles Stuart. Comte Chamberg, a Lieutenant-General of the French army, Governor of Bergen, and commander of all the French garrisons in these parts, came hither about three days since to visit us and professeth exceeding affection to our nation, being a Protestant, and his mother an English woman, and saith that if the Spaniard make any attempt here, though under pretence of Charles Stuart, he will assist us and give us constant intelligence of the enemy's motion. Also Monsieur Talloon, the French Intendant, wrote to us to let us know that if we had occasion, he was commanded to assist us with all the French troops in these parts, and that he would advise us from time to time of the enemy's designs. So that your Lordship may see the French keep fair correspondence with us. But, however, this place is in so good a condition for strength and men with what likewise England can supply that we need not fear any of them, and it is rather to be judged that Charles Stuart's design was for England or Scotland if his could be transported, than to waste them against Dunkirk. The Fort of Mardyke is but an inconsiderable place, and I suppose the Parliament will order the slighting of it. The time your Lordship gave is expired, and had not I been employed in this business I had waited on your Lordship by this time."

Postscript.—"I hope this town will yield the state a revenue of 16,000*l.* per annum or more."

George Bilton to General Monk.

1659, July 18—Petitioning that he has now been sixteen months under close restraint in the Tolbooth, Edinburgh, and praying to be allowed the liberty of the Castle, until such time as things are cleared.

Gideon Waugh, deputy sheriff of Roxburghshire, to General Monk.

1659, July 19. Jedburgh—Relating his proceedings in regard to a difference between Robert Ker of Craillinghall and John Rutherford of Edgerstoun on the one part, and John and Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill on the other part, concerning certain seats in the church of Jedburgh.

Vice-Admiral John Lawson to General Monk, in Scotland.

1659, July 22. Aboard the *James* before Ostend—I was ordered here by the Council on a report that the Spaniards intended to ship men for England, and to draw forces before Dunkirk. I hear that there are five or six thousand men near

Newport, but there are so few ships at Ostend and Newport that there is no likelihood of their shipping men, and as little of their sending forces to Dunkirk, as those near Newport are pitiful shattered broken regiments. I am informed that the Prince of Condé is near Maestricht with some forces. Charles Stuart and the titular Duke of York are at Brussels.

[General Monk] to the Governors of Garrisons and Chief Officers of the regiments in Scotland.

1659, July 25. Dalkeith—Instructing them to prevent all horse-races and other suspicious meetings; to seize the arms of persons that have adhered to the enemy, or horses above the value they have orders for; to take account of strangers; to get intelligence of intended meetings by disaffected persons for promoting the interest of Charles Stuart or his party, or for raising insurrections in the Commonwealth; and to hold correspondence with adjacent garrisons and advise with the well-affected justices of the peace. *Copy.*

Council of State to Receiver General John Baynes.

1659, August 8. Whitehall—Warrant to satisfy General Monk's warrants up to 20,000*l.* *Copy.* [*See Cal. S.P. Dom. under date.*]

General Monk to John Baynes.

1659, August 15—Warrant for payment of 20,000*l* to Charles Zinzan, deputy-treasurer at War. *Signed.*

Major John Hill to General Monk.

1659, September 5. Inverloughy—I have received information "that William Ferguson of Inveray and Forbes of Skellater—hearing of some stirs in England, and aiming to be the first that should honour themselves with rising for Charles Stuart—are broken loose, but I know none that will join with them except some few thieves, and I conceive it were no great difficulty to get them taken if some active Highlanders, such as John Mac Intosh of Forther, were put upon it." All these parts are quiet.

John Livingstone to General Monk.

1659, September 7. Ancram—Concerning the difference between the Lairds of Hunthill, sen. and jun., and the Lairds of Cralinghall and Edgerston, respecting the right to the seats in the loft of Jedburgh Church. [*See Gideon Waugh's letter of July* 19, *above.*]

Captain Joseph Witter to General Monk.

1659, September 12. Dunstaffnage—"Upon the 3rd instant I received a letter from Mc Cleane of Lockbowye and Mc Cleane of Ardgowre, of which the enclosed is a true copy, as also I had other notice that Daniel Mc Cleane of Brollosse was endeavouring to get up a party to disturb the peace of the Commonwealth. Whereupon I sent four files of soldiers with an officer upon the 3rd instant in the night, ordering them to march to Arrosse in Mull, to apprehend the said Daniel Mc Cleane and his party, where the said Daniel was with above twenty armed men, who kept watch and discovered my party, whereupon the said Daniel and his party fled, and though they were pursued both with my party and above a hundred of the countrymen, yet the said Daniel hath escaped, and is fled out of Mull to the Isle of Skye, as it is said. Those men that were with him left him when he was pursued, and not above four men were with him when he went out of Mull, which was upon the 6th instant. I shall be careful to give your Lordship a good account of these parts, which at present are all very peaceable, and I hope to bring Daniel Mc Cleane in ere long."

Postscript.—"I have employed a gentleman, who is nearly related unto Daniel Mc Cleane, for to bring the said Daniel in. I have lately received a letter from Mc Naughton, who excuses his not coming in at present, but assured me in his letters that there shall not any man in the nations live more peaceable than he would do. I expect him here ere long." *Seal with arms and crest.*

Enclosing,

Mc Cleane of Lochbowre and John Mc Cleane of Ardgowre to Captain Joseph Witter.

1659, *September* 2. *Arros*—"*This afternoon the* quondam *tutor, Daniel* [*Mc Cleane*], *came here to Arrosse, we know not for what intent, accompanied with above twenty armed men, and so remains as yet. We conceive you have a fit time to execute my Lord General's instructions for the preserving the peace, and we do assure you, if Daniel be kept from seducing some foolish ones in the country of his own stamp and temper, Mc Cleane's country shall be as faithful to tender the peace of the Commonwealth as any people in the three nations. Therefore we lay it to your door, and if you send privately the matter of twenty or four and twenty firelocks, who shall be assisted by us and our men here with all diligence, he may be apprehended, and it will conduce much for the preserving of the peace. If you take not this occasion, blame not us if you repent it hereafter.*" *Copy.*

Major John Hill to General Monk.

1659, September 12. Inverloughy—"Daniel Mc Cleane of Brollas, who was sometime tutor of Mc Cleane, did lately endeavour the disturbance of the peace in Mull, and had gotten

together about twenty men in arms, and kept watch. But four files of soldiers being sent out by Captain Witter were no sooner discovered but the tutor fled, his men deserted him all except four who fled out of the island with him, and it is thought he is gone towards Skye."

All is quiet in these parts. There are some rumours about, but ere this month is out I shall take a course that I hope will silence all.

Postscript.—"I have sent some of Lord Lambert's letters in print and copies of them to most of the Highland lairds, that they may see what is become of the enemy's design in England."

Your letter to Lochiel shall be delivered to-day.

[General Monk] to Sir Henry Vane.

1659, September 13—Recommending him to continue Mr. Matthew Lock, who had been Clerk to the Council in Scotland since its establishment in 1654. *Copy.*

Captain Robert Scrape to General Monk.

1659, September 22. Dundee—Sending a copy of the informations against the ringleaders in a recent mutiny among the soldiers quartered there. *Copy enclosed.*

Captain Edward Frere to William Clarke, at Dalkeith.

1659, September 23. Dundee—Concerning the mutiny above mentioned.

Colonel Michell to William Clarke, at Edinburgh.

1659, September 24. Wingeworth—"My Lord General's letter, dated 8th instant, I received the same time when I had the honour of my Lord Lambert's company at my house, whom I attended in his Lordship's examination of this country's late insurrection, upon which occasion I was hindered then from that due acknowledgment of my Lord Monck's kindness and care in reference to my salary accruing upon the musters in my late regiment under his Lordship's command. I must confess I cannot be importunate, nor thought it convenient to request my Lord Lambert's recommendation of the same, knowing that I shall receive from my Lord the like justice and respect that is given to any other when the Treasury is better supplied. Though, Sir, upon the score of kindness and the ancient friendly acquaintance between us, give me leave to entreat your endeavours as occasion offers to negotiate on my behalf with these arguments; that all regiments as they march out of Scotland are cleared off, particularly one foot regiment, Colonel Ashfeild's. My condition—in these present changes of command—seems to run parallel, for in Colonel Overton's regiment's removal, when paid off, am I—as to all musters, till, as I take it, the first of August—included, and the being once withdrawn they

leave me on a single concern, which too often proves dilatory and difficult, besides I am as to them reduced, my present employment being a new conferment, and notwithstanding the same should be marched into Scotland I could not thereby have so much advantage as being paid off with my late charge and these companies that are at liberty, one of which is in Kent, two in this county, also dispersed, behind the army in pay, unrecruited, wanting many supplies with[out] which they cannot be fitted this winter for a march. My Lieutenant-Colonel is at London about these and the like things for them. Sir upon these reasons I desire this favour that you will move my Lord General on my behalf, otherwise I fear I may receive that prejudice which I am assured his Lordship, out of his accustomed kindness to officers and particular favours to myself, is not inclined to put upon me. . . . As to public affairs you are by correspondence as fully acquainted therewith, only take this private hint of a meeting of about fifty officers at Derby upon my Lord Lambert's being in this country, though his Lordship was not informed of their desires drawn up and subscribed. Colonel Sankey, myself, Major Creed and others were appointed to model a draft of a petition and address, which was effected in five heads. The first was to revive the army's proposal and address for the expedience of settlement. Second, was the danger of invading the army's union by the adversary as his last design to create and foment divisions, so humbly offered a settled order during the Parliament's pleasure of continuing an army, and prayed my Lord Fleetwood, Commander-in-Chief of horse and foot, my Lord Lambert next. Some debate was from some persons that had best known Scotland, but concluded my Lord Disborrough and Lord Monck the other two grand officers, leaving titles to the Parliament. Third head, for removing neutral magistrates, countenancing such as in this time of danger appeared and adhered to the Parliament, those fit and qualified with magistracy and other power in their respective countries. Arrears to be paid militia, volunteers or county troops, &c. Fourth, Corporations lately guilty themselves and receiving the accessions of enemies into their towns to have a signal mark of disfavour put upon them. All other corporations to be better regulated suitable to the constitution of a Commonwealth's government. Fifth head, to bring to condign punishment magistrates, ministers and others that excited or fell in with the late insurrection. I durst not send a copy till the same had been communicated at London, but thought it necessary to impart the heads, entreating you to keep them private till you publicly receive one, only to give my Lord a hint thereof." *Seal of arms.*

Colonel Michell, Colonel Sankey and others to General Monk.

1659, September. [Derby]—Enclosed is a paper of proposals agreed on by the officers of the army engaged in the suppression

of the insurrections in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c., to be tendered to the General Council of officers in London. We send them to your Lordship to prevent future surprisals, not doubting of your concurrence after our many years' experience of your fidelity to the public and readiness in the pursuit of the principles which we formerly contended for. If your Lordship please to make any return, pray do it with all expedition and direct to Lieut.-Colonel Duckenfield or Major Creed in London, whither they are going to the General Council of officers there by appointment of the council of officers met together here. *Fifteen signatures.*

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Young to General Monk.

1659, October 9. Glasgow—The Provincial Assembly have agreed upon endeavouring to unite all the ministers in Scotland. For that purpose they have appointed two of every presbytery to meet at Edinburgh, "that they may present something to the Parliament, if not underhand to send to Charles Stewart to come with some forces, which it is thought he may procure in regard of the union betwixt France and Spain. Both in their preaching and praying they express much dislike against toleration."

The Noblemen and Gentlemen of Perthshire to General Monk.

1659, October 13—Begging him to take measures for staying the "contagious infection" among the horses in the garrison of Drummond. *Fifteen signatures.*

S. L. to Lord Lambert.

1659, October 24—Urging him to take up the King's cause, and sending him a copy of a [supposed?] proclamation of Charles II., which has been three months in the town. [*Printed as a pamphlet in* 1659 *(British Museum press mark,* 8,122*b); also in Somers' Tracts, Vol. VI., p.* 538.]

Officers of the Army in Scotland to the Churches of Christ in the three Nations.

[1659, October]—A declaration. *Printed in "A true Narrative of the proceedings in Parliament, Council of Safety, General Council of the Army and Committee of Safety, from the 22 of September till this present." King's Pamphlets, E* 1,010, *No.* 24, *p.* 26.

Army in Scotland.

[1659, October]—A declaration of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland and of the officers of the army under

his command, in vindication of the liberties of the people and the privileges of Parliament. *Printed with a few variations in "A true Narrative," p. 24. Issued after the preceding.*

The Militia of London.

1659, October—"The names of militia appointed by the Committee of Safety after the Council of Officers dissolved the Parliament, which was 11th of October, 1659." *Printed in "A true Narrative," p. 70.*

Captain Griffith Lloyd to General Monk, in Edinburgh.

1659, November 12. Wallingford House—"I have received command from my Lord Fleetwood to write to your Lordship, who would have done it himself had he not been troubled with a soreness in his eyes. His Lordship is troubled at the messenger Mr. Houlcupp's going away without his knowledge, having kept him some time in expectation of hearing from your Lordship, and intending to have sent your Lordship an answer by him to that which the messenger that came last from you brought, but he being gone my Lord hath answered yours by one Burges, a messenger from hence, but I conceive Mr. Houlcupp was under some fear of being put under restraint for some words spoken by him somewhat too unadvisedly, and for that reason hasted out of town. But I can assure your Lordship whatever his guilt may be there was not the least design of that nature intended against him for your Lordship's sake, neither was there any cause of suspicion given him why he should fear any such thing, for I know my Lord hath a great respect for your Lordship and such as relate to you, and your messenger well knows that when he was under restraint at his first coming to this town, my Lord upon notice of it commanded me to see him enlarged, which I did accordingly, and I hope the Lord will maintain a right understanding between my Lord and yourself, notwithstanding all endeavours by others to the contrary, and that he will knit your hearts to each other in love and friendship, which I can assure you is the earnest desire of his Lordship, and I hope you will believe me herein. The Lord reconcile those seeming differences which may be between us at present, that yet we may be instruments in his hand for the accomplishment of that work we have hitherto professed to carry on to his praise."

Colonel Miles Man to General Monk, in Edinburgh.

1659, November 12. Scone, near Inverness—"I received your Lordship's, dated the 29 of October, with a declaration in it to be signed by the officers of Colonel Smyth's regiment—which is the same as one of the former—only there is added to it the three letters sent by your Lordship to Mr. Speaker, the Lord

Fleetwood and the Lord Lambert, and that we shall be true and faithful to your Lordship, which is signed by all the commission officers in this garrison, and I intend to send it to Sincklar and Ruthin that it may be signed by those officers also, and from thence to Major Hill, and I shall desire him to send it to your Lordship when he hath signed it. The officers of this garrison are very well satisfied in your proceedings, and likewise those at Sincklar and Ruthin. This week two sad accidents had like to have fallen out in this garrison, for both the great buildings had like to have been on a flame, which could hardly have been quenched but that they were timely discovered, for the fire had got into two beams which lay under a chimney in each building, and had burnt within two or three inches of the floors. We have had many such accidents before, as Ensign Cartwright can inform your Lordship, and searched all the chimneys, and what we found dangerous we did help them. However, I shall make another search to prevent as much as I can for the future. The overseers in those days, as also the masons and carpenters, were very negligent in suffering the beams to be laid as they are." *Seal with arms and crest.*

Captain Robert Scrape to General Monk, at Edinburgh.

1659, November 14. Dundee—As I have in my former letters declared against falseness in any to trust repose in them, so I am still, and hope ever shall be, of the same mind and judgment, let my judgment be what it will. My Lord, I have much considered, weighed, and pondered upon the late so great change in England, and upon the whole my spirit is drawn to conclude upon this: that though the army in England did attempt a matter of so high a nature, to interrupt and dissolve the late Parliament, from whom we received our commissions, and though I cannot receive as yet full satisfaction as to their attempt in that nature, yet I cannot find my heart to be drawn out so far to engage against them, as it hath been against those which they and we have been engaged together against, the great enemy of England's peace. Indeed, my Lord, it is so sad to me when I do think upon it that my heart is almost overwhelmed within me, that we which have prayed together, took counsel together, fought together, obtained victories together, and rejoiced so often together, I say that we, which have been thus together, should be anywise provoked each against other so high to engage one another's heads and hands for the fighting one against another to the destroying of each other, which through God's mercy the common enemy was not ever permitted to do, but in all their attempts was worsted. My Lord, the Parliament, from whom I did receive my commission, are so scattered that they are most of them repaired to their homes, but had they taken themselves to any place and called for our aid and assistance for their peaceable sitting I do so own it as my principle and duty that I would forthwith

have contributed my utmost assistance for them or other ways desired them to accept to take in my commission again. My Lord, it is now next Easter seventeen years since I have been in the service of the Commonwealth, and I can also say I bless God that no man can justly say I was a coward in what service soever I was put upon, and I was generally of the marching army. I was of my Lord of Essex regiment of horse at first Newbury fight, where I was wounded, after in my Lord Fairfax's regiment of foot, and the next march of the said time. I have been sixteen years in commission, so I hope I shall not be reckoned amongst those which are cowards. If I be, my conscience tells me to the contrary, that I have the part of a man in me in the field in a just quarrel. My Lord, when I do think upon what great kindness I have received from your Lordship when I was wounded at Falkirk, I do not know how to have an esteem high enough of your Lordship, together with your stoutness, good conduct and prudence I have myself much observed and taken notice of to be in your Lordship, upon which accounts were it that we were to engage against a common enemy, none should more put forth his capacity and courage to go along and join with your Lordship than myself. I beseech your Lordship entertain such thoughts of me, for assuredly my Lord my heart is much towards you, and as occasion hath offered I have declared so much, not only here to those I have conversed with, but also in England of late. Further, my Lord, I do humbly crave that your Lordship will not take it amiss that I have assumed the boldness to be so bold with your Lordship. I shall be careful of the four companies of my Colonel's regiment to keep them in good order. I do wish I might receive your Lordship's order for the march of them to Colonel Overton, by reason all the field officers of his regiment are in England. *Seal of arms.*

Council of Officers.

1659, November 15. Wallingford House—Agreement of the General Council of officers for the army in England and Scotland, and Commissioners appointed by the General Council of officers in Ireland. *Printed in Baker's Chronicle, p.* 693, *ed.* 1670.

Major Yaxley Robson to General Monk, at Edinburgh.

1659, November 21. Citadel of Ayre—Upon my return to this garrison I made known to the several officers of the six companies here your Lordship's answer and resolutions concerning those particulars which I was commanded by them to signify to your Lordship, and was much troubled to see many of the officers to disown that which not long since they did freely set their hands to. I fear my Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Lieutenant Gosslinge, Lieutenant Bagott, Lieutenant

Frewinge, Ensign Hamnett and Ensign Stanton will not be free to act in this good and considerable business which the Lord hath put upon you. I humbly desire that your Lordship would use all means possible to give them satisfaction, especially my Lieutenant-Colonel, whose company we much desire with us. I can assure your Lordship the companies are fully satisfied and resolved to act with cheerfulness, and shall make it my only business at present to keep them in unity, and shall by the assistance of God keep this citadel for the interest of the Parliament, and shall not willingly yield to any others, under any pretence whatsoever, without your Lordship's commands. If all the above-mentioned officers leave off there will be some companies having not one commission officer left them, and do humbly conceive there will be a necessity, as well as safety, that your Lordship please to appoint others immediately to supply their vacancies. The bearer hereof, Ensign More, who I do humbly [beg] that your Lordship would please to return to us again, being a person well beloved, an old officer and faithful, and will be of much use with us. There i also Lieutenant Hickson, Lieutenant Fenninge, Ensign Crafts, Sergeant Barrowes, Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Hutton, Sergeant Fisher and Sergeant Fenninge, who are deserving good soldiers and faithful, would be well accepted of in the several companies. I cannot be positive in this, because know not how or what the resolutions of the present officers are, and therefore shall leave Ensign More to give your Lordship an account of these officers. I also humbly crave that your Lordship would send to us a faithful and well-experienced gunner, we having not one that can be useful to us if any occasion should be, as also some honest officer, whom your Lordship shall think fit, to take the charge of this considerable place. My Lord, you may be assured of my faithfulness, but am sensible of my own unfitness and weakness to undergo such a burden. If Lieutenant-Colonel Crispe should leave us I do humbly conceive that there cannot be safety for any of the six companies to quarter in the town, and therefore shall, if your Lordship please to order, draw all into the citadel, and must request your Lordship to make some provision for us for our locality for coals and candles, both for the companies and guards. We have not at present any store of each, and must be forced to supply ourselves, they being absolute necessaries. I have no more to add at present, but shall leave this bearer to give your Lordship a more full account; shall only desire the Lord to strengthen your hands and encourage your heart in the worst of difficulties in this good and great work.

Commissioners for the Army in Scotland.

[1659, December, beginning of ?]—Instructions:—1. To repair to York or Newcastle or such place as shall be agreed upon, to treat with the like number commissioned by Lord Fleetwood and the Council of Officers in England.

2. To confer with the former Commissioners and learn why they went beyond their instructions.

3. To complain to Lord Lambert and the English Commissioners that, during the last treaty, their army was recruited, the militia raised and expresses were stopped.

4. To express the desire of General Monk and his officers for peace and friendship with their brethren in England.

5. To insist upon the restoration of Parliament.

6. To show that General Monk and his officers are willing to confirm whatever in the former agreement accorded with his instructions to his Commissioners, although not to those articles in which the Commissioners went beyond their instructions, concerning the constitution of the Council of Officers, of the Army, and of the Navy, the calling of a new Parliament and the case of the displaced officers.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ARMY IN SCOTLAND.

[1659, December, beginning of ?]—Private instructions.* "Notwithstanding anything contained in your public instructions, you may consent to a General Council of Officers and to the calling of another Parliament in these cases, and with these limitations following:—

"1. Concerning the General Council of Officers, you are to provide that they do not meddle with any civil matters, and you are to see that there be military matters of that concernment as may require such a council, and that the power and jurisdiction of this council be expressed and declared, and that the officers here be made acquainted with the whole matter and their opinion be first had in it.

"2. In regard the Navy and the Army never were one body, and the three armies at this time are three distinct bodies, which beside the common cause have each their distinct interests, you shall provide that each of the three armies of England, Scotland and Ireland and the Navy may in the said General Council of Officers have their respective negative voices upon one another and upon all the rest, and that the representees of the said Armies and Navy shall from time to time follow the directions of the said Armies and Navy, and shall be liable to be changed or recalled at their pleasure. Unless they shall agree that the said Armies be united under the seven Commissioners appointed by authority of Parliament, and then they are to be consulted with concerning the constitution of the said General Council.

"3. Concerning the calling a new Parliament, it is to be consented to in these cases only and with these provisoes following:—1. That in all other things you be agreed, and that the question remain only there. 2. In case the members of the present Parliament shall refuse to sit, or do not make their application to you, nor assist the Army of Scotland in their own defence. 3. That it be agreed that the said new Parliament

* Perhaps a copy of those to the former Commissioners, given to the later ones.

consist of one House only, viz., that which was formerly called the House of Commons, and that to them be solely and fully remitted the establishing of a new Government, provided that they do not call in C[harles] S[tuart] or set up any single person whatsoever, and that they do not infringe the liberty granted to tender consciences, and that the time of their sitting be limited. 4. That inasmuch as there is no power at this time extant which is capable to limit and restrict the elections of the said Parliament or to appoint the qualifications of the members—unless the Long Parliament be suffered to meet again—that the elections be made according to the ancient constitution or according to the proportion in the Instrument of Government, and that the qualifications be according to the said Instrument of Government or the Petition and Advice. Or at least that they be made by the Council of State, lately authorised by Parliament, and they all be suffered to consult freely, this proviso being always added, that the members of Parliament indent with the Sheriff against C[harles] S[tuart] and any other single person whatsoever, and likewise that they indent to preserve and continue liberty to tender consciences. 5. That it be provided that no persons be recommended to any shire, city or town corporate to be elected, under the penalty of 1,000*l*., to be paid by the person recommending, and that no members of the army shall come to the elections with force or threatenings, or firearms, or men under command, upon the same penalty. 6. That a protestation be drawn up to be signed by all commission officers to obey the Parliament as the supreme authority, providing they do not set up C[harles] S[tuart] nor destroy liberty of conscience.

"4. Concerning the case of the displaced officers, you are to refer it to Parliament only. But in case you find you cannot get that granted, you are to break off upon some other point."

Colonel Samuel Atkins to William Clarke, at Dalkeith.

1659, December 1. From my close prison at Westminster—"Colonel Markham and myself delivered my Lord General's letter to the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, the 23rd past, which hath occasioned both our close imprisonment. I confess I was against the delivery of it, being the peace was concluded the week before, and said it would create jealousies of my Lord General, &c., but it was thought fit by wiser heads than myself it should be delivered. When I was examined, I told them I thought G[eneral] M[onk] feared his Commissioners would not obtain such terms as he desired, at least so soon as the business required, therefore he might write that letter to show his resolution still to stand out, and that his Lordship's end in writing thereof was conceiving it might come in the heat of the treaty and so it might stir up the Lord Mayor, &c., to become mediators, and I do from my heart believe this was the reason.

"They seemed at Whitehall to be greatly troubled that his Lordship should send Commissioners to treat, and within seven days after send such a letter to set all in confusion, but I told them what his Lordship's design was by writing it." When they seized me they took other papers of my own writing, "which locks the prison doors the faster upon me. There were several of these letters in other hands besides what came to me, and copies were delivered out of them two or three days before we delivered the letter to my Lord Mayor. They have got one or two that were written with your hand, which is best known here, for the letter Colonel Markham and I delivered was not your hand, so they pretended we had forged it, and printed so much in the Diurnal, or to that effect. However I suffer, I am content and am glad there is an agreement made between you without bloodshed, for there were many watched for it that are enemies to both. . . . Colonel Wilkes told them all their private instructions before ever they began to treat."

Jo. Urquhart, Sheriff, to General Monk.

1659, December 5. Cromartie—Assuring him that all in the shire are resolved to behave themselves peaceably, and submit to the present government of the Commonwealth.

General Monk to General Fleetwood.

[1659, December 7 ?]—"I have received your Lordship's of the 1st instant, and am according to your Lordship's desire making all possible preparations for expediting the treaty and bringing these unhappy differences to a happy composure, which is at this time my chiefest and indeed only design. I could have wished your Lordship had not at this time touched upon my honour, which I assure your Lordship is a point as tender as it is unconcerned in this business, but I do set so high a rate upon the peace of the nations and the interest of God's people that I shall not further expostulate with your Lordship upon that. I was no further obliged by any act of our Commissioners than where instructions would bear them out, and how far that was themselves are able to show, for they have them to produce for their own justification. What assurance they made to the Council of Officers with you, or what they affirmed there, I know not, nor what power they had to give any assurance or make any affirmation at all to any unless with the Commissioners with whom they were to treat. But for the ending of all disputes of this nature and for the preventing of such mistakes and consequently delays in this ensuing treaty, I have sent for them to come to me from Newcastle to Barwick before the treaty begins, that I may have a thorough information of the whole matter. As for the performance of the other articles of the agreement, I have already made an offer to my Lord Lambert to draw the forces off

according to the provision there made, in case it should please his Lordship to do the like, but cannot yet obtain that favour at his hands. But for setting Colonel Cobbett at liberty I shall defer it till the agreement be fully perfected. And in the meantime shall hope your Lordship will be satisfied when I tell you that I do not look upon him as a messenger or as one that may claim the benefit of that plea, but as a person that, after he was laid aside by the Parliament, did notwithstanding come down hither to act upon their commission and to put in execution a design of which your Lordship shall hear further hereafter, and which I do not think his bringing a letter from your Lordship can excuse or be sufficient to make your Lordship his only competent judge. My Lord, I entreat your Lordship to pardon this freedom of mine, and not to look upon it as intended by me to widen the breach which is already too great between us, but only as of necessity compelled to make answer to your Lordship's pressing letters. And that your Lordship would be pleased rather to press those officers with you, who are so difficult to be brought over to a compliance, than us, with the dangers that are like to follow upon our irresolutions. It had been seasonable advice when the consultation was had about forcing the Parliament, to have laid before them the advantages the common enemy was like to gain by that act, and the dangers and divisions which were like to ensue in army and Commonwealth, and that all this would lie at their doors. But for myself and the rest here, as we were no way the beginners of this breach, so we shall make it our chiefest aim and think it our greatest mercy, if it may please God to make us the instruments of closing it up so as it may produce peace and prosperity to the nations and liberty and freedom to the people of God, to which, if any other consideration may be added, it shall be the peculiar respect I have for your Lordship, which in all the time of this unhappy difference I have been very zealous to preserve, and it is none of the least of my hopes and expectations upon the issue of this treaty that your Lordship may again have occasion to account me your" humble servant. *Draft.* [*Probably written at the same time as that to Lambert, quoted in Baker's Chronicle, p.* 695.]

Lord Wariston to his brother, Sir James Stewart, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

1659, December 10— . . . "This is to show you that the General Council of Officers has resolved that a Parliament be called and sit in or before February, and that it consist of two assemblies. They are much inclined to use all possible means to prevent war, blood and mischief so far as they can. The city is much calmed since at their desire the Grenadiers are removed. There are two regiments of foot and two of horse lying about Portsmouth. The Lord, who is the God and prince of peace and can command and create peace, restore

it and preserve it in these nations and move the heart of everyone to contribute to it in their relations and stations. I send you Dr. Owen's answer to the two grand questions of the time about the magistrates' powers in matters of religion and the other about tithes."

[General Monk] to [General Lambert].

[1659, December 14?]—"By way of a further answer to your Lordship's letters by our Commissioners, and to manifest to your Lordship how desirous I am that this business may come to a speedy and a happy issue, I have made all possible haste to send the enclosed to you, and by that time your Lordship shall have signed them and sent hither a safe conduct and drawn back your forces, my Commissioners shall be furnished with instructions and be ready to set out for Alnwick. It was condescended to by Colonel Sankey—who affirmed he had power from your Lordship—that the treaty should be held at a place most convenient and equal for both parties, and in all likelihood a good progress had been made in it by this time had it not pleased your Lordship to give us the late diversion. I assure your Lordship I did not understand the meaning of it, nor do yet, but I am so desirous of the peace and settlement of these poor nations, which are even now upon the brink of ruin, and of continuing and renewing the ancient love and friendship between the armies, that I shall willing pass it by, provided that your Lordship will no longer lay the blame of the delays upon me, but acknowledge—with Colonel Sankey—where the fault indeed was." *Draft.* [*Probably written at the same time as one to Fleetwood, of this date, which is amongst the Clarke MSS. at Worcester College, Oxford.*]

Enclosing,

Articles of Agreement.

[1659, *December*]—*Heads of agreement:*—1. "*That the forces of both the Lord Monck's and Lord Lambert's army return into the same quarters they were in on the first day of December last and continue there during the treaty.*

"2. *That the place for the treaty be Anwick in Northumberland, and the time of its beginning the* [*blank*] *day of this instant December.*

"3. *That the number of the Commissioners appointed to treat be five of each army, and none of them be excepted against by either party.*

"4. *That no letters or packets signed by the Commissioners of either army be interrupted or opened, but have free passage to such person or persons in England, Scotland, or Ireland as they are directed to, and the like privilege and freedom to their messengers, so that such messengers be sent to the Lord Fleetwood, Lord Monck, or Lord Lambert, and no other person.*

"5. *That these articles be agreed to by the Lord Lambert in the name and behalf of all the army in England.*

"6. *That a safe conduct for the five Commissioners appointed by the Lord Monck in behalf of his army and their attendants be given by the Lord Lambert for their coming to Anwick and return to Berwick, and the like given by the Lord Monck for the Commissioners of the Lord Lambert's army to come to Anwick and return to Newcastle. And that the treaty continue for [blank] days after the aforesaid [blank] instant and no longer.*" *Draft.*

JOHN ROW and others, concerning the COLLEGES of OLD AND NEW ABERDEEN.

1659, December [between the 14th and 21st]—"Since the purest truth, running through the muddy channels of popular report, cannot but contract soil, and, being delineated by the unskilful pencil of vulgar fame, doth oftentimes degenerate from its genuine nature; wherefore, that the world may be undeceived and all mistakes obviated, we have judged it expedient to present to public view with our mourning pen a full and real relation of those deplorable accidents fallen out betwixt us and our neighbour college, rather to be rolled up in the dark veil of everlasting silence than to be presented on a Christian theatre. The source and fountain of these our mischiefs is this; there were some three or four young men who were students the last year in the New-town college, who because of their relations with us and their Regent's absence and other pressing reasons did willingly stay at our college, being directed hither by their friends judging it their greater advantage, but the masters of the other college—as if this were not most familiar unto themselves, which we do not disapprove, since gentlemen are free and at their parents' disposal—did much cry out, condemning this as a vice in us which their practice shows they allow as a virtue in themselves, and to reduce their former scholars they fell upon most absurd and base practices. Some of their masters, engaging their students in the quarrel, did most frequently come, attended with troops of them, both to our college and town, upon the least information of any scholar's arrival, either to take them away by persuasion or force. In this they were so impudent that they were not ashamed to dacker* in search of them the taverns and stables of our town. Neither here resting, upon the eighth of this instant December a multitude of their students with their porter—at whose persuasion we spare to speak—about three or four hours in the morning did surprise a student of others [ours?] lying in the town and violently carried him with them, but how soon he was free of safe keeping did of his own accord most speedily return again, a symptom that his stay with us was not by constraint. The New-town students, per-

* To search for stolen goods.

ceiving their captive to be gone, did in tumultuating manner come towards our college, whereof some six or eight did enter, demanding that the boy—since he wanted parents—might be made to declare before them whether it was his own desire to stay or to return where he was, else would they again take him by force. These their foolish threats, though we little regarded, yet since it was also the earnest desire of Principal Moor and Mr. John Forbes, Regent, their masters, that their students might be humoured, we, studious of peace, condescended to them, and in the presence of these masters the boy declared that it was his desire to stay in our college. Yet this did not quiet their distempered minds fraught with fury and diabolic madness, but they further desired that the boy might be carried to their college, there also to declare his mind, which unreasonable suit their masters, more studious to please their scholars than to keep their authority, also pressed, though they confessed their satisfaction with what was already done. We, that it might be demonstrated to the world how zealous we were that a good understanding might be kept betwixt the students of both houses, and that gentlemen's sons—whose safety is to us our own life—might not incur any inconvenience, did so much deny ourselves as to grant them this also, yet the boy, as before, so now did still testify his ardent desire to be with us, so that now again it may appear how little credit ought to be given to the calumnies of the masters of our neighbour college, who gives us out to the world to be violent takers of their scholars. Here it is to be observed that our students—though they wanted neither numbers nor courage not only to repulse the injuries and affronts of a part, but of their whole college—yet such was their goodness and reverence to their masters, that crossing their youthful humours, at their desires and commands they opened not their mouths; an expression of more nor ordinary grace and obedience. After all which, upon the twelfth of this instant, we commissionated two masters to enquire of their principals if they had animadverted upon the insolencies of their scholars and to desire in times to come that all such provocations and grounds of offence might be obviated; but it was returned that as yet nothing was done, neither afterwards—notwithstanding of their promise—did they call to an account the seditious authors of their former wrongs. This their omission of discipline doth sufficiently declare either a want of authority—no small defect in a master—or that which is worse, a connivance and secret approbation of their scholars' doings, by which they have animated them to further folly and prodigious attempts even practiced, not in any age to be parallelled, for upon Wednesday last, being the 14 of this instant, some thirty or forty of the strongest of them armed with batons, iron clubs, dirks and other murdering weapons did surprise our students betwixt seven and eight at night, some at supper, others giving Christian thanks for mercies received, and did with more nor a barbarous cruelty hurt some and wound

others, neither did this their diabolic fury cease from raging, while our scholars more frequently convening repulsed the same and turned them home. Those horrid riots and unheard of home-suken,* more beseeming infernal furies than Christian students, we have most seriously represented to the civil magistrate, entreating for such redress as law and the gravity of the crime doth require. All the ground alleged for these murdering acts and cruel massacres is this which followeth:—

There was a scholar, who was our own the former year, who at his coming from home was somewhat of mind to go to the New-town college, but afterwards animadverting that this could not be done but by the loss of his friends' countenance and favour, he suffered himself easily to be persuaded by some of his condisciples and cousins to return to us again, which he did perform before he either entered their town or college. If this be a wrong not to be redressed but by blood and wounds the criminal judges shall determine, neither shall we spare expense nor labour in prosecuting this so monstrous a villainy, while such condign punishment be taken as may be satisfactory to the injured and deter the wicked from the like undertakings in after times. Thus have we plainly and with what brevity we could given a true and faithful narration of the rise and progress of those tragical accidents that our innocence may appear, that neither we nor our students be stained by sinistrous information with the foul spots of so horrid facts and crimes."

Mr. Jo. Row.
Pat. Sandilands.
An. Massie.
W. Johnestoune.
Ge. Gordone.

Colonel Samuel Atkins to General Monk or Colonel Mayers, Governor of Berwick.

1659, December 24—I advised you last post how near we were to an end of our troubles, and how all parts were up for the Parliament, and that Sir A. H[esilrige] was three thousand horse and foot at Portsmouth; and this day hath produced a total declaring for the Parliament of all the forces in London and the Tower, and all places here are now at their devotion, and Fleetwood sent to the Speaker yesternight that the Lord had blasted them and spit in their faces and witnessed against their perfidiousness, and that he was freely willing to [lie at?] their mercy. Colonel Okey and Colonel Markham have a commission from the Speaker and [sever]al members to command all the horse of the armies in [England?] and Colonel Alured and Colonel Mosse, &c., the foot, and the Parliament doors were [opened] and the Speaker and several members have met and written letters to all their members to give their attendance, so that next week the Parliament will sit. Desborow and Fleet-

* *Or* hame-sucken, the crime of assaulting a person in his own house.

wood, Berry, Ashfield and all that have acted with them are in a mourning condition. They think it in vain to fly, but some must be made examples."

It is well understood "that you will leave all the rebels to the mercy of the Parliament. Lawson is still with his fleet at Gravesend, and all unanimous for the Parliament."

I was released last Saturday, "after twenty-one days close imprisonment for delivering your letter to my Lord Mayor, &c. But the case is now altered. The Anabaptists are all as tame as asses and as mute as fishes."

Postscript.—"Your Excellency is made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in England and Scotland, and Captain Goodwin is at Gravesend [waiting] for a wind with your commission." *Damaged.* [*Compare Hesilrige's letter in the Report on the Portland MSS., Vol.* 1, *p.* 689.]

Doctor Thomas Clarges to [Thomas] Gumble.

1659, December 26. London—"The scene of affairs here is much altered in one week, as you may perceive by the enclosed diurnal, which is a book published by my directions, for I have been a great printer since I came hither. Captain Goodwin will shew you also two printed pieces of my contrivance, one is '*Hypocrites unmasked*,' and the other is called '*A letter from a Colonel in Scotland to an officer at London.*' I sent that letter from Nottinghamshire and dated it from Edinburgh, and I put to it Ethelbert Morgan, and it is not known to this day but that it came from him to one Colonel Markham, and pray desire him to own it if need be. This Colonel Markham is one that heretofore was a great acquaintance of my Lord Broghill, and did do some ill offices to my brother [Monk], but he has made large amends here, for he has been an active stickler for him, and delivered his letter to the city and was imprisoned for it. Mr. Weaver, the Parliament man, is his brother-in-law, and he has a regiment in Ireland, and is a very honest Presbyterian. About ten days since things had no very good face, for we feared the forces that went against Portsmouth might prevail against it, but they all went into the town, which was a great accession to our cause. I have many times been forced to hide myself since I came hither, for I am present at all the most private consultations and most despatches are of my drawing, and M. Lock he writes them fair, which may perhaps get him to be clerk of the Council of State. The last despatch to my brother of the 22nd of this month was of my drawing, only the expressions in it against the Commissioners was not so sharply in my copy as in that letter which was sent. Mr. Philip Howard, when things were at worst, offered to raise a troop of gentlemen in the north and carry them in to my brother upon condition to command them for a life guard, which our friends here encouraged him to, and he has been a week gone northwards. He is a stout man and ventures a good

estate, and in the last Parliament of the Protector, whereof he was a member, he was a great Commonwealth's man. If my brother comes to London I conceive he will leave honest Major-General Morgan Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland. I hope the General has given honest Hublethorp a regiment."

The Marquis of Argyle and the Laird of Mc Clean.

[1659?]—Proposals tendered to General Monk by the friends of the Laird of Mc Clean for removing the debates at law between him and the Marquis of Argyle.

1. Mc Lean's friends are willing—upon the Marquis's accounting before indifferent men of judgment at Edinburgh as to his claims upon Mc Lean's father—to give security to the said Marquis for what sum the auditor shall find due, to be paid at several terms, as may be done without inconvenience.

2. If the Marquis wishes present satisfaction, they are willing to take a sufficient amount of his debts with his creditors in Edinburgh, according to a list to be given to Monk by Argyle.

3. If these overtures do not satisfy the Marquis, it is prayed (for the avoiding of long and litigious suits at law), that Argyle chose his lawyers to meet with those of Mc Lean, viz.: Sir Jo. Gilmur, Mr. Jo. Fletcher and Mr. Andrew Gilmur, to determine the case.

4. If the Marquis apprehends any partiality in the lawyers the friends of Mc Lean pray the Lord General to be umpire. [*Printed at length by Mr. Firth in "Scotland and the Protectorate," p.* 416.]

The Mayor and Aldermen of Carlisle to General Monk, in Scotland.

1659[-60], January 2. Carlisle—"This is the day which the Lord hath made for the rejoicing of these nations in the horn of His salvation. The snare is broken and we are delivered. Blessed be God, who hath not cast out our prayers nor turned His mercy from us; and precious may your memorial be in the midst of his people, who have not counted your life dear unto yourself, that you might put a stop to the deluge of confusions in this breach of all bonds, both of God and man. My Lord, our hearts have ever joined with you, and as we have formerly declared our fidelity to this Parliament, so we now hold it our duty to present our affections to your hands by Captain Cuthbert Studholme, that if there be anything wherein your Lordship conceives us serviceable in this good cause, we may receive your commands by him, which we shall observe with zeal."

Signed by Isaac Tullie, Mayor; Tim Tullie and Comfort Starr, ministers; and seven others.*

Staffordshire.

[1660], January 5—"An account of the state of Stafford and Staffordshire, as Major Barton found it when he was deputed

* For their further proceedings, *see* Report on the Portland MSS., vol. 1, p. 693.

by Colonel Sanders and Colonel Hacker for the disbanding of those unparliamentary troops and companies there."

January 3. Being come to Stafford, he found the troops "very sad in that county by orders from Wallingford House" and unwilling to disband without satisfaction, but at length Captain Dudley's and Captain Gent's companies were disbanded, and their arms put into the Mayor's hands, "who, with one Mr. Wilson, well affected persons, were commissionated to claim two companies of townsmen for the town's defence."

January 5. There came an order from the Commissioners for the government of the army to Colonel Crompton to secure Stafford garrison and to mount the rest for the rendezvous at Northampton, whereon "I proceeded no further in disbanding."

Stafford is very tenable, being naturally fortified, and it is to be considered whether it be not fit to keep it a garrison, as the country is apt to fly into arms, the northern inhabitants being "moorlanders" and the southern parts abounding with "ironmen." There are many papists and malignants there, and a speedy regard should be had to both town and county. [*Compare the letter of Nath. Burton, evidently the same man, Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1659-1660, *p.* 298.]

General Monk to the Mayor and Aldermen of Newcastle and others.

1659[-60], January 5. Newcastle—Appointing new Commissioners for the Militia. *Signed.*

Inhabitants of Newcastle to [General Monk].

1659[-60], January 6—Praying that they may have an honest and well-principled garrison; that the train-bands may be formed under the command of faithful men; that Tynemouth Castle, "the key of the trade of this place," may be committed to an approved Commander; that the militia may be put into fresh hands; that the officers who adhered to General Lambert may be reduced; and that no Anabaptists or Quakers may be admitted to places of trust, either civil or military.

The Soldiers at Tynemouth Castle to [General Monk].

1659[-60], January 6—Denying the report that the Governor of Tynemouth, Major Topping, is about to revolt from his obedience to the Parliament. 96 signatures. *Copy.*

Ralph Bamford to [William Clarke?].

1659[-60], January 6. Newcastle—Yesterday, in Gateside [Gateshead] at the Golden Lion, I met one Mr. Ausbourne, who wishes my Lord General to know that he heard Captain Jones say that he himself and another captain intercepted a packet sent

from the General to Major Dorney, "in order to the possession of Newcastle, and did thereby give opportunity to the Lord Lambert for the pre-possession of the same."

Colleges of Aberdeen.

1659-60, January 9—List of Justices of the Peace for examining the business of the colleges of Aberdeen, including the Laird of Knockmedden, the Sheriff of Banff, the Governor of Dunnotar, Dr. Douglas, provost of Banff, and four others.

Colonel Peter Wallis.

1659[-60], January—Information of Theophilus Eaton, advocate of the Parliament army in Ireland, against Colonel Peter Wallis, for having aided and abetted Lieut.-General Charles Fleetwood, Colonel John Lambert and the rest of the rebellious officers and soldiers in England in their interruption of Parliament, subversion of the laws of the land, destruction of religion and ruin of these nations and the good people thereof. *Copy.*

Lieutenant-Colonel William Walker.

1659[-60], January—A narrative of the deportment of Lieut.-Colonel Walker towards the Parliament since the late interruption.

1. That he went over from Dublin to North Wales upon the rising of Sir George Booth and was instrumental in preventing other risings there.
2. That he hath not received pay "equal with the brigade" since his coming over.
3. That he disapproved the paper called "*The conduct of the Army*," and would not sign it.
4. That having command of the Irish brigade when they were ordered to Yorkshire immediately after the interruption of Parliament, he promoted the writing a letter to Lord Fleetwood, signifying the dissatisfaction of the brigade with the proceedings of the army, and he also occasioned the writing of another letter to say that the brigade would not engage against General Monk and their brethren of Scotland.
5. That he promoted the signing of an engagement amongst the brigade not to fight against General Monk or his army, to which purpose a letter was written to Major-General Lambert.
6. That he joined in sending a letter to the Council of Officers in Ireland, expressing the sense and trouble of the officers of the brigade at the proceedings of the army in England.
7. That Major-General Lambert, hearing of the discontent of the brigade, sent for Lieut.-Colonel Walker and other officers and tried to satisfy them, but Walker told him that they in

Ireland had been passive in all changes in order to avoid blood or declare against their brethren of England, and that "it was some few officers at London that caused the many revolutions and brought in the old Protector," and that they had come over to subdue a common enemy, and, being strangers to persons and things in London, could only be satisfied by an "implicit account."

8. That,—notwithstanding the agreement made between Monk's and Fleetwood's Commissioners, wherein no mention was made of restoring the Parliament,—he wrote to General Ludlow, desiring him to endeavour to bring it in.

9. That being three or four times at the general Council of Officers at Whitehall, he did each time urge the bringing in this Parliament and oppose the election of a new one.

10. That after his coming to London, he wrote to the brigade to declare for the Parliament, which they accordingly did.

11. That formerly, upon the breach of Lord Richard's Parliament and restoring this, he ran a hazard by promoting the Parliament interest in Ireland.

12. That he performed other services, as raising and transporting troops, and that he left Inchiquin on his desertion of Parliament, and discovered his revolt.

Sir Theo. Jones to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 1. Dublin—I cannot express the comfort given to this army and nation by your letter to the Council of State and assurances on our behalf of our integrity to Parliament, so unjustly aspersed.

As to one of those intended to be sent us by Parliament [as Commissioners], it is hoped that what we formerly said to your Excellency concerning him, "how little the service in the late actings here hath been advantaged but on the contrary much obstructed by him," may be further considered. For the Lord President of Connaught, his hands needs to be strengthened and not weakened, which we fear is designed, "it having been declared in another case that to be in the chief government here is to be divested of commands in the army," which would undermine his power both in the army and in his government. "And although there be not much ground for the Lord Steele's returning hither in his former capacity—as one of the Commissioners of Parliament or as Lord Chancellor—yet finding him to have been lately named amongst others for the government here," I must tell you that he was "the principal discountenancer of ministers and of the very ministry itself," and that by his power as Lord Chancellor he cast out honest men from the Commission of the Peace, putting in Anabaptists, Quakers and such like.

We sent a list of such as were of approved fidelity and that had been nominated to commands, to be presented to Parliament, and hoped to receive their confirmation, yet we understand that

respect has not been had thereunto and that the commands are to be otherwise bestowed, so that persons of we know not what principles may be imposed on the army, "and in conclusion all revert to the former confusion." *Duplicate. Damaged.*

——— to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 2—An account of the guards in London.
The guard at St. Paul's, four companies and two troops.
At Gresham College, one company.
One company in Southwark and at the bridges.
At Whitehall, three companies every night, of which two guard the Parliament when they sit, and return to duty at Whitehall at night.
One troop of horse at the Mews.
One company of foot at Chelsea College every night.
[*Compare Baker's Chronicle, p.* 702.]

Parliament.

1659[-60], February 4—Order of the House of Commons that General Monk is to attend and receive the sense of the Parliament for his signal and faithful services. *Signed by Thos. St. Nicholas.* [*Printed in Commons' Journals, Vol. VII., p.* 834.]

John Bland to Robert Yeaman, junior, in Bristol.

1659[-60], February 7. London—Our city yet stands to its just declaration for a free Parliament, and Monk was yesterday at the House, "but let all talk what they will he doth not please them of the turbulent party, yet doth not declare his resolve, so some hope the best of him that he will seek the nation's good. Others fear his joining with the Rump party." On Sunday he took possession of the Tower.

William Prichard to William Canne, at Bristol.

1659[-60], February 7. Gray's Inn—The city of London has declared that they will pay no taxes or other impositions till they have a free Parliament, and the greatest part of the counties of England have done the same.
General Monk has refused to take the oath of abjuration of the family of the Kings of England, or any other oath whatsoever, for he told the Council that he made such a promise to all the gentlemen of the counties as he came along.
I suppose you hear of the insurrection here as well as we understand of those in Bristol. "It is verily supposed that

Monk will be for a free Parliament, in regard that he has already declared to the House that it is the sense of all the country to have one." *Endorsed:*—"This is an attorney, a Bristol man; lieth at Gray's Inn."

William Prichard to his cousin, Walter Gunter.

1659[-60], February 7. Gray's Inn—To the same effect as the preceding.

T. Prichard to his cousin, Walter Gunter, in Broad Street, Bristol.

1659[-60], February 7— . . . "This city, Lord Mayor and Common Council, made an Act on Thursday that they would not tax a penny on this city for soldiers or otherwise till ordered by a free Parliament, let the Rump command what they please. Monk yesterday made a speech in the House much better and different from this enclosed paper, for indeed it is hoped that he will be for a free Parliament, but not certainly known, but if he will not this city and other counties are resolved to procure it, at least to endeavour it, in spite of him, yet it is by some hoped he will not oppose it. I conceive it were fit for your city to apply yourselves by some of the best persons of the town to Monk with a well-drawn ingenious remonstrance, with a thousand citizens' hands to it, expressing the decay of trade and the destruction of the city by quartering soldiers, and a declaration that you hazard your lives and fortunes to procure a free Parliament. Thus have a great many cities and counties done already."

Postscript.—"'Tis talked here this night as if the Parliament would be dissolved in a few days, either by force or voluntary."

Thomas Cotton, for his Master, Thomas Cary, to Thomas Ricraft, Bristol.

1659[-60], February 7. London—On Monk's coming in, the soldiers were ordered to leave the city, but being behind with their pay they resolved to mutiny and to declare for a free Parliament before they would be gone. They beat their officers and killed one, and on Friday last engaged with the prentices to rise also. Some hundred or so of these gathered together well armed, and made Leaden Hall their place of rendezvous, expecting that the soldiers would have been true to them, but they proved false, set on the prentices, taking their arms and stripping them of their clothes, and carried about forty to prison half naked. "On Saturday, Monk came in with his army very peaceably, and the other soldiers were forced to depart."

JOHN WATKINS to his cousin, EDWARD WILCOX, in Redcliffe Street, Bristol.

1659[-60], February 7— . . . "Thursday last the foot soldiers, being to march hence to make room for Monk's men and receiving no pay, did resolve not to go, but fell upon their officers, beat them, killed one of their captains, took away the colours, broke the drums in pieces and secured Somerset House, mounted seven pieces of ordnance by the street door, some of them cried out "a free Parliament," and threatened to blow up the Rump. The London apprentices, hearing of this, about twelve o'clock at night beat up a drum for a free Parliament, but it being late and most people in bed, could not gather to so great a head but that a regiment of horse scattered them, took some prisoners, stripped them and brought them to Whitehall. All this while several companies of horse stood before the door of Somerset House that they could not come out to help the apprentices, but at length Friday, about noon, came in General Monk, attended with two regiments of horse and three of foot, every second man of his horse having carbines by their sides besides their swords and a case of pistols. The foot had the best arms and were the likeliest men that ever I saw. All the officers had red and white favours in their hats, and his trumpeters and foot boys a red livery, laced with silver lace, but his foot, being to enter into Somerset House, was denied entrance by the aforesaid soldiers, and there stood before the door about two hours, till at last they within, receiving 10*s.* apiece, parted quietly and marched towards Canterbury according to their orders. The House was Friday and Saturday upon the qualifications of new-elected members, but resolved to fill themselves up to the number of four hundred, whereof these now sitting to be part. Saturday, the oath of abjuration being tendered to General Monk by the Committee of Safety, he refused it, telling them he would consider of it, and demanding who of them already took it. Mr. Cradocke lies at the sign of the White Hart in the Strand over against Somerset House. Monday, Sir Robert Pye and Major Fincher, who presented the declaration of Berkshire to the Speaker and were by him committed to the Tower, appeared at the Upper Bench bar before Justice Newdigate upon their *habeas corpus*, who made an order that if good cause be not shown by Wednesday next by the State's counsel why they should not *(sic)* be still imprisoned, the return of the *habeas corpus* is to be filed and they to be bailed. I suppose you have seen and heard of the several petitions and declarations of the counties of Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk, Gloucester, cities of Rochester, Canterbury, Gloucester, with many others. It is said that Warwickshire declaration was delivered Saturday night, and all agree for a full and free Parliament. Ten thousand watermen subscribed a declaration, and London apprentices likewise. The apprentices had a very fair reception, and as I was told on Sunday by one of the four that delivered it to General Monk, he faithfully promised them a free Parlia-

ment, but would except against all those that were in the late rebellion with Lambert. The secluded members have again petitioned Monk to have the House filled up. I have heard yesterday of your boys. I cannot imagine the event thereof, but I am sure the news put somebody here in a sweat. Sunday, Monk possessed himself with the Tower, as it is reported. Yesterday Monk went to the Parliament House, and there made a small speech, but very little of learning or ingenuity in it. I would have sent it you down, but the postage would be more than it is worth. The three companies of foot that was last with you and two more being at Gravesend yesterday and to be transported to Dunkirk, declared for a free Parliament, whereupon a regiment of horse came and took away their arms, paid them no money and disbanded them. Some are of opinion that Lambert will gather together these scattering soldiers that are abroad and with them declare for a free Parliament if Monk doth not; there is little probability of Monk's doing it."

Memorandum:—"John Watkins, servant to Colonel Robert Aldworth, at Lincoln's Inn."

[John Watkins] to Richard Mellichap, Broad Street, Bristol.

1659[-60], February 7— . . . "Sunday I spoke with one of those four London apprentices that delivered their declaration, who told me that General Monk promised them a free Parliament, only would except those that were in the late rebellion with Lambert. If so, it was a fair answer, and he stood bare-headed to them and brought them through two rooms to the stairs-head, out of his lodging-chamber." On Saturday he refused the oath of abjuration, on Sunday possessed himself of the Tower, and on Monday went to the Parliament House. "His speech is here enclosed, it is not worth postage."

Yesterday the three companies of foot from Bristol and two more, being ordered to Dunkirk, did at Gravesend unanimously declare for a free Parliament, upon which the regiment of horse that was formerly Colonel Pride's came and took away all their arms, gave them not a farthing of money and disbanded them; but they are now gone to Westminster to get their pay if they can.

Letters and declarations come daily to General Monk for a full and free Parliament. I observe in all his speeches "there is not one word of his resolution to acquiesce in the present powers nor to do his utmost for their preservation. A little time will produce much. I cannot but admire at the spirits of your boys. The report was presently all over London, and many extremely taken with it, others judging it a madness, for they have excelled all other places."

Thursday the House takes into consideration the qualification of new members. Pray burn all my letters.

Memorandum:—"Upon second thoughts I have sent up this other letter of John Watkins, servant to Colonel Aldworth, at his lodging in Lincoln's Inn."

Colonel John Mason, Governor of Jersey.

1659[-60], February 7—Information of Captain Richard Yardley, Capt. Joseph Underwood and other officers to the Commissioners of the army against Col. Mason. [*The substance of this is printed in a contemporaneous pamphlet called* Satan in Samuel's mantle. *B.M. press mark* 9,004 *k* 13.]

Enclosing,

Petition by the same (excepting Yardley) to the same, praying to be re-instated in the commands of which Colonel Mason has deprived them.

Scotland.

1659[-60], February [9 ?]—A list of Commissioners and judges for Scotland:—

Commissioners.—Major-General Morgan, Colonel Thomas Pury, Colonel Nathaniel Whetham, Auditor John Thomson, Edmund Petty of Wickam.

Judges.—Mr. Crook of Oxford, Dr. Owen of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Mr. William Lister, Mr. Goodier, Mr. Mosely, Lord Hopton [Hopetoun], Mr. Du Rumple [Sir James Dalrymple], Mr. Peter Wetherborne [Wedderburn], John Ellis and Robert Sinclair of Lockermagus.

[*For date, see order in Commons' Journals, under date February 6th, Vol. VII., p.* 835.]

Colonel C. Fairfax to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 11. York—"I tremble at the account that I must give your Excellency of the meeting of the gentry—about forty in number—yesterday at York. There was a good providence that the night before the Major-General returned to the city. Upon intimation—given me the day preceding—I wrote to my Lord Fairfax, whose honest intentions though I told him I could not suspect, yet something might be inserted in their intended address which might have a tendency to that which my masters had in distaste from other counties. And—as it is my duty to serve them faithfully—I cannot give way it should be in this place. Not that we had the least fear of any surprisal where he was present, were they many thousand, but though they be not forty and only coming in a petitioning way, if to the effect before expressed, t'would draw me into prejudice. In these and other hints to that purpose I declared my perplexity. I sent this letter by Major Bailly, who—by persuasions and arguments—supplied what was wanting. And I being at night with the Major-General, my major brought my Lord's letter in answer, wherein—excusing his omission of giving me notice—he did assure me there was nothing intended but what was just and honest, for which I should incur no blame or disadvantage, and that the persons to meet should not exceed thirty. The

Major-General thought my Lord might take it an affront to be denied entrance with so small a party. Divers of the gentlemen before this meeting came to my chamber—viz., the Lord Fawconberge, Lord Fairfax, Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir Christopher Wyvell, Sir Henry Cholmley, &c.—on whom I intending to wait to the Major-General, he came opportunely, pressed the danger in full and plain terms, and they engaging in honour to do fair things—it being only to your Excellency, who upon your dislike might put it in your pocket and not shew it to the Parliament—gave them that liberty. But he being after certified that they acted high, went to the place where they were assembled, and made a large narrative of the ill resent the Parliament had of debates of that nature. What the thing was—it was so ill charactered—we did not look upon it, because we would neither give nor take offence, nor could have prevented, but that it would have been sent from some other place. I have presented it to the Major-General to join in my request to your Excellency that another regiment of horse may be sent into these parts for security of the county, not doubting—but well knowing—that malignants will work upon this foundation, in order whereunto I have sent to Captain Pockley to have all his men at their colours. Indeed they want officers."

Postscript.—"There being a like address from the city of York—moved at their Common Council—it was prudently put off by Sir Rob. Barwick, their Recorder, as being a matter requiring much time and caution."

MAJOR-GENERAL MORGAN to GENERAL MONK, in Whitehall.

1659[-60], February 11. York—"On my just being ready to take my journey for Scotland I did hear of a great meeting of the Lord Fairfax and several other noblemen and gentlemen in these northern parts, which put a stop to my setting forward [upon which I had] resolved, till such time as I could inform myself [of] the occasion of their meeting, and yesterday the Lord Fairfax, Lord Falkonbridge, with divers others as aforesaid, came to this city, whereupon I went to them and desired to know the reason of so many considerable persons coming to this place together, to which the Lord Fairfax replied it was only in order to the drawing up of a letter to present to the Parliament or your Lordship, and not in the least tending to the disturbance of the Parliament or peace of these nations. Yet I told my Lord and the rest that this meeting of theirs under the garrison's noise [nose?] at this juncture of time, would be of ill report and prove offensive, thereafter I departed from them, and went with Colonel Fairfax to the town's house to meet with the Commissioners for the Militia, and no sooner we arrived there but met with a copy of the paper they intend to present to the Parliament or your Lordship. Upon reading thereof I desired Colonel Fairfax to go along with me once more to attend the said noblemen,

&c., and at meeting took occasion to signify to the Lord Fairfax and the rest my opinion of their said paper, that I conceived the same of dangerous consequence and to tend to no less than the imbrueing these poor nations into blood again, and my being heartily sorry for their such procedure, and that they would not rest satisfied in the present Parliament's determinations, nor give them leave by their impatience to settle these poor distracted nations in peace and quietness, which was never more expected than at this day, nor greater hopes for a settlement on a sure basis than now. My Lord, I do verily believe that the Lord Fairfax hath been much wrought upon by three or four persons, one of which your Lordship may guess, he being my near neighbour, a person that I know your Lordship placed some confidence in. If the Lord Fairfax and the rest of the gentlemen depart this city this morning, and that I find all things peaceable and quiet, I resolve to set forward for Scotland in the afternoon, lest there be some design on foot there, but I conceive the gentlemen in these parts intentions will not be fully known till [they] have the Parliament's and your Lordship's return." I find Colonel Fairfax cordial and constant, and believe "that relations nor anything else will prevail with him to consent to anything prejudicial to the peace of these nations, but that he will use all possible diligence to preserve this city in peace and free from any surprisal or insurrection, who waits for the Parliament's or your Lordship's orders for the further managing the affairs in these parts. But truly, my Lord, as your Lordship well knows, he is ancient and infirm, and thereby disenabled from being so active as formerly to hinder what may happen. Therefore I humbly offer to your Lordship that some fit person may be thought upon to be sent to command the forces in these northern parts with all convenient speed. I have sent for Colonel Smythson and doubt not but he will prove both cordial and honest. The prementioned paper I understand is enclosed in a letter to be sent to your Lordship by four of the gentlemen that consulted with them, two of their names are Mr. Dawny and Mr. Harrison, late sheriff. They intend to begin their journey on Monday next. They [have] also prepared the like to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, the which I could heartily wish might be met with by the way and detained from the City. Truly, my Lord, affairs in these parts begin to look with black faces, threatening disturbing the peace of these nations, if the Lord in much mercy to his poor people prevent not, and I fear there will be opposition made at the gathering in of the assessments. I could heartily desire for the security of the peace in these parts that Colonel Bethell, Major Strangewidge and Major Gutheridge were hastened down to their respective commands. My Lord, I am almost of the opinion that the Lord Fairfax may be easilier drawn off from further joining and appearing in the prenamed particular than he hath already been brought

to it, though they are extreme high in their language. . . . The enclosed is a copy of [a paper] intended to be delivered your Lordship's honour by the foresaid gentlemen. My Lord, the late regiments, the Lord Lambert's and Colonel Smythson's, cannot be expected to be in a good posture till such time commissions come down for them and the respective officers enter to the discharge of their duty; there is great want of money amongst them. Likewise it would exceedingly contribute to the security of this place, &c., that a regiment of horse were ordered for the northern parts here and places adjacent. There are several honest gentlemen in these parts that offer to draw up a paper and to procure a considerable number of hands thereto in opposition to that drawn by the above specified gentlemen, one Major Boyart and Justice Sykes near Leeds are very forward in that particular, but await for encouragement from the Parliament and your Lordship to do the same. At my arrival in Scotland, I shall not fail to give your Lordship a speedy account how I find affairs there. This day came to my hands a letter from Stirling, intimating all is quiet and peaceable. [Lord] Kenmore and about twenty vagabond persons that follow him [are in] Galloway, but I hope Major Farmer will take course to suppress and disperse them before I can get there, where I shall be always ready to observe your Lordship's commands." *Damaged.*

Thomas Lord Fairfax to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 14. Appleton—"I perceive you have received reports from several hands of our late proceedings in this county, but out of the great sense I have that misunderstandings in a time when not only this country but the whole nation is labouring for the life and being of their just rights and liberties might be a *remora* to a happy composure of our sad distractions, I could not but acquaint your Lordship that when we first resolved upon a meeting of the gentlemen at York special care was taken that none should be admitted but such as had not been in arms against the Parliament, and there was none amongst us who could be upon that account excepted against, which the Major-General and Colonels here I believe would have prevented, and I must say it was the desires of the most considerable part of the country, who would have met in far greater numbers but for giving occasion of jealousy to the soldiers, and I can further assure your Lordship it was not the contrivance of a few but many, for quality, estate and callings the most interested in the country, with the concurrence of many thousands more, which we forbore for avoiding suspicion to take subscriptions of. The country hath sent up some gentlemen to desire your Lordship to consider what they shall present to you, as one who may be so good a means by the assistance of God to restore this nation to its just rights and privileges, which I earnestly desire you may be

a happy instrument in, as now you have an opportunity to do, and offer it to your wise consideration, and as a true friend, if I may be so free, to your moderation in a business of so high concernment, as we with you seeking by all means, through the blessing of God, a happy settlement, which we conceive will be much advantaged by a favourable reception of those gentlemen which are sent up from this country and will be shortly with you. Now, my Lord, I should seem very unwise if it were my own concernment in a time when difficulties and dangers would so much discourage hopes to offer a business, yet at such a time as this, when the nation is in such distress, in doing my duty I shall less consider myself, and as I do this out of a sincere affection to the public so my real love and respects to your Lordship, as now opportunity is offered. [That] you may be a happy instrument to open a door of hope for restoring the true interest, rights and just freedom of this nation, is the earnest prayer of your Lordship's most humble servant." *Holograph. Seal with crest.*

T. B . . . to Richard Baker, Lime Street, London.

1659-60, February 14-24—Had the Vanderwoorts been at Brussels before my departure, I should have employed all my interest and industry in their behalf, neither shall I fail to do as much as can be done in absence, hoping for a good correspondence between England and Spain, which may be more easy since Lambert, the Spaniard's professed enemy, is out of power. I never imagined that the present government would own Cromwell's action, so dishonourable and discouraging to the state. "Surely persons who have given so fair proofs of their wisdom and conduct in restoring themselves against all oppositions cannot be ignorant of the benefits may accrue to themselves and the nation by their ancient and surest friends. The reconciliation will become of more easy contrivance by the departure of the three brothers into France, which is daily expected." I cannot yet tell what person will be sent. "You are acquainted with the punctillos of the nation. They will not seem to make the first step, especially conceiving themselves to have received an injury without any occasion given by them." Mr. Wilson was sent only to hear, not to propose, and his application to persons abroad was against their expectation. Their intentions will be found to be real when a person of understanding and trust shall make both parties truly understand one another. You would do well to make the Vanderwoorts apply themselves to Don Alonso [de Cardenas] and to Zamora, the Marquis's secretary, who I believe may be made serviceable by hopes of gratitude. *Endorsed:*—"Intelligence from Brussels."

Colonel C. Fairfax to General Monk, at Whitehall.

1659[-60], February 15. York—"Besides my application to your Excellency—wherein with others I have subscribed—

give me leave by myself in the most serious manner that I can to testify and declare my affections in relation both to my country and nation in general. Surely, we were in a more distracted condition than is imaginable by any particular man in the remote parts or at London. Your last letter in print—brought by Colonel Bethell—is conceived to be of great extent and efficacy towards a general settlement of peace and unity, if that the legislative power might give a stamp of reception and acceptance of your proposals, which cannot but be expected, especially that the sitting of the Parliament may be limited and fixed to a short time, and in the interim nothing but preparatory to an ensuing Parliament, and that the House may be forthwith recruited to make it more complete than yet they are, so that the next—with due qualifications—may proceed in such manner as may establish us a free people to the enjoyment of our rights, both Christian and civil, liberty of conscience to moderate spirits being necessarily included, without which care all the rest will be fruitless. This being the sense and language of most of the more considerable persons that I speak with, I am bold to present, and shall have my pardon of course for any presumption as not seeming to advise, knowing it to be unfit and much above my sphere. As to my regiment I have ordered my major to send a bill of exchange for five hundred pounds according to your Excellency's command, but hear nothing of the return, so that we are at a low ebb for monies and humbly desire your further direction to me whether to give tickets for quarters—as the horse officers do—or borrow of the magistrates, to be repaid out of your next cess, as we find warranted by Act of Parliament. Your Lordship will please to return me the letter—sent me by my Lord Fairfax—which I sent up to the Council." *Seal of arms.*

General G. M[onk] to David Dickson and others.

1659[-60], February 16. Drapers' Hall—"I received yours by Mr. Sharpe, who is dear to me upon many accounts as my very good friend, but coming with your recommendation upon so good and worthy an errand I cannot but receive him as the minister of Christ and the messenger of his Church, and you may be assured that I shall improve my utmost interest for the preservation of the rights of your church, and shall do what I can for that afflicted country, which I have great reason to love and be tender of, having experienced so much kindness from you. I doubt not but you will have a further account from Mr. Sharpe of my great affections to serve you, and that it shall be my care to endeavour that the Gospel ordinances and privileges of God's people may be established both here and there with you. I do desire your prayers to God for His blessing upon our counsels and undertakings, and entreat you that you would be pleased to promote the peace and settlement of these

nations, and in what you may quiet and compose men's spirits that we may, waiting with patience, reap the fruit of our hopes and prayers. I have no further but to beg of God the increase of Divine blessings upon your labours, and that you may be kept by His power as glorious instruments in His work." *Draft.*

Sir Charles Coote and the Council of Officers to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 16. Dublin—After we had with much long suffering and patience endured all imaginable miseries and all those brought upon us—next our sins—by occasion of the unparalleled interruption given to the freedom and liberty of Parliament by their own waged servants, the army in England, in December 1648, when they forcibly excluded about the one half of the members of Parliament, we hoped that when the remaining members were once set free from force, they would then assert and restore the privileges of Parliament and liberties of the people in re-admitting those so illegally and forcibly excluded members and fill the vacant places, and so unite in a full and free Parliament and settle the peace of the nations. But when by an extraordinary providence they were set free from force—wherein you have the high honour to have been eminently instrumental—we find, much contrary to our just expectations, that they have not only denied re-admittance to those excluded members, but have also voted that they shall not be chosen in any further elections during this Parliament, although these eleven years past that they have stood excluded there hath not been any charge exhibited against them, and although others who are of fanatic principles, against whom impeachments of high treason are exhibited to those remaining members of Parliament, are admitted to sit. We therefore cannot but behold our miseries and the miseries of the three nations, so far from being near an end as there are new grounds laid for the continuance and increase of their bondage, and thence it is that we, the Council of Officers of the army in Ireland, in discharge of our duties to God and the three nations, have resolved to put our lives in our hands, joined in a declaration, which we have caused to be imprinted and published and have therein the general concurrence of the army and nation, a printed copy whereof we herewith humbly offer to your Excellency; and whatsoever our enemies may say of us, yet we trust your Lordship will believe—to whom we profess it with the candour and clearness of honest men—that our only ends therein are the same which we mentioned in our declaration of the fourteenth of December last, wherein we declared for adhering to the Parliament in defence of its privileges and the just rights and liberties of the people of these nations, which we now clearly see to our great grief are apparently violated by some remaining members now sitting at Westminster.

We must observe to you that Sir Hardress Waller, Colonel John Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Puckle and Lieutenant-Colonel Flower—who was Lieutenant-Colonel to General Fleetwood's regiment of foot—by combination with the soldiers within the Castle of Dublin, then particularly under the said Colonel Warren's charge, on Wednesday, the 15th of this month, treacherously surprised the said castle and became possessed thereof, whereupon we did all then instantly put ourselves into a defensive and offensive posture, and are so confident of our being able to undeceive the soldiers whom they seduced, as we are well assured that they will suddenly deliver up to us that castle, with Sir Hardress Waller and the rest of his adherents that seduced them. Our prayers to Almighty God are to give such an issue to the present miseries of these nations as may be for the preservation of the Protestant religion and the happiness of the nations, and that without the effusion of Christian blood, wherein we beseech—and doubt not—your Lordship's concurrence with us, as that which will be acceptable to God and well pleasing to all good men and particularly to us." Thirty-one signatures.

Postscript.—February 18. "The packet with which the above letter was to be sent you not being yet gone, we can now tell you—thanks be to God—this day, about one of the clock in the afternoon, the soldiers which were within the Castle of Dublin, being fully satisfied in our declaration, rendered up to us the said castle, with Sir Hardress Waller and the other officers with him named in our letter, and so we are now possessed thereof and Sir Hardress Waller and the said officers are our prisoners." *Seal of arms.*

Colonel C. Fairfax to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 18. York—"Your Excellency's late letter of the 11th of this instant directed to the Speaker is here received with so general an applause—both in city and county—that I hope they will not only pay their assessments but be of peaceable demeanour, though this shall not make us a jot less vigilant. . . . The letter we have reprinted here to be dispersed into the county, and have sent eighty copies after Major-General Morgan—who went yesterday towards Scotland. Colonel Smithson's gone home to the burial of a child, but will return upon Monday, and Colonel Bethell—very ill of a cold—will make a short stay at home, taking view of some of his troops by the way. Captain Nordhend [Northend]—Governor of Scarbrough—came hither yesternight and goes back this morning. He gives this account of his charge; that his men are faithful, but in great want of pay. They have thirty-eight double barrels of powder—most for great shot—four hundred and fifty serviceable pikes, a like number of muskets with firelocks, fourteen kegs of musket ball, and some shot for demi cannon. Your Excellency's

great care for the support of all armies under your command is known to be such that, were it not to satisfy importunities of others, I durst not offer it [*sic*]. Colonel Bethell complains for his regiment, and I shall put in a word for my own, yet hope to make shift for a few weeks' time. Officers need[ed] in all vacant commands to head troops and companies. I desire that Captain White—now major to Colonel [*torn*] may account with his company, and that, upon removal of Captain Greene, Lieutenant Thomas Ambler may succeed—if your Excellency please—being a very good soldier and well loved of his company; and in the other Captain's place I shall move for no relation further than the merit of him recommended may prevail for acceptance. Colonel Lilburne—whom the Major-General acquainted with your pleasure—intends to remove with his family into the south. Lieutenant Rich. Baily—by your Lordship appointed Postmaster at Tadcaster—has a competitor for his place and fears a removal; having been at great charge in taking a house and laying in provisions, [he] petitions continuance or re-admittance into the army. Inch* I have discharged—hearing nothing from his masters to continue his restraint—yet keep some of his papers that I may have him forthcoming or give them some knowledge of his other accounts." *Damaged. Seal with arms.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Blair to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 18. John-a-Groats House—I am so far on my return to Orkney, Captain Watson—now when he can do no more—having eight days ago submitted and accepted of the Act of Indemnity. I shall not trouble your Excellency further concerning his actions since the interruption of Parliament, and although he has within these three years banished me out of Orkney by his boundless malice, I desire nothing to his prejudice, only begging you to send one in his room of better principles and more peaceable spirit. The fountain whence his malice against me flowed was my saying he would own another interest than your Lordship did if he had occasion, which he hath now verified.

General Monk to Lord Fairfax and the Gentlemen of Yorkshire.

1659[-60], February 18. Drapers' Hall—"I have received your letter and therewithal a declaration subscribed with the hands of many noble and worthy persons, and affirmed by you to be the sense of the whole county and city of York. [*See Cal. of S.P. Dom. for* 1659, 1660, *p.* 356.] All that I am able to return you in answer thereunto is to acquaint you that the House hath condescended that their numbers shall be filled up, and that all the writs shall issue forth to-morrow, and that there will be no such qualifications—as I am informed—as

* *See* Cal. S.P. Dom., 1659, 1660, pp. 352, 368.

may hinder the secluded members from being chosen again if the countries shall think fit to elect them. This though it be not absolutely and exactly that which you propound is yet so near it that I cannot but have good hope it may give you satisfaction, and so much the rather because I find your desires not to be peremptory but alternative, and conclude from thence that though a third expedient be pitched upon as the most effectual for satisfying all parties, yet seeing it is such as answers your main end of having your representatives in the House, and doth not so restrain you with qualifications but that you may have the liberty to elect those men whom you would have now to return to their trust upon their former elections, that it is the implicit and virtual sense of your own declarations, and that it was rather forgotten to be expressed than purposely left out. And if in any small matters I should be mistaken in my opinion or you in your expectation, I make it my request to you that you would not for small matters run the hazard of that confusion which you seem, and have indeed just reason to fear, and you may assure yourselves that I shall at all times in my station further your just desires." *Draft.*

Sir Theo. Jones to General Monk, in London.

1659[-60], February 19. Dublin—"The enclosed declaration is what is generally and unanimously owned here by the army and others—some few excepted of contrary principles and seeking themselves rather than the good and peace of the nations.

We had not thus anticipated your Excellency in this our declaring—not having first therein advised with your Excellency—but that we were thereunto enforced by a design laid by Sir Hardress Waller and his party for seizing Sir Charles Coote, myself and others on Wednesday last, the 15th instant, which being discovered on the very point of time wherein it should have been acted, Sir Hardress Waller with others did thereupon shut themselves up in the Castle of Dublin, they being conscious to themselves of their own guilt and fearing advantage might have been otherwise taken against them. They were shut up until Saturday, and then the place was delivered into our hands and is kept for the Parliament, Sir Hardress Waller himself being prisoner.

That his design for seizing Sir Charles Coote, &c., was by him grounded on a letter from your Excellency, wherein was recommended to him the care of preventing—as he said—our declaring for a free Parliament, this by him so high strained and so prosecuted might have been of more dangerous consequence than—by the blessing of God—it hath proved, for all was on our part done without tumult or blood. We desire your Lordship's candid constructions in these things, there being therein nothing intended but what is clearly expressed in our said declaration, this being also in pursuance of what had been by us formerly declared—the freeing the Parliament from

force—which is we doubt not what is intended by your Excellency and what is expected from you by the good people of these nations, whose eyes are on you as a great and glorious instrument in the Lord's hand for a general good. Therein your Excellency cannot but expect a blessing from heaven and an universal concurrence throughout the three nations, we being here ready to attend your Excellency's commands in this cause with five thousand men or more if necessary." *Seal of arms.*

[General Monk] to the Lord Mayor.

1659[-60], February 21—"Being necessitated for despatch of some important affairs to withdraw both myself and forces for some time to St. James's and the parts adjacent, I do hereby seriously commend to your care the peace and safety of this great city. I shall leave behind me the usual guards, but if any disturbance should arise in any part of it, you shall be supplied with more. Meantime you may please to give directions to the constables within their respective precincts that, if they be at any time molested, they shall call to the neighbourhood to assist them with what arms they have for preservation of the peace and safety of this place. And as for your Common Council and militia and prisoners, I shall, I hope, take that timely care therein as shall render you all fully satisfied." *Draft.*

[The Same] to the Same.

Same date. Whitehall—I find that there will be present need of money both for the sea and land forces, and having had experience of your good affection, I beg you to convene the Court of Aldermen and represent to them the great necessity. If they will advance 140,000*l.* with speed they shall be repaid from the first money arising out of the assessments. *Draft.*

Major Robert Beake to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 22. Coventry—Reporting the seizure of arms and ammunition on their way through that city.

City of London.

1659[-60], February 23—The names of the Commissioners for the Militia for the City of London, approved by Parliament. [*Printed in Commons' Journals, Vol. VII., p.* 850.]

Cheshire.

1659[-60], February 23—A list of persons in Cheshire and Chester who received commissions and acted in raising men and money against the authority of Parliament by order of the Committee of Safety and General Fleetwood, viz.—

Colonel Henry Berkenhead, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbert Gerrard, Major John Whitworth, Captains Robert Hyde, William Cohen, Thomas Hartington, Jonathan Ridge, John Trevers and Carter, "a Quaker, hath a troop of horse yet in arms," Thomas Ball, Lieutenant Hitchins and Ensign Hewet; also Samuel Buck and Mark Gellico, and Captain Andrews and Captain Nichols of Colonel Biscoe's regiment. *Signed by Captain Joseph Witter.*

Cumberland.

1659[-60], February 23—Information against Thomas Langhorne, John Hudson, Gawen Wrenne and John Robertson, late Commissioners for the Militia, who exercised their authority contrary to the trust reposed in them by Parliament by unjust impositions, by Colonel Lambert's order. *Copy.*

Quarter-Master Humphrey Warren to General Monk, at Whitehall.

1659[-60], February 24. Bury St. Edmund's— . . . "I am very little privy to the carriage of things amongst the officers, but thus much I can assure you, that there is great dissatisfaction touching your present undertakings, and endeavours used to make the soldiers believe that the Parliament intends to bring in Charles Stuart. My Lord, I can perceive nothing but an intended opposition against your honour and the Parliament, the certainty of which I shall ere long be able to give you a better account of, for to-morrow my Colonel [Colonel Rich], who is here present, intends to draw his regiment to a rendezvous, and some of the foot in this country. Whether it be by your honour's appointment or no I know not, nor where the place of rendezvous will be I cannot certainly tell, but so far as I am informed it will be betwixt this place and Beckles."

Luke Robinson to General Monk.

[16]59[-60], February 24. Westminster—Recommending Captain Edward Todd to be cornet to Major Strangways, in the place of Mr. Arthur, who has declined the appointment.

William Strode to the Mayor and Burgesses of Taunton.

1659[-60], February 24. Barrington—Being informed that Mr. Ceely, Mr. Bovett and Mr. Sampson are now in your town levying money and raising and quartering soldiers, "imprisoning and securing divers of the free subjects of England, pretending an authority from the few members late sitting at [Westminster] and calling themselves a Parliament—which too

long by force and guile tyrannized over the people and Parliament of England—all which actings and every of them are by the laws of England high treason, as in Strafford's case and others," I therefore certify you that on Tuesday morning last the old members of Parliament returned to the House and made several votes for the settlement of the government of the three nations. As a member of that good old Parliament, I desire you to hinder any persons acting in the above unjust ways and to secure their persons.

Colonel Richard Bovett to General Monk, at Whitehall.

1659[-60], February 25—In pursuance of the order received from yourself, Sir Arthur Hesilrige and Colonel Morley, I give you an account of my proceedings since arriving in this country. I drew out part of my regiment towards Bristol, leaving the rest at Bridgwater, Taunton and Wellington, "but receiving notice from Colonel Okey of some insurrection ready to break forth in Wiltshire, I marched that party unto Brewton, where they now lie quartered, but both them and the other in a necessitous condition." The two months' pay due to them is not likely to be raised by the Act for settling the militia, that being nearly expired and the Commissioners meeting with much obstruction. "The Commissioners for the assessment being summoned to meet Tuesday last [at Somerton] there appeared but six Commissioners, of whom Colonel Strode's son [William Strode of Street, co. Somerset] was one, who there openly declared that it was treason to raise money by the authority of those members, that they were no Parliament, with more to that purpose, which language made null the meeting, none joining with me in the business. I held it my duty, as a servant to that authority, to secure the said Mr. Strode, who is now a prisoner in Taunton until I have order from the Parliament or your Excellency for his release. Indeed I must acknowledge I saw never a greater sadness on the spirits of those who have adhered to and adventured their all in the Parliament's service, nor a greater cheerfulness and height of spirit amongst the old enemy, grounded upon what hopes I know not, but I doubt not that God will prosper the work of the Commonwealth, for which you have so eminently declared." [*Compare letter of the Council of State in Cal. of S.P. Dom., under date March 1st of this year.*]

Christopher Cornwell to General Monk, in London.

1659[-60], February 25. Ipswich—Reporting the mutiny of certain troopers in Colonel Rich's regiment who are supposed to have ridden off to London to wait upon the General.

Colonel Charles Fairfax to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 25. York—"Many thousands of God's people will bless our good God for so happy a balance as your Excellency appears in these unsteady times. Indeed we want words to make out our affections to you and our deep resentment of the horrid reports we had lately here in reference to your person. We knew you are under a safe protection, yet cannot but fear the designs of assasinats, you being eyed as the great *remora* in their way to hinder our clashing and breaking one against another to do their work." The receivers general for the Exchequer received a letter from the Council of State to procure 1,500*l.* for Colonel Clarke's regiment. They intend to petition for an Act of Indemnity for any payments made, but "they cannot expect any stamp of allowance as to any moneys paid by late irregular orders from the pretended Council of Safety inclosed in letters to them from Major-General Lambert." *Seal of arms.*

Captain W. Richardson to General Monk, at Whitehall.

1659[-60], February 25. Durham—"I humbly make bold to acquaint your Lordship with a passage which happened in this city this night. About seven of the clock several bonfires were made and people gathering very fast together into the market-place, and at one tavern, where several Cavaliers were drinking, sack and beer were sent forth to the multitude, and some of my soldiers were desired by the gentlemen to drink the King's health. At length some of the rabble began to cry for a King and a free Parliament and in that humour were going to ring their bells, which being intimated unto me by my officers and many of my soldiers, I went to the Mayor of the town and desired to know what meant that concourse of people and bonfires and ranting at that time of night in the town. He told me he knew not, neither was it in his power to quell them; the truth is he is an Anabaptist, and they do condemn him on that score and set a fire at his door. At length, seeing them so high, I called my company together, not seeing one amongst them but Cavaliers and very many being now in town, I dispersed the multitude to their several houses and drew my company to the Tolbooth, where I keep guard and shall continue a strict guard until Captain Hartstaffe's company come in, who lie but seven miles from the town, for whom I have sent. What their grounds are I know not, but they are very high and talk that now they shall have a King; their game is a-playing. I shall endeavour to my utmost to preserve the peace in this place and question not, after the drink is forth of their heads—for the greatest part of them are drunk—they will bethink themselves of a more peaceable comportment.

Colonel John Okey to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 25. Bristol—"I thought it my duty to let you know that in pursuance of an order from the Council of State concerning an intended insurrection of the common enemy, I did draw the forces together for the prevention of it, and do find at present they have laid it aside. We should have been ready through the blessing of God for them in case they had stirred, having had notice of it three days before the Council's letter came to my hands. We are here pretty quiet—blessed be God. I hear the secluded members do sit in the House. I hope it may be a means, through the blessing of God, to continue peace and quietness amongst us. The forces here have been drawn together, to whom your letter has been communicated, to which there is a general concurrence of the officers. I am now going towards Gloucester, and from thence intend to meet the officers of my regiment and shall suddenly give your honour an account, which I hope shall be what becomes Christians and soldiers." *Seal with arms and crest.*

Colonel James Redman and others to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 25. Chester—Expressing their approval of the action of General Monk and the officers in re-admitting the secluded members to Parliament. *Nine signatures. Seal with arms and crest.*

Richard Elsworth to General Monk, in London.

1659[-60], February 25. Bristol—"On the beholding and serious consideration of the present face and state of affairs in this city, carried on and managed in private and underhand by the Mayor thereof and his cabinet fanatic council—Alderman Yeates, Mr. Robert Aldworth, the town clerk, Mr. Jeremiah Holloway, Mr. Philip Dorny, Mr. Nehemiah Collins, Mr. Harper—and in public by Colonel Okey and the Anabaptistical party therein, backed by two troops of horse and about six companies of foot, I am invited—out of my tenderest affections unto your Excellency and the security, peace, and welfare of this nation, this city, and adjacent counties especially, whereof you are Commander-in-Chief—to prostrate before your wisdom this account of their said transactings, according to its appearance to the most discerning eyes. To wit that the parties aforesaid are highly discontented at the re-admission of the secluded members to sit in Parliament, so that the said Mayor yesterday much blamed and after a sort jeered Walter Sandy, Esquire and Alderman, for causing the bells of his parish to ring for joy of their re-admission as aforesaid, saying it was but as gilded brass, which expression beareth a twofold sense, either as to the tidings thereof or to the honourable heroes of this nation by God's mercy thus re-admitted. And as to his private

consultations, the more sober, judicious and moderate of the Aldermen—John Gunning, Joseph Jackson, Miles Jackson, — Batman, Arthur Farmer, Walter Sandy and George White, Esquires and Aldermen—and Common Council are exempted the same for unknown causes, unless it be because they disrelish and are active in proceedings against the Anabaptistical and fanatic party of this city aforesaid, so that the factious and most fanatic are now the only actors in the present scene thereof. The consequent of whose consultations may prove not a little dangerous to our peace, if not unto your Excellency and the peace of the nation, in case a seasonable prevention be not endeavoured to the now timely frustration of their design on foot, even almost at its birth, according to the expression of a soldier, that a few days since said how that within a fortnight our streets should run with blood, whereof the said Mayor—as it is reported—being acquainted, he suffered him to go unexamined as to what he meant or intended thereby. The truth is the most judicious, in inspection into transactions, do fear and suspect that the said Colonel designs, out of discontent, for to make this a garrison, in opposition to you and the now Parliament's commands, to the use of some grandees—of his judgment—now or lately in power [and] that Colonel Lambart shall be Commander-in-Chief of these and all the forces in the west, inasmuch as the said Colonel hath brought up certain quantities of powder by his agent, Mr. Showell—the collector of the customs. A view—as it is credibly spoken—hath been taken of the great fort now demolished; more horse and foot—as it is also spoken—are on their march hitherward, and that Colonel Lambart is to head them, and the soldiers give out in their common discourse that ere long the said Lambart shall be returned to his command, not doubting but to be hard enough for your Excellency, with many such like expressions, which bespeak their intentions to make a war with this Parliament before April next is expired. Besides, the Anabaptists and Quakers—as it is credibly spoken—have engrossed great quantities of arms into their custodies, and yet the said Mayor will not consent unto the aforesaid Alderman's proposal to disarm them."

Robert Ellison, Sheriff, to General Monk, in London.

1659[-60], February 27. Newcastle—You are much in the hearts of your friends here for the good you have already done. I have written to Colonel Birch and to Lord Widdrington concerning the militia for Durham and Newcastle, and one word from your Excellency will do the work. I hear from Durham "that some of your friends making bonfires on Saturday night, Captain Richardson, who commands the soldiers there, ordered the fires to be put out, and the soldiers, in doing of it, threw some of them into their shops, beat down several persons and hurt some, and dealt very unhandsomely with them. I do not hear of any cause given save the fires and that the people cried

out once or twice God save my Lord Monk and the Parliament." Captain Waller starts to-morrow with the officers' letter, and I have desired him to enquire into the business and report to you. I entreat your Lordship's interest for the guarding of these coasts, and that care may be taken of the trade to the Sound, as we hear that divers Ostenders are abroad and intend to lie upon the North Seas. If this House sit, I intend to come and take my place. If I be not already out of my sheriff's place, I entreat I may be eased, as it is a great charge, at least 350*l.* a year loss.

North Wales.

1659[-60], February 27—All the garrisons in the counties of North Wales are in the hands of men of unsound and desperate principles and very active under the late Committee of Safety, to the great oppression of the country.

Denbigh Castle, a place of great strength, in the hands of Captain William Wynn, fitter to be demolished than to be kept up.

Red Castle in Montgomeryshire, in the hands of Captain Price, a place of no great strength, fit to be demolished.

Conway town and Castle, in the hands of Captain Prichard.

Carnarvon Castle, in the hands of Captain Lewis Price, strong built, but wants water.

The Isle of Anglesey and Castle of Beaumaris, in the hands of Colonel John Jones, a very considerable garrison in respect of Ireland and North Wales.

Captain Thomas Stewart to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 27. Nottingham—Reporting a tumult which has taken place in the town under Lieutenant Broadhead, formerly in the Cavaliers' army in Newark, and relating that the crowd marched up and down with colours flying, crying out, "A King, a King." *Signed.*

Quarter-Master Humphrey Warren to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 27. Bury St. Edmond's—Reporting that General Monk's letter was read at the rendezvous by Colonel Rich, who declared "modestly and seriously" that he did not desire to persuade the soldiers to anything, but only to take the general sense of the regiment.

The Same to the Same.

1659[-60], February 28. Bury St. Edmond's—Since writing to you, I have had reason to fear that there is some design on foot, because, 1, none but despisers of dignities are in favour; 2, we have men sent up and down from place to place both

night and day, and none employed but such people; 3, the officer supposed to be sent up to you for further orders was never with you; and 4, it has become a criminal thing to plead for obedience to the commands of God. Many reproachful expressions were vented at the rendezvous against your Excellency, both by soldiers and officers.

Grocers' Hall.

1659[-60], February 28—A list of officers invited to Grocers' Hall on this date.

Garrison of Hull to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 28. Hull—"We are in this garrison very much startled by some intimation posted to us this post from the hands of divers of our friends of the army, who have a fairer inspection into the affairs of State than we can have at this distance, and so discontented with public transactions, as they say, to point at the ease of C. S[tuart's] ends, that they have declared their disconcurrence with present proceedings together with their resolutions of remaining faithful and constant to the cause of the Commonwealth. In question to that so oft abjured interest of a King, we confess we have not been without our fears and jealousies that your Lordship would not find it an expedient to a Commonwealth's settlement, which you had proposed in a declaration at the re-admission of the secluded members, so that what we feared seems now to fall out. We would hope that you would continue constant to what you have so positively declared in the presence of God against that interest, and therefore have judged it incumbent upon us to signify to you what is intimated us, and withal to assure you that we are resolved to live and die in adherence to that cause, which in some of your papers you have publicly owned with us and asserted to be the only end of all your late undertakings.

Underwritten:—Note by Colonel Fairfax. "Transcribed by Marshall at the command of Bell, his master, and by him dispersed amongst the soldiers, both of horse and foot, that now are quartered in the city of York."—C. F.

Colonel Nathaniel Rich to Colonel Ingoldsby.

1659[-60], February 28—The first news of your motion from London into these parts "did arrive with me by Captain Hopkins, at which I make no small wonder, since I am not conscious to myself of anything that merits from you or any with you or those from whom you come the comportment of an enemy. And though I may be reckoned one of them to whom this late change seems somewhat strange, yet what I have expressed by way of dissatisfaction never did amount to occasion any such

motion, as in my letter to General Monk is manifest." The mere rumour of our rendezvous "has been sufficient to beget you this trouble, though had those you came from had patience to have seen fact rather than have been led to this kind of management of affairs by bare suggestion, I believe the offence had not been taken."

Touching our rendezvous this day, it was occasioned by the tidings of your hostile march and posture, and lest ours that was open and friendly might tempt you to treat us as enemies. I desire therefore to hear "an express of what as yet I have but by rumour. If further 'tis life, liberty, horse, arms or other property you desire, 'tis possible they may be sold at as dear a rate as we can. But if nothing else but a second succession be your desire to one that hath had the honour of being twice your predecessor, your title by commission or order from any whom I am no more ambitious to serve than they are to trust, shall by the bearer be in no wise unwelcome."

Major Thomas Izard to General Monk, at St. James'.

1659[-60], February 29. Bristol—If there were anything strange at this day, I should wonder who told your Excellency that there was any fear of disturbance by Colonel Okey's means in these parts. It is true that when I first acquainted him with your letter he was somewhat disturbed, fearing that Charles Stewart would follow, but when he had considered, he said that if those things which you had declared for were made good he was satisfied. The next day he had letters from Vice-Admiral Lawson and others which gave him full satisfaction, since which he has acted very prudently. If otherwise, I should have done my utmost to prevent him, "for I as much fear this fanatic generation—which I suppose you expect trouble from—as I do the Cavaliers," and shall watch them both. I hope the business of Colonel Rich will come to nothing. I think he and his major are two as dangerous persons as any in this army.

Richard Ellsworth to General Monk, at St. James'.

1659[-60], February 29. Bristol—In my last I told you that the most judicious of this city believed that Colonel Okey designed to garrison it, in opposition to the commands of Parliament and your Excellency. I have now to inform you that the said Colonel—being convinced of the injustice of his proceedings towards those merchants here who had declared for the re-admission of the secluded members of Parliament—did on Monday last, before departing hence, desire a conference with the said gentlemen, and acknowledged that he was persuaded to proceed against them by the fanatic party, but that "the mis-givings of his spirit for that his carriage to them-ward had given him an invitation to decline his intended journey

that day, on the Christian account of a desired reconciliation." He also solemnly averred to Mr. Jones—a reverend divine of this city—that he would not only willingly "acquiesce under" this present government, but would do what in him lay to win his officers and soldiers to the like acquiescence. Whereby the Colonel has regained and heightened his esteem with the moderate party of the city, "and was by them yesterday brought several miles on his journey towards Gloucester, &c., not one of the said factious, fanatic party then him accompanying, as aforesaid, to the dissipation of that black cloud we lately feared would break over this place." *Seal of arms.*

Major Jeremiah Tolhurst to General Monk.

1659[-60], February 29. Carlisle—I communicated your letter of the 21st instant to the officers and soldiers here, and I find it to be very well pleasing except to two officers, Captain Studholme and Lieutenant Scott, who are citizens, and who, although they will not declare their dislike, desire to delay to declare their acquiescence in that proceeding, expecting to hear of strong opposition made in some part of the nation by the men who sat before the secluded members came in. I shall be very vigilant to secure this garrison and the country for the service of the present Parliament, for whom I first took up arms, and I shall send a list of officers of these companies for whose fidelity I dare engage. "All men in these northern parts, except Anabaptists, Independents and Quakers, are well pleased, and I believe you will find that party averse everywhere." I am sorry to say so, for I bear special respect to some of them. *Seal of arms.*

Colonel Richard Ingoldsby to General Monk.

[16]59[-60], February 29. Newmarket—This morning on our march "intelligence multiplied upon us out of Norfolk and Suffolk that the sectarians of those parts had made a combination amongst themselves to assist Rich with thirty troops of horses which they would raise out of collections from their several churches, that they had proceeded to the listing of some men, and to the promising of great matters to divers militia troops of Norfolk. We found that Rich had got five troops to rendezvous on Saturday. With what pretences he excuses it we may perceive by his letter to your Excellency, a copy of which he sent me, wherein, give me leave to observe, he waives the owning that authority and command which the Parliament hath so justly given you." Notwithstanding his pretences he rendezvoused the five troops again yesterday. His design looks to be that the foot soldiers at Colchester might join with them. "I find he marched directly towards Colchester from his rendezvous near Bury, and marched yesterday as far as Melford towards Sudbury, but finding his men not so willing to follow him as

he hoped, he sent to me this evening a kind of submissive message by Captain Hopkins [*see p.* 163 *above*], who I commanded not to let any of his troop stir out of their quarters, which he obeyed and is the only troop that came not to any rendezvous, and though Rich and Breman have carried the standards of the troops with them, yet at least four score of the soldiers are come off and stop at Bury for my orders, and those with them have sent to me that they will obey me, which caused me to send orders to Rich and Breman to meet me with the five troops" to-morrow at Bury, and if they will not come that the soldiers bring their officers prisoners with them. Rich's object seems to be to gain time.

Postscript.—I have heard on the way that Lambert, Fleetwood, Kelsey, Eliston [? Ellatson] and others have been very busy about Newmarket, Cambridge and Royston.

London Militia.

1659[-60], February—"A list of persons in the militia of the city of London, prepared by the Council of State to be presented to Parliament. Characterized as followeth:—

Thomas Allen.	Lord Mayor.
Isaac Pennington.	
Philip Skippon, Esquire.	
Alderman Atkins.	Excise Commissioner under the Committee of Safety.
Alderman Foote.	
Alderman Dethicke.	
Alderman Milner.	
Alderman Thompson.	
Alderman Love.	Congregational.
Alderman Warner.	Congregational.
Alderman Backwell.	
Slingsby Bethell, Esquire.	Disaffected to General Monck.
Nich. Gould, Esquire.	
Col. John Okey.	
Col. Owen Rowe.	Beat up his drums under Committee of Safety.
Praise-God Barebone.	A venomous petitioner.
Henry Brandrith.	A member of the Committee of Safety, and spoke in Common Council against the General's letter.
John Jackson.	A seeker, lay preacher, Exciseman.
Humphrey Cliffe, Deputy.	Against the General's letter.
Capt. John Marriott.	Against the General's letter.
William Jolly, Deputy.	A Captain entrusted under the Committee of Safety.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Doyly.	Independent and deputed a Commissioner by the Committee of Safety.
Major Randoll.	The same with Doyly.
Col. John Owen.	The same with Doyly and Randoll.
Col. William Webb.	Never acts in city affairs.
Capt. Robert Walton.	Appointed Captain by the Committee of Safety.
Thomas Benson.	
Hugh Mason.	Anabaptist and horse captain under the Committee of Safety.
Capt. William Meade.	Fanatic.
Samuel Boulstrode.	
Capt. Nicholas Roberts.	A captain of horse under the Committee of Safety.
Edward Bushell.	Fanatic.
Capt. John Meadowes.	
Mr. John Barrondell.	
Mr. — Dennis.	
Major Robert Russell.	
Deputy Camfeild.	Appointed Commissioner by the Committee of Safety and opposer of reading the General's letter.
William Allen.	Appointed Commissioner by the Committee of Safety and an active person.
Capt. Thomas Owen.	A grand Sectary.
Capt. Stephen Henbury.	
Thomas Arnold, Esquire.	
Robert Cardwell.	Fanatic.
Richard Baker.	Excise Commissioner under Committee of Safety.
Thomas Plampin.	
Joseph Houlden.	Fanatic.
Capt. Edward Story.	
Abraham Babington.	Fanatic.
James Hayes.	
Richard Arnold.	A Congregational man.
John Lawson.	Fanatic.
William Harrington.	Commissioner of the Customs under Committee of Safety.
Col. John White.	Had command under the Committee of Safety, and a man of strange opinions.
George Foxcroft.	For toleration of opinions.
William Pennoyer, Esqiure.	
Mr. Ross.	A Congregational mean person.
Col. Gower.	Appointed Commissioner under the Committee of Safety.
Thomas Lenthall.	
Isaac Foster, Esquire.	

Capt. Henry Fendall.	A Commander under the Committee of Safety.
Robert Davies.	A dangerous Sectary.
Thomas Parris.	A time server.
Richard Moore.	A time server.
Major John Greene.	
James Cox.	
John Cade.	A promoter of Barebone's petition.
John Lockey.	A fanatic.
Edward Turner.	
Edmond White.	
Humphrey Davy.	Captain under the Committee of Safety.
Samuel Emms.	An Anabaptist.
Robert Winch.	
Robert Ingram.	
John Brett.	
Joshua Pordage.	Fanatic.
Jacob Willett.	Fanatic.
Henry Cole.	A pernicious Sectary.
Anthony Selby.	A dangerous Sectary.
Laurence Saunders.	
Joshua Woolnoth.	Fanatic.
Henry Creech.	Captain under the Committee of Safety.
Capt. Edward Greene.	Captain under the Committee of Safety.
Capt. Bolt.	Captain under the Committee of Safety.
Richard Wareing.	
Rowland Hill.	
Theophilus Biddulph.	
Christopher Willoughby.	A Fifth monarchy man.
Nicholas Caplin.	Fanatic.
Josiah Primate.	Fanatic and Barebone's associate.
Thomas Barnardiston.	
Ed. Saunders.	
William Mullins.	Employed by the Committee of Safety.
James Wainwright.	
William Medlicott.	

Colonel Nathaniel Rich.

1659[-60], February—Articles exhibited against Colonel Rich, stating that he appointed four agitators from each troop in his regiment to represent grievances, who at one of their meetings produced propositions to be presented to Parliament; that he endeavoured to introduce into his regiment men of dangerous principles, as Quakers and the like, discountenancing old and faithful soldiers and preferring the agitators; that those who

were ready to "engage us into blood against Portsmouth" are still in the regiment; that he acquitted John Webb, who was proved to have wished to have a blow at General Monk's head, accounting him the cause of all disturbances, and also John Downes, who, seeing a red hot iron in the fire, wished it were in General Monk's body; that during the last interruption of Parliament he was often at the meeting of the General Council of Officers at Wallingford House, and there declared all Mayors and Corporations to be the props of tyranny and monarchy, evidently judging it "both lawful and expedient to break all civil authority to make way for the Fifth Monarchy," and urging the insertion—in the instructions from the Council of Officers to the pretended Committee of Safety—of an order to take special care in re-modelling the government that all Corporations in England be thrown down and disfranchised; that he declared that God had laid the Parliament aside because of its severe sentence against Major-General Harrison, and that if they should now restore the Parliament they had dissolved it would be the most absolute tyranny in the world; that he had been an abettor to Cavaliers and sometimes denied his own orders performed in the State's service; and lastly that he had counterfeited Captain French's hand for his own advantage.

P[eter] C[ornelius] V[an] Z[uruck-See] to General Monk.

1659-60, February—Exhorting him to stand unmoveable in the centre to keep the balance in the government, that one sect may not domineer over the other, lest England should become like Holland, Denmark, Spain and other countries, where they honour Calvin, Luther and the Pope more than the Holy Scriptures.

The Council of State.

1659[-60], March 3—Order that Sir John Temple, Colonel Birch, Mr. Trevor and Mr. Weaver should confer with the Generals at land and sea and the Committees for the Army and Admiralty to consider about the debt and revenue. *Signed by John Rushworth, as Clerk of the Council.*

Devonshire Militia.

1659[-60], March 3—A list of Commissioners for the Militia of Devonshire, including the names of Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir Thomas Powell, Sir John Trevor, Sir William Meredith, Sir John Carter and twenty-one others. *Copy.*

Flintshire Militia.

Same date—A like list for Flintshire, including the names of Lord Glynne, Sir John Trevor, Henry Conway, Roger Grosvenor and nineteen others. *Copy.*

Monmouthshire Militia.

1659[-60], March 5—A list of officers for the militia in Monmouthshire, recommended to General Monk. Includes the names of Sir Trevor Williams, Colonel, Charles Vann, Lieutenant-Colonel, and nineteen others. *Copy.*

Glamorganshire Militia.

1659[-60], March 6—A like list for Glamorganshire. Includes the names of Colonel Bussey Mansell, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Matthews and seventeen others. *Copy.*

Major-General Robert Overton to General Monk.

1659[-60], March 6. Hull—"Myself and officers having lately signified to your Lordship how that some public proceeds concurring with the general noise of the nation for a King did so surprise and startle us that we judged it very incumbent upon us to corroborate your resolutions of prosecuting the cause of a Commonwealth by adding the testimony of our adherence to you therein, I have thought it now necessary to give you an account of our after proceeds, which may possibly be misrepresented to you. Upon the dispatch of that letter to your Lordship, we wrote to Colonel Fairfax, Colonel Bethell and Colonel Smythson at York, representing to them what was reported to us and in order to the begetting of a good understanding between us and those forces, that upon occasion of any such design we might be capacitated to be communicative to each other for those ends whereunto they and we together with your Lordship and the whole army are mutually engaged both by former and later declarations, we desired them to correspond with us. But either upon some misunderstanding of us, misbehaviour of the messenger, or some misinformation or other, the person by whom we sent the letter is secured. We have since that—upon a negative passing the House which seemed to encourage the expectation of monarchy—had some conference about a declaration for a Commonwealth, in opposition to a King, single person and House of Lords, consentaneous with what the whole army have engaged, which I thought to have transmitted to your Lordship by an officer, in order to your approbation and for the strengthening of your hands against those attempts which might have been made to the contrary, but finding that the army are unanimously resolved to adhere to you in the defence of what they have declared for, we have dissolved that our intention into an acquiescence with those hopes we have that your integrity hath so armed you against any such influence that those assays will prove abortive in the birth. The most of the soldiery of this garrison are so much in arrear and so greatly indebted, both to the town and their officers, that I am afraid very great disturbances will attend the admission of those who are commissionated to succeed

them, some of whom will no sooner be dismissed their places but they will be disposed of into prisons to their ruin, having overrun their own abilities to answer the soldiers' necessities and to preserve them in peace. I shall therefore humbly desire that—as you were pleased very honourably to practise in Scotland—no new officers may be imposed upon us here till the arrears of the old are so cleared and such provision made for part at least of the soldiers' arrears as may reimburse what they have expended in the discharge of their entrustments. I have been forced for present supplies to prohibit the return of the excise and customs of this place, which shall be reimbursed as pay is received, and in order to the gathering up of some arrears of excise—there being no other horse here—I was necessitated to call in a part of a militia troop, which upon information of a resolve of Parliament for their disbanding, which I knew not of before, I have since dismissed. I hope when your Lordship hath examined that letter which came to me from the late Council of State, with my return thereunto—copies of which I have enclosed to Colonel Allured to present to you—your Lordship will not find cause to continue me under any misprision in that matter, for as the Council seem to represent you very fairly in that proceed, from whom the old enemy catched at an advantage to blow up their expectations into bonfires and other rantings and revellings, so I understood them aiming at no other end than to possess your friends with a right understanding of you in that application to the Parliament, concerning which I could not resolve myself into any certainty when I wrote to them, whether that address was really yours or pretendedly published by some pamphleteer. I am informed that my cousin Overton hath, upon my desiring of him to forbear taking the charge of that company committed to him till I had written to your Lordship, suggested very false things against me in the town—which I can easily disprove by those who were present—and may, I suppose, therein misrepresent me to your Lordship, but I shall desire—from that respect which old friendship may claim—that you will not give credit to what he may inform till your Lordship do better understand his temper and the truth of what he may allege. I have, my Lord, upon every occasion so sufficiently signified my adherence to the cause of a Commonwealth in opposition to a King, single person or House of Lords or any other arbitrary Government . . . that I hope you will place no other than an honourable estimate of me in what I profess and practise to those ends."

Postscript.—"It is confidently averred to me this day by a considerable person that it is the common boast of the Cavaliers in Lincolnshire that it shall not be long before they drink healths in the Roundheads' blood. Now, my Lord, upon sight and hearing of much of this import we cannot be blamed for being more than ordinary watchful and resolved against that interest."

WILLIAM, LORD LOCKHART, to GENERAL MONK.

1659[-60], March 8. London—Recommending Dr. Dun, who has lived in France and studied physic with great proficiency. [*Sir William or Lord Lockhart was at this time Governor of Dunkirk, but had come over to London for a few days. See Cal. of S.P. Dom.*, 1659-1660, *p.* 344.]

LORD ANCRAM to ARTHUR ANNESLEY, Lord President of the Council.

1660, April 1. Kew—I am told by some of the chief men of Richmond that the town is in a disturbed state. Horsemen have been seen to ride through it at night, Cornelius Holland, Sir Arthur Hesilrige and Colonel Sydenham have lately been there, and gunpowder and arms have been brought in. There is great apprehension that a rising is intended by the fanatics and discontented, who abound in those parts. To-morrow is a general meeting of the Commissioners of the County Militia at Kingston, and Wednesday next is the meeting at Guildford for choosing our knights of the shire. If any rising be intended, it will most likely be there. I beg that you will send a troop of horse to search suspected places in Richmond and to keep guard at Kingston and at Guildford.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICHOLAS ANDREWS to GENERAL MONK.

1660, April 2. Canterbury—Acknowledging receipt of the proclamation of the Council of State and of the General's letter, which has been read to and received with satisfaction by the regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM STYLE to GENERAL MONK, at St. James'.

1660, April 4. Yarmouth—Complaining that officers and soldiers are being threatened by the magistrates for the prosecution of their duties.

WILLIAM, LORD LOCKHART, to GENERAL MONK.

1660, April 9-19. Dunkirk—I enclose copies of depositions taken in the cases of my trumpeter and others who have entered into clandestine practices. I received a letter from Lord Goring—called Earl of Norwich—dated at Bruges in Flanders, asking for a pass to come to Dunkirk and stay there until he should receive another from your Excellency for his return to England, which he says he hears you have granted him. My answer was that it would not be convenient either for him or me for him to come here until he had received your pass, but that, after its receipt, if he would be pleased to take this town in his way, he should find all respect and accommodation possible. *Signed. Depositions enclosed.*

Captain Richard Lyons to [General Monk].

1660, April 10—Asking to be continued as Governor of Cowes Castle.

Captain Francis Kelly to General Monk.

1660, April 12. Leith—An address lately came here to be signed by the officers, "which was somewhat scrupled at by some in regard it wanted your Excellency's authority," but after the address was several times read and debated it was signed, as we had good assurances that though it came not directly from you yet we knew it was a thing which the army in England had done by your consent. Many objected that by signing "they should for ever bind their hands, and if the next Parliament would bring in Charles Stuart they were obliged to consent unto it. It was answered that we should not give rules to our superiors, but be subject unto the authority which was over us, and likewise that the disobeying of power has been an extraordinary means to unsettle the nations."

Postscript.—"The Scotch are very high and in great expectation of Charles the Second."

Colonel Nathaniel Whetham to General Monk.

1660, April 12. Chard—Honest people are greatly discouraged by the confidence of the Cavaliers, who have chosen, as one of the knights of the shire, one whose father was in actual service for the King. Many "that upon the poll tendered their voices for an honest gentleman, were refused to have their names taken." If by your Excellency's means I might have been a member of Parliament, it might at this time have been more useful to me than ever, but I am resolved to submit to what you, the Council and the Parliament shall resolve. And if we must have a single person, I desire that the Parliament would pitch upon your Excellency, which is also the prayer of all good people that ever I speak with.

The Vintners' Company to William Clarke and his wife.

1660, April 12—An invitation to dinner for this date. *Printed. Seal of arms.*

Colonel John Mason.

1660, April 12—Having received a commission from Parliament on June 28 last to be Governor of Jersey, he has been there ever since, has received but one month's pay, and has been at 200*l.* charges. On first going over, for divers good causes, he suspended several officers until the pleasure of Parliament could be known, and there being an absolute necessity

for their places to be supplied because of the danger threatening the island, certain others were appointed by order of Lord Fleetwood. He himself also sent over three soldiers, but neither soldiers nor officers have ever received more than one month's pay, and that only since their return to England, so that during their stay in the island they were maintained by their colonel. Prays an order for their pay and his own.
[*See page* 146 *above.*]

The Commissioners of the Militia in Gloucestershire to General Monk.

1660, April 12. Gloucester—Regretting that any misconduct in the county should occasion reflections on those in charge of the affairs thereof. *Signed by Lord Berkeley and eight others.*

The Magistrates of Droitwich to General Monk.

1660, April 13. Droitwich—Regretting that his letter of April 5 had reached them too late. If it had come to hand one hour before the election of burgesses, they would most cheerfully have endeavoured to elect Doctor Walker. *Four signatures.*

Colonel Unton Croke to General Monk, at St. James's.

1660, April 15—Though it be somewhat late, yet I hope this address of my regiment may arrive in time. I assure your Excellency "there are not a band of men in the army more solicitous—even covetous—to express our duty to your Excellency than we are," and as several tests have already been put on the officers of the army, so I wish you would encourage us "to make trial of every individual soldier under us, by which means we should find out some knaves who yet secretly lurk amongst us. . . . The news of Colonel Lambert's escape flew to my troops—as also the reward of 100*l.* to him who should seize him—on speedier wings than I could convey it, and they are all intent on their work and duty."

Colonel S[am.] Clarke to [General Monk].

1660, April 16. Glasgow—Expressing his devotion to the General and the ensuing Parliament.
Endorsed by William Clarke:—"Col. Clarke's gallant resolutions." *Seal with crest.*

Cornet Matthew Boynton to General Monk, at St. James'.

1660, April 16. Worcester—Concerning an expected attack upon the town by the fanatical party. *Seal of arms.*

The Commissioners of Excise for Nottinghamshire to General Monk.

1660, April 16. Nottingham—Informing him that both Mansfield and East Retford have refused to pay their taxes, and that the latter town has behaved in a tumultuous manner; also asking him to send orders for the disarmament of East Retford as an example to the whole county.

Colonel Hugh Bethell to General Monk.

1660, April 17. York—Concerning a party from Captain Peverell's troop, who have marched into York, and of whom the most refractory have been secured.

Colonel Charles Fairfax to General Monk, at St. James'.

1660, April 17. Hull—"As to quarters in private families—intimated in your last—you may please to be informed that whilst I was in York it was only done, upon my Lord Mayor's mediation with the citizens, by their own consent, not our compulsion. And as to those in the county, I gave order to the officers formerly in this garrison, in their several dispersions no otherwise to take it. I certified to your Excellency where each company was quartered, but failed in a like notice to the Quarter Master General, which was my error. Your Lordship having now placed my regiment in Hull, Scarborough and Clifford's Tower, will hear no complaints of that nature, for each pays for his bed what his landlord exacts. The Council's proclamation concerning arrears—which never could be questioned, your Lordship sitting at the helm—gives full security against false aspersions that any intrenchment is intended nor will such design now take any impression. And the fomenters of such jealousies—seeing the fruitless success—will in a little time weary themselves in hindering your settlement of the nation in peace. An ill requital of masters that advanced them, but it is Jeshuran like when full then to kick. My Major writes that the Council have allowed 500*l.* for this garrison. That monies—well husbanded by the survey of such as you shall send down for the work, for such are most satisfactory—will help towards the repairs for sufficiency, not for beauty. I wish we had a little in hand to go on with the platforms. I would not hinder the service by too high a certificate."

Postscript.—"Your Excellency will have from a better hand the news of the late disturbance in York. They talk of a party to head them this night, but Colonel Bethell went last night to the city and I hope did find all in a good composure. I hear thirty are secured in order to be sent up. If any of those turbulent spirits come amongst us we shall do the like. All our officers—the Major excepted and an Ensign, his son—are at our duties, this requiring our vigilancy."

Lord Lockhart to [General Monk].

1660, April 17-27. [Dunkirk]—I find that it will be well to draw up a testimony of our readiness to acquiesce in whatever is agreed upon by the approaching Parliament and make the officers sign it before I give them your Excellency's commission. I have of late observed some symptoms that might turn to some small distemper, but I shall answer for the fidelity of this garrison with my life. I have said nothing to the Council, and "pray that it may rest with your Excellency, who, as a common father, must be acquainted with the least weakness in any of your great and numerous family."

Major Edward Harley to General Monk.

1660, April 18. Hereford—Colonel Butler, whose care is very vigilant, has lost divers of his men, who have slipped away this evening.

The place appointed for rendezvous, near Edgehill, makes me suspect a design upon Oxford, that place being a very proper situation to unite their forces.

Colonel John Streater to General Monk.

1660, April 20. Northampton—I came here yesternight and found that part of my regiment hereabouts in good order. "I have and do devote myself wholly to your Lordship's commands and promise in the presence of God to stick close to you and your commands. Many there are that flatter your Excellency, for which they may expect of favour from you, that to my knowledge would not set to their helping hand when the Lambertonian and Wallingfordian interest was afloat." *Signed.*

Colonel Hugh Bethell to [General Monk].

1660, April 20. York—"I hope my last concerning the carriage of the troop late Captain Peverell's of Colonel Smithson's regiment, came safe to your Excellency's hands, since which we have taken the examinations of several of them and find there hath been a design to divide and corrupt several others from their duty and obedience. We have secured divers of them and disarmed the rest until Colonel Smithson come, who, I suppose, hath or will give your Excellency an account thereof. Two of the agitators, viz., one Mathew Broadwith and George Byfield of the same troop, did escape before they were discovered. One Merrey, who was formerly Lieutenant to that troop—by these examinations herewith transmitted—seems to be chief agitator in this business. He is here in safe custody till your Excellency's pleasure be further known, we had him under examination, but he peremptorily refuseth to answer to any question. For the other two we shall do our utmost endeavours to apprehend them.

"I have drawn the whole regiment into this town for the security thereof and peace of the country, which I am persuaded they had a design to surprise.

"Major Waterhouse being, according to his order, marched for Scotland two days since, the Lord Mayor hath been active with considerable guards of the townsmen to assist us to prevent any attempt upon this place. Reports have been very various touching my Lord Lambert's being in these parts, as also of several other discontented persons, as by information appears. We have sent out parties for their discovery and apprehension, and in the securing of this place we hope their malice and design will be prevented. I received your Lordship's letter with your commands as to the address, which was performed by the non-commission officers and soldiers before your Excellency's came to my hands, excepting some very few which are dismissed. Upon my conference with the regiment I find them very conformable and obedient."

Sir John Norwich to General Monk.

1660, April 21. Northampton—Informing him that Lambert was expected to lie the previous night at Welford, and that all the fanatical party in those parts is expected to rendezvous at Edgehill. *Signed.*

Major John Browne to General Monk.

[16]60, April 22. Reading—This day I received information from a trooper of Captain Hesilrige's that he was sent to Edgehill to discover what forces were got together there, and found only three hundred horse and about forty foot. Before he returned, Major Creed had sent three several messengers to the said troop to draw them off, which he effected through the folly of their Commander. I hear also that many of the troop are dissatisfied. I have had a letter from Captain Goddard's troop, which I send you. The former officers of our regiment have attempted every troop, but I will not forget my duty.

I hear that Major-General Lambert intended to march towards Naseby. The trooper told me that Colonels Okey and Cobbett, [Major] Creed, and Captains Spinage and Hunter were at Edgehill, but he saw not Lambert there.

Colonel John Streater to General Monk.

1660, April 23. Northampton—I doubt not that Lord Ingoldsby has already told you of the action near Daventry. The two companies, whereof my own was one, behaved with great resolution, which was an encouragement to the horse.

The company that I sent to Coventry also behaved gallantly, resisting the importunities of a troop of horse under my former Major, who met them on their march thither.

I have disbanded Colonel Twisleton's company and sent them to their homes, by advice of Lord Ingoldsby.

Robert Rolle to General Monk.

1660, April 23. Heaunton—Asking that Mr. Northcote may not be removed from the postmastership at Plymouth. *Signed. Seal of arms.*

The Commissioners for the Militia in Derbyshire to General Monk.

1660, April 23. Derby—Asking that they might have the assistance of Captain Greenwood in ordering the forces raised by them. *Seven signatures.*

Major John Braman to [General Monk].

1660, April 24. Lambeth House—Complaining of his imprisonment, and asking that as he has been elected member for Stockbridge, the House may be moved to demand his release.

Major General Thomas Morgan to General Monk.

1660, April [24]. Edinburgh—Having this day viewed an order from the Council of State for the release of Mr. Drywood. late deputy-treasurer of war, upon bond for his surrender at Wood Street Compter, I have given him a pass, and have in some measure examined the reasons of his long imprisonment. I believe him to be innocent, and my judgment is shared by several other officers of the army, wherefore I pray you to let him have a speedy hearing and if possible to readmit him to his former employment. *Signed.*

Captain William Newman to General Monk.

1660, April 24. Edinburgh Castle—Having received an order from the Council of State for release of Mr. John Drywood —late deputy-treasurer of Scotland—upon his giving bond in 1,000*l.* to surrender at Wood Street Compter within 28 days, I shall do nothing more, but only tell your Excellency that Mr. Bilton, on his deathbed, said that Mr. Drywood was guilty of no wrong to the State. He has been all along an enemy to the fanatic party, and if you will employ him, many here will be very thankful. He will give you an ample account of persons and things at this place.

H[ugh] Peters to General Monk.

1660, April 24—"I take it indeed as an act of much love and tenderness that your honour sent this bearer to see an old decrepit friend. The Lord God—who is able—requite all respects to his unworthy servants. Truly, my Lord, my weak head and crazy carcass puts me in mind of my great change, and therefore thank God that these twelve months—ever since the breach of Richard's Parliament—I have meddled with no public affairs more than the thoughts of mine own and others presented to yourself. I only wish that sobriety, and—above that—religion may prosper in the nation, and that our Government may look forward to heal, not backward to destroy; we have had too much of that. I have little news but that I am sensible of the sadness of thousands who are wise and discreet persons. And though, truly, I am not worth the minding any way, yet my hearty duty to your Excellency bids me say that since all Europe is in fear and shaken exceedingly, Geneva besieged—as I hear—and Orange demolished, Holland perplexed, the popish enemy triumphing everywhere, how glorious would it be if in your days the Protestant churches might be comforted, who hang so much upon England, witness Queen Elizabeth's time. But I forget myself and leave with my most hearty thanks and assuring you that I have no design nor business in this world but what you know; opinions and whimseys I loath, but am orthodox through mercy."

Sir Charles Coote to General Monk, at St. James'.

1660, April 25. Dublin—I am thankful for your good opinion and earnestly desire to be serviceable to your Lordship. I am glad the proposals we sent for the settlement of this army met with a favourable reception from you, and I doubt not but that you will find our troops faithful and useful. They cheerfully subscribed the engagement sent to you by the Council of officers here, not a single officer and only five privates having refused to sign. "And truly for the Convention and the English gentry of Ireland that are not of the army, though it cannot be imagined but that some particular persons will be extravagant in their discourse, yet I must assure your Lordship the generality of them are of sober principles and willing to expect a good settlement of these nations from the wise consultations of the Parliament of England and the Council there, and are not so rash and precipitate in their resolutions as perhaps they are represented to your Lordship. The adjourning of the Convention for six weeks' time was yesterday voted at a grand committee and I hope it will commence on Friday next, though the earnest desires of many to hear something out of England in this juncture of affairs before their dispersing makes them press hard that the adjournment may not begin until some day the next week." *Signed.*

Colonel Fairfax to General Monk, at St. James'.

1660, April 27. Hull—"This day Lieutenant Merry, Corporal Preston—and John Rawdon, whom the commission reacheth not—were sent hither by Colonel Bethell, together with William Winde of the same troop, a witness, the substance of whose information is, that Broadwith—not yet apprehended nor Byfield—did order their march to York, and told him, the said Winde, that all things were well, and wrought in the south beyond expectation. Merry—in his further examination before me—would confess nothing, but took frivolous exceptions against them that informed. I have them in safe custody within the castle, in order to a trial on Thursday se'nnight, supposing the principal* may be tried before, that we may the better know how to proceed against the accessaries and in the interim may receive your Excellency's further commands. The delay in the least is not in favour to the prisoners—against whom we protest our utmost abhorrency—but that we may walk by the safest rule, not presuming to lead but desirous to be directed by a better precedent. It is acknowledged a mercy that the Lord has delivered the enemy of our peace into your Excellency's hands—so merciful a patriot when it may consist with justice and the nation's security, none than yourself being a more competent judge. They are my grandfather's children that must be ruined by their wretched father's ambition and eating sour grapes, but we of their blood had rather bemoan him than see the country redacted to confusion, and if there be no medium—which in truth none can find out better than yourself—then *potius pereat unus quam unitas*, and the will of the Lord be done. I cannot enlarge more than in affections and pity to the poor innocents.

Postscript.—"I am indeed more passionate than partial, nor can such a man go to his deserved execution without a tear."

Colonel Thomas Blount to General Monk.

1660, April 28. Writtlemarsh—Asking him to send a troop of horse to Greenwich to prevent the people there from gathering in a warlike posture under pretence of a maypole, which is against a law made in 1644.

The Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Captain Ogle's troop to General Monk.

1660, April 29—Declaring their willingness to observe all commands of his Excellency or the Council of State, and to agree to whatsoever the coming Parliament may resolve. *Fifty-nine signatures.*

* Lambert, re-taken on April 22.

Lieut.-Colonel John Stile to General Monk.

1660, April 30. Lynn—This day the Commissioners for Norfolk came and demanded the keys of the town gates—wishing them to be kept by the Mayor—and likewise required to see our commissions, which they did. I desired them to excuse my delivering them the keys until I should receive orders from the Parliament or Council. I also acquainted them that it was usual for the officer in command to keep the keys of the gates in all places. I therefore desired them to wait till I knew your Excellency's pleasure therein.

Major Theophilus Hart to General Monk.

1660, April 30. Coventry—Reporting that he has examined the two troops who were in the late engagement with Lambert to find out by what order they left their quarters, and that he has decided to send the Colonel's troop to Worcester and the other to Tamworth to be disbanded. He found the soldiers very sensible of their error, into which they had been led by some busy persons who were Anabaptists.

Colonel J[ohn] Hewson to General Monk.

1659[-60], April—I came yesterday to my house with purpose to attend the Council but they were not sitting, and being very lame of the gout I am constrained to trouble your Excellency with this, desiring the man in whose house I have lodged above a month to satisfy you that I have lived there privately, without knowledge of my friends and holding converse with none, "that no jealousy might fix upon me, and that your Excellency may be satisfied I am innocent as to any disturbance which the Council by their proclamation doth suspect." *Seal of arms.*

Sir John Palgrave to General Monk.

1660, April—On Saturday I received your commands to take care of the parts about Yarmouth. On Monday I went thither, and found ready compliance of the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant Colonel Styles. All is quiet there. "Yesterday I came to Norwich to meet those gentlemen of the militia, where some progress is made as the choice of the Colonel and most of the officers. Sir Horace Townshend, the horse, viz., two troops. The four regiments of foot to my Lord Richardson, Sir John Hobart, Sir Ralph Hare and Sir William Doyle. Some informations we had from about Lynn and Walsingham which import some disturbance, but the troops not yet come in." *Seal of arms.*

Richard Cromwell to the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation of Oxford.

1660, May 8. Hursley—Resigning his position as Chancellor of the University. *Copy.* [*Printed in* "Life and Times of Anthony à Wood," *Vol. I., p.* 315.]

Colonel Fairfax to General Monk, at St. James'.

1660, May 11. Kingston-upon-Hull—"This day we had a very great solemnity—and indeed it was done with all full observances both by magistrates and officers—a scaffold erected, the proclamation read, all of us attending in our best posture to declare a concurrence to this just act of superiors, according to that duty which our allegiance requireth. Only one soldier—more hinting than expressing his disassent by not firing in course—may give us the trouble to-morrow to cashier him. Yesterday we had a convention of officers for trial of Lieutenant Merry, that busy agitator. The work has been hitherto—by your Excellency's sweet conduct—without any blood; not fit for us to begin the precedent." Your commission limits us to members of the army, which he is not, and although he is clearly within the article of intelligence, and by it punishable, yet your letter "limits us to proceeding against him as a spy, and—in favour of life—must be taken strictly." I have hitherto kept the soldiers strictly to their duty, and have never been a stonecast from the works here, not having my warrant from you, save for a journey at the season of the year to Scarborough Spa. Now the danger is past I shall give the men more liberty, not exceeding the limits of your former commands. *Seal of arms.*

Oxford University.

1660, July 25—Citation by Robert, Bishop of Oxford; Richard Zouch, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty; Michael Woodward, Warden of New College; Thomas Barlow, Provost of Queen's; Robert Say, Provost of Oriel; Walter Blandford, Warden of Wadham; and five others, Commissioners amongst others for the visitation of Oxford University, summoning the members of the University to attend them "*in Domo Congregationis Universitatis*" [the Convocation House] upon the last day of July. *Latin.*

The Commissioners of Scotland to the Duke of Albemarle.

1660, August 11. Holyrood House—We have received your Excellency's letter concerning the estate of Kinneall, and have consulted with Mr. Hodges, who advises us to wait until you have read the enclosed. We thought it our duty to concur with this proposal, "lest your Excellency's most important

affairs for the service of these kingdoms should remove the particulars of your own concernments from your remembrance." *Three signatures.*

Enclosing,

Robert Hodges to the Duke of Albemarle.

1660, *August* 11. *Edinburgh—Hearing that your Excellency has given order for delivering to the Duchess of Hamilton the writings and evidences relating to Kinneall, I make bold to advise you to see that the Duchess accept the burden of all debts upon the estate, and that she and her husband, the Earl of Selkirk, give you an ample discharge "of your intromission with that estate." Signed.*

The Commissioners of Scotland to the Duke of Albemarle.

1660, August 28. Holyrood House—Enclosing a petition from Capt. Benjamin Brassey [or Bressie] to the King and recommending his case. *Two signatures. Petition enclosed.*

Doctor W. Burt, Warden of Winchester College, to the Visitors of the University of Oxford.

1660, September 10. Winchester College—"Two letters we received, the one directed to the electors in behalf of Allenson, the other to the Warden and fellows of Winchester College in behalf of New College in Oxon." To the first the bearer will answer "that it is neither agreeable with our customs or statutes, the school being able to present to our election a sufficient number of good scholars, as at this time, to admit of any superannuates already departed, the consequence whereof would be very prejudicial to their successors in the place. To the other be pleased to accept of this return, that the major part of our fellows at present are at their several livings and the college very much in debt, besides other great charges necessarily to be defrayed. Yet upon the return from our progress which to-morrow will begin, and the convention of our fellows at the Audit immediately following wherein we may best judge of our ability, your request, God willing, shall then be propounded at our first meeting. We only desire this small delay not to avoid the effect of your request but out of necessity."

George Hitchcock and others of Oxford University to the House of Commons.

1660, December 27—Complaining that the visitors of the University are mostly clergy and members of the University, contrary to the statutes, and that they have "outed" several heads, fellows and professors who were statutably chosen, where there were no persons to claim their places, while continuing

those who came in by authority of the Rump, particularly at All Souls, where they have continued Mr. Cawley, son of a regicide. Also that one of them [*Hitchcock. See Cal. of S.P. Dom for* 1660-1661, *p.* 273], for not quitting his chamber, being his freehold, had his room broken into by soldiers, a pistol discharged at him, his person dangerously wounded, "and so hurried to the common gaol" into close confinement. Being well-affected persons, they pray to be re-established in their places in the University. *Signed by George Hitchcock and four others.*

Oxford Colleges.

[1660]—List of persons ejected by the visitors in 1648 and those put in their places.

Ejected, to be provided for if they sue for their places.	Put in by the visitors and still fellows.
St. John Baptist's College.	
Dr. George Wyld.	Tho. Brace.
Robert Cuff.	Edw. Humbarston.
Jos. Crowther.	John Whitwick.
John Goad.	William Waddon.
Peter Mewes.	Robert George.
Robert Jennings.	John Troughton.
George Gysbie.	
Tho. Winnard.	
[John] Blackman.	
Jo. Speed.	

They outed Mr. Ellis, organist, and all the choir, taking Sir William Paddy's revenue, belonging to the said choir, and employed it in a wrong way. Sir William Paddy gave 200*l.* per annum.

Ejected.	Put in.
Merton College.	
[Roger] Brent.	[Peter] Nicols.
[Chris.] Fowle.	[John] Powell.
[John] Lee.	

There is no certain number of fellows in this college.

New College.

[William] Beaw.
[James] Tychburn.
[Timothy] Blencoe.
[Richard] Rowlandson.
[Robert] Baynham.
[John] Dunmer.
[Thomas] Fowkes.
[John] Marshall.
[Roger] Higham.
Compton [? Henry Complin].

Ejected.	Put in.
University College.	
Tho. Ratcliff.	[Sampson] Eyton.
[Abraham] Woodhead.	[Edward] Terry.
[Obadiah] Walker.	[Edward] Farrar.
	[Edward] Anderson.
	[Richard] Griffith.
Balliol College.	
[James] Thickens.	*A fellowship void.*

Christchurch.

See the paper given in, which is too large to transcribe. Given unto me by Mr. Jo. Dolbin.

St. Mary Magdalen College.

I have only received the names of such persons as were ejected, not of such as still remain in the said charge, put in by order of the visitors. I refer you therefore to the paper given me.

All Souls College.

Dr. Baldwin has delivered unto his hand the state of this college, to whom I refer you.

Oriel College.	
Jo. Duncomb.	[Samuel] Carter.
Hen. Chamberlain.	[Thomas] Newman, *butler.*
Phil. Bowch.	
Roger Frye, *butler—see his petition.*	
Corpus Christi College.	
[George] Stratford, *dead.*	Lane.
Dr. Ja. Hyde.	[Samuel] Byfield.
[Richard] Samways.	[John] Seyer.
[John] Heywood, *I think married.*	[William] Gardiner.
[John] Kind.	[John] Paris.
[Thomas] Sutton.	Maltin [? Thos. Malthus].
[George] Halsted, *married.*	
[Thomas] Sanderson.	
[Henry] Dutton, *married.*	
[Joseph] Barker, *married.*	
[James] Jackson.	
[Thomas] Drury.	
[Thomas] Jennings, sr. [scholar].	
[William] Lydall, *dead,* sr.	
[John] Clark, sr.	
[Gamaliel] Clarson [Clarkson], sr.	

Corpus Christi College, continued.

Ejected.

[Edward] Eales, *chaplain.*
[William] Fulman.
[William] Stamp.
[William] Colldoham.
[William] Tonstall.
Rob. Newlin, *steward.*
Tho. Seymer, *manciple.*
John Parn, *butler, dead.*
Jo. Hill, *cook, senior.*
Hen. Price, *cook, junior.*
Tho. Bowdon, *janitor.*

This note is somewhat imperfect, but the best I can for the present get, none of the old stock of fellows being left in that college.

Queen's College.

Richard Gregory, *butler, see his petition.*
[George] Philips, *fellow.*
Jo. Cornelius, *butler.*

Brazen-Nose College.

John Newton.
Tho. Church.
Rich. [? Hugh] Roberts.
Ralph Rawson.
Jo. Blackburne.
Jo. Burscough.
Sam. Bruen.
Robert Ridgway.

Exeter College.

[John] Proctor.
[John] Bidgood.
[Degory] Polewheele.
Wm. Harding, *cook, see his petition.*
[Abraham] Batten.
[Samuel] Conant.
[John] Sanders.
Dr. [Peter] Fiatt.
[Edmund] Davies.
Ant. Jett, *cook.*

Wadham College.

Dr. [Tristram] Sugg.
[Richard] Goodrige [or Goodridge].
Strangridge [Nicholas Strangways], *restored by a mandamus.*
[Walter] Pope.
There are two fellowships now actually void.

Lincoln College.

[John] Gilbert.
A fellowship now actually void.

Trinity College.

Pembroke College.

[Philip] Potter.

Jesus College.

[William?] Braborn.

Beadles ejected.	Beadles possessing their places.
Edm. Gayton, Esq., *beadle of physic and arts.*	[Richard] Campian.
Sol. Lychfield, *beadle of law, yeoman beadle.*	[John] Langley.
Hen. Davies, *yeoman beadle.*	[Anthony] Fidoe [*divinity*].
William Ball, *yeoman beadle of physic and arts.*	Stevenson [? Philip Stephens].

[John] Wilkins, Esq., Beadle of Divinity, *came in by dead (sic).*

[Samuel] Clark, Esq., *beadle of law, came in by the resignation of Mr. Hoare. He is a learned man.*

Ejected.	Put in.
Dr. Archibald Baylie, President of St. John Baptist College.	Mr. Thankfull Owen, *now* President.
Dr. Hannibal Potter, President of Trinity College.	Dr. Seth Ward, *now* President.
Dr. Tho. Walker, Master of University College.	Mr. Francis Johnson, *now* Master.
[Henry] Whitwick, Master of Pembroke College.	Dr. Henry Langley, *now* Master.
Dr. Francis Maunsell, Principal of Jesus College.	Mr. [Francis] Howell, *now* Principal.
Dr. [Robert] Newlin, President of Corpus Christi College.	Dr. Edm. Staunton, *now* President.
Dr. [George] Morley, Dean of Christchurch. *See his case.*	Dr. Edw. Reynolds, *now* Dean.

All the present Canons (excepting Dr. Wall and Mr. Pocock), being six in number, came in by the visitors.

Dr. Richard Gardiner, Prebend [of Christchurch], Dr. Christopher Rogers, Christchurch. *See his case.*

Mr. Tho. Yates *lays claim to the headship of Brazen-Nose.*	Dr. Dan. Greenwood, *now* Principal.
Mr. Jo. Birkenhead. fellow of All Souls', Moral philosophy lecturer.	Mr. [William] Carpenter, *now* lecturer.
Mr. Robert Waring (*dead*) put out of his history lecture.	Dr. [Lewis] Du Molins, *now* lecturer.
Dr. Hen. Stringer (*dead*) was Greek lecturer.	Mr. [John] Harmer. *now* lecturer.
Dr. Jo. Edwards (*dead*) put out of his natural philosophy lecture.	Dr. [Joshua] Crosse, *now* lecturer.
Dr. [Peter] Turner (*dead*) put out of his geometry lecture.	Dr. [John] Wallace [or Wallis], *now* lecturer.

Ejected.	Put in.
Mr. Jo. Greaves (*dead*) was astronomy lecturer.	Dr. Seth Ward, *now* lecturer.
Dr. [Robert] Sanderson, Regius Professor of Divinity.	Dr. [John] Conant, *now* Professor.
Dr. [Thomas] Lawrence (*dead*) Lady Margaret Professor.	Dr. Hen. Wilkinson of Christchurch, Professor.
Dr. [John] Maplet, Principal of Gloucester Hall.	Dr. [Tobias] Garbrand, *now* Principal.
Dr. Tho. Read put in his plea for Magdalen Hall.	Dr. Hen. Wilkinson, *now* Principal.

Petitions to be considered.	Against.
Will. Harding, *cook of Exeter.*	Anth. Jett, *now cook.*
Mr. Ellys, *organist of St. John's.*	*The place void a long time.*
Rich. Gregory, *butler of Queen's.*	Cornelius, *now butler.*
Roger Fry, *butler of Oriel College.*	Newman, *now butler.*

Some other petitions tied together in one bundle" [*wanting*].

Margaret Collins to her cousin, Sir William Clarke, at his house in the Pell Mell.

1660[-61], March 22. Stanmore—Congratulating him upon his knighthood and asking his good offices with her father. *Printed in the preface to Vol. II. of the Clarke Papers, p.* 9.

John Playford to Sir William Clarke.

1661, March 26—A bill of 5*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for books, including Dugdale's *History of St. Paul's,* price 15*s.*, and a volume containing "fourteen plays of several sorts."

The Order of the Garter.

1661, April 15—A list of the knights of the Garter, apparently arranged according to the position of their stalls in St. George's Chapel.

Major Nicholas Kelk and Thomas Kelk to the Earl of Southampton.

1661, April 26—Bond in 1,000*l.*, conditioned for the loyal and peaceful behaviour of Nicholas Kelk. *Signed.*

Colonel Sir Edward Harley to the Duke [of Albemarle].

1661, May 18-28. Dunkirk—I have consulted with the Irish officers at Mardyke about their removal near to this town. They conceive unless the necessity were urgent "their troops will be much incommoded when they shall be in so narrow a room as they must be if they remove under the town walls, for although there are not in the troops above 1,600 effective men yet there are many more women and children, who take up much room and receive much supply" by fish they take on the shore.

I consider the troops will be of more service at Mardyke "to countenance the new works upon Fort Lyon side, and if the Spaniards will attempt to fall upon the Irish at Mardyke then it is much more likely that the Spaniards will possess Mardyke and make a quarter there; besides I must freely acquaint your Grace that I very much doubt when the Irish and English come so near together they will not agree so well as at this distance."

I have intelligence that the Spaniards are drawing all their strength to "Nieuport, Furnes, Hounscot [Hondschoote], and Berghe [Bergues], where several troops are expected this day."

The Officers at Dunkirk to the Duke of Albemarle.

1661, May—"You having been a father to your country and more particularly to us of this garrison, God having raised you up to accomplish those things in the restoration of our Lord and master, his most sacred Majesty, to his rights, which we all constantly and passionately desired but had not the possibility to effect but by your conduct," we implore you to mediate with the King that no officer or soldier of the troops or companies of this garrison may be cashiered or put out of their employment without first having their arrears paid.

Signed by Colonel Roger Alsop, Lieutenant-Colonels Maurice Kingswell and William Fleetwood and 47 others.

William Cary to his sister [in-law], Lady Clarke.

1661, June—An account of money expended for household and personal effects.

Sir William Clarke to his brother [in-law], William Cary, Goldsmith.

1661, August 26. Cockpit—An order to pay 20*l.* to his cousin, James Staresmore. With receipt by Staresmore for the money.

Colonel William Daniel to the Duke of Albemarle.

1661, November 4. Ayr— . . . "The government by Bishops doth not relish with this country's palates; a petulant

zeal and ignorance is the cause, which time and experience must work out. His Majesty can never trust a popular government in the Church; they will be naturally discomposing his affairs. I gave my Lord Chancellor and the Major General an account of the carriage of the people in these parts at the proclamation for episcopal government, which I know was presented to your Grace. There was no reverent assistance by the magistrates of this place at the solemnity. There was a protestation thrown about at the time thereof, and at night the same, to wit the proclamation, was by rude hands plucked off the cross and other conspicuous places. They all pretend zeal to the King but not in a way consistent to his authority."

LORD RUTHERFORD to the DUKE [OF ALBEMARLE].

1661, November 4. Dunkirk—I am exceedingly sorry that I did not know your Grace's kindness for Major Francis Conway. "It is above six weeks since he was reduced and passed into England, yea above four months since he was designed to be cashiered for some dangerous words spoken by him in public in the market-place of his Majesty, whereof all the magistrates were witness. Yet if it be your will he have a company again, I shall renounce my own concernment in every point and give him rather my own company, since my chief study is and always shall be to obey exactly, with all submission, your Grace's commands."

MAJOR FRANCIS CONWAY to LORD GENERAL MONK (*sic*).

1661, November 26. Bedminster, near Bristol—Protesting his own loyalty and denouncing Mr. John Casbeard, who formerly afflicted and ruined any that did but name his Majesty, and after the rout at Worcester "made a great bonfire before his door at Bristol and gave money to drink for joy."

CAPTAIN JOHN BARDSLEY to MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS MORGAN.

1661, November 28. Stirling Castle—Complaining of the insults offered to the English soldiers by the townsmen of Stirling. *Copy.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS MORGAN to the DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, at the Cockpit.

1661, December 2. Leith Citadel—I thank your Lordship for procuring fourteen days' pay for the soldiers here. "When it came I knew not how to make the forces subsist one week longer, so that it came very seasonably and I shall take care to lengthen it as long as possibly we can, but still am necessitated humbly to entreat that your Lordship will be further mindful

of us and favour us with your assistance against this little be expended to gain another supply if our arrears be not suddenly ordered to be paid off, for the soldiers have no landlords to trust them and if their weekly subsistance fail them they will be reduced to straights. My Lord, there lately happened an unhappy difference 'twixt the magistrates of Stirling with the townspeople, some country gentlemen and the officers and soldiers of Stirling Castle, and to be truly informed of the ground and occasion of the said difference the Lord Chancellor appointed the magistrates to repair to Edinburgh, and I, [with] the officers of Stirling Castle, to repair hither, since whose appearance face to face the officers have made it clearly evident that the magistrates &c. were the fomenters and only occasion of the quarrel, and that it was a premeditated design either to have murdered the officers or at least to have affronted them in such gross manner as to have rendered them incapable of the commands. For upon notice given to the castle of what danger several of their officers were in, an officer drew forth a party consisting of eight files of men into the town and despatched a corporal with four soldiers to go and see what was become of the officers, but the magistrates and townspeople being all in arms—or the greatest part of them—they set upon the corporal and four soldiers and presently knocked three of them down, and the rest escaping returned back to the residue of the aforesaid party, on which they advanced towards the baillie's house, where the officers were engaged, and meeting also with opposition they fell upon the magistrates and townspeople with the butt ends of their muskets and wounded eighteen or twenty of them, and so cleared the streets before them and came to the bailie's house, where they found the officers wounded, disarmed and in the condition of prisoners, but after they had rescued them out of their hands they returned to the castle. There are ten or twelve of the soldiers wounded. The Laird of Pommoio * on the party's approach cried to the townspeople, kill the rogues, kill the rogues, &c.; but it would be too tedious to give your Grace a full relation, therefore I shall not enlarge much, only that I find some of the great ones seem to be much troubled at this unhandsome carriage of their countrymen and the daily continuance thereof, and would gladly salve it up without a further hearing, finding it to be very foul, but I press your Lordship that the offenders may be made exemplary for preventing the like injuries being offered to any of his Majesty's soldiers for the time to come, so that they have desired a meeting with me on Wednesday next, and I shall see what justice they will do therein. But in a word, my Lord, they are very abusive and injurious to the soldiers and if I continued not a strict discipline amongst the soldiers they would quickly revenge themselves, yet I am now constrained for the soldiers' security to give order that no soldiers depart out of their

* Possibly the Laird of Polmood fined in 1662. *See Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. vii., p. 422.

garrisons without their swords, and that they go not less than six or twelve together, and withal strictly require them that they offer not the least injury or offence to any of the people of this kingdom but endeavour to shun all occasions thereof." *Signed. Seal of arms.*

Sir Thomas Morgan to the Duke of Albemarle.

1661, December 16. Leith Citadel—"Whereas there was arrears of the cess due by the city of Edinburgh and town of Leith, I made demand thereof from the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh, whereupon they did allege that there was a number of poor people both in the city and town of Leith that were no way able to pay the arrears of cess due by them and that they had already used all possible diligence for the collecting thereof, and therefore desired that I would assist them with a party of soldiers to see what could be done that way, the which I accordingly did grant. And truly, my Lord, when the officers came to quarter soldiers on the deficients, they found many not only poor and so unable to pay their cess, but also very many that had left their habitations both in the city of Edinburgh and town of Leith, and there was several English amongst them. And in respect of the poverty of many decayed families, &c., as aforesaid, I was necessitated to suspend 150*l.* of the arrears of assess due by them and to promise to the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh that on their taking speedy care for the payment of the remainder—to answer the present urging necessities of his Majesty's English forces here—I would intercede with your Grace in their behalf that the said 150*l.* may be abated and allowed them, and his Lordship with the magistrates entreat your Grace's favour for them."

[Nicholas Monk], Bishop of Hereford.

1661, December 18—A list of persons invited to the funeral of the Bishop of Hereford, including the Earls of Lindsey, Bath and Anglesey, Lords Mohun, Petre and Ashley, Sir Edward Seymour, Sir Thomas Clarges, Sir Peter Killigrew, Sir William Morris, Secretary of State, Colonel John Birch, Bernard Grenvile, Sir John Rolle, Sir William Penn, Jonathan Trelawney and fifteen others. With note of twenty-four bishops and a hundred and thirty-five members of Convocation.

Captain Thomas Ellis to Sir William Clark, at the Cockpit.

1661, December 28. Leith—Alexander Clarke and his company have arrived here in a little ketch from Hull, bringing with them all the rigging saved from your ship [the *Security*] lost at the Spurn at Humber mouth, where never ship was lost before. "They say they were bewitched, but I told them they were besotted with ignorance."

The Lord Provost and Bailiffs of Edinburgh to the Duke of Albemarle.

1661, December—"We have seen your Grace's letter written to our Lord Provost for payment of 300*l.* sterling, due in arrear to the soldiers. We need not represent to your Grace our deplorable and sad condition and that of our neighbours. The honourable Major-General and all your officers, as they have been and are spectators thereof, so we doubt not but they have made the same known to your Grace, and that nevertheless we have straitened ourselves to the very highest in raising and paying in to him the one half of the said money upon some promises and assurances to be freed of the other half thereof, which we in all humility must beg, and that your Grace would be pleased favourably to abate [it] unto us and to signify so much unto the Major-General for our exoneration." *Signed by* Robert Murray, provost, and William Reid and John Lauder, bailiffs.

The Coldstreamers.

1661, December—"It is humbly desired that such persons as were at Coldstream with the Duke of Albemarle and did join with him in pulling down the usurped powers, and have not since his Majesty's restoration showed any disaffection to his government by word or action, may have no mark of disfavour or disgrace set upon them by being prohibited wearing arms or banished the city from following their lawful occasions, seeing they are persons that do well deserve the title of his Majesty's loving and faithful subjects and are more odious to the fanatical rebels than his Majesty's old suffering servants, because of their return to loyalty and obedience."

Endorsed:—"Memorandum for the Coldstreamers." *In the handwriting of Sir William Clarke.*

[Duke of Albemarle] to Sir Copleston Bampfield, Sir William Courtney and Sir John Northcott.

1661[-2], January 23—His Majesty and the Council, being acquainted with the enclosed letter and certificate concerning arms hidden in the Guildhall at Exeter, have commanded me to appoint the three nearest deputy-lieutenants to examine the business. I therefore desire you three to do so and to return the examinations to me. [*Draft, in Sir William Clarke's handwriting.*] *Enclosing,*

1. *Henry Gaudy, Mayor of Exeter, to Sir John Smith, M.P., and Robert Walker, M.P.*

1661[-2], *January* 18—*Information concerning the abovementioned arms.*

2. *Gunsmiths of Exeter to the Duke of Albemarle.*

1661[-2], *January* 18—*Certificate on the same subject.*

Francis Rogers and others to Sir Wm. Clarke.

1662, September 17. Denmark House—Being appointed by the King's warrant to require those who have had any of the late King's goods in their hands to deliver them up or make satisfaction, we find that Sir William Clarke has had "of the aforesaid goods viz.:—Fifty-six books of Greek and Latin, and an old trunk, nine Turkey chairs, a Turkey carpet, a demi carpet, a feather-bed and bolster, a demi carpet, a small carpet. a small feather-bed and blanket, the four Evangelists, a man sitting on a stone, a woman giving suck, a King of France, Madonna and child, a Madonna, child and Jesus (*sic*), a Madonna with flowers, a Saint on marble, a Mary in clouds, Christ praying, a child bearing a cross, a Queen when a child, a Madonna and two children, and a landscape with a windmill, for which he paid to the late usurped powers the sum of 36*l.*" He affirms that he many years since disposed of the goods in Scotland, but offers to pay 20*l.* in composition. We hereby order Sir Wm. Clarke to make the said payment to Thomas Chaffinch, Esq., who is to give him a discharge for the same.

Enclosing:—Receipt for the money, by Thomas Chaffinch.

Lord Treasurer Southampton to the King.

1664, April 22—Report upon a reference of Secretary Bennet's petition concerning St. John's Wood and Marylebone Park.

A moiety of St. John's Wood is in lease to Mr. Collins for fifteen years to come at 13*l.* with a lease in reversion to make up thirty-one years at 50*l.* and 500*l.* fine.

Sir William Clarke has a fourth part for thirty-one years, "lately granted as a Coldstreamer."

The other fourth is out of lease, which your Majesty had directed me to grant to Mr. John Seymour at 25*l.* rent and 600*l.* fine.

As to Marybone Park, it is submitted to your Majesty whether you intend to reduce it to a park again or to reserve that power to yourself, as you have done in other leases.

Sir William Clarke has sixty acres of it in his lease of St. John's Wood. Mr. John Cary had the custody, with herbage and pannage, valued at 162*l.* per annum.

The whole is valued yearly at 870*l.* and let to under tenants, who pay the same to Sir George Stroud's executors and Mr. Wandesford for a debt for making powder at Oxford. They are almost paid off but claim compensation for a year more.

As the park is now, Mr. Surveyor certifies that it may be fit to reserve 200*l.* rent and 6,000*l.* fine.

The Queen was seeking it as part of her jointure, and if your Majesty disposes of it to the petitioner the part reserved may be given to her. *Copy.*

The Inhabitants of the Old Pell Mell to the King.

1664, July—The petitioners have always had the use of the way between their houses and St. James' Park, the said way—parcel of the Bailiwick of St. James', and partly taken out of St. James' Fields—being demised to them with their houses. which are built applicable to it, and cannot be turned without great damage and charge. His Majesty, having declared that the continuance of that way would offend his garden, was pleased to grant it to petitioners to augment their gardens, which grant they now pray him to confirm. Signed by Sir Gilbert Gerard, Lord Holles, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Saye and Sele, Sir William Clarke, and twenty-two others. *Copy.*

Henry Vassall to the Duke [of Albemarle].

1665, April—Memorial in the name of the Society of Gentlemen in the Barbadoes, adventurers for Carolina, concerning the terms of their concession and their agreement to plant a colony at Cape Feare. *Signed.*

John Laurence, Lord Mayor, to the Duke of Albemarle.

1665, August 11. London—Concerning collections for the poor in the suburbs.

Foreign Intelligence.

1665, December 8-18. [Hague?]—The news from Germany this week is very scanty. The Emperor, having returned to Vienna, has held a Council and resolved to levy some fresh regiments. but with what object is not known. The articles of capitulation are finished at Ratisbon, excepting that which concerns the management of the gates, in which the Electoral Princes and Estates of the Empire claim to have their share, which, however, will not prevent a settlement. The Princes and Estates, who intend to contest certain matters with the States General of the Low Countries, are preparing their complaints to present to the Assembly. The envoy of the Bishop of Munster complains greatly of the proceedings of the Count of Waldeck.

The disagreement between the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Mentz has been submitted to mediators at Spires.

It is said that the King of Sweden has written a serious letter to the Emperor on this subject, alleging that the Elector of Mentz, who by his vocation is bound to promote peace, is the first in the Empire to disturb it, by which means he may bring about a fresh war, and urging the Emperor to use his authority to settle matters.

The troops of the Duke of Brounsurque [Brunswick] and the Count of Waldeck are still upon their frontiers, the rendezvous having been between Neuburg and Salingen [Sublingen?] in the province of Hoya, whence they will advance towards Osnabruck, and thence to join the troops of this State, who after the reduction of Lochem—whence the garrison of the Bishop of Munster departed on Monday last—are reported to intend to march towards Westphalia to meet the Lunenbourg troops. This the Bishop, who is between them with six or seven thousand horse, will try to prevent. Thus in a few days we may have news of a conflict if the frost do not prevent it, for the army is beginning to talk of winter quarters.

The States have to-day been electing the chief officers for a regiment of marines.

M. Hannibal Zeestat has lately come from Copenhagen, with no commission that one knows of. M. Klingersberg, envoy-extraordinary of the King of Denmark, is also still here, and the treaty between that Crown and this State may be finished in a few days. It is said that it only depends upon the final declaration of the States of Holland, as does also that with the Elector of Brandenburg.

M. [Sir Walter] Vane, envoy from the King of Great Britain, has arrived at Cleves, whence the deputies of the States—who went to congratulate the Elector—returned to the Hague four days ago. They were very well received and entertained there.

The troops of Munster still possess a few places here and there, but of no importance, and our army would soon retake them if they wished. But for all that a good peace would be better. May God give it to us.

Last week a party of troops were sent out on some enterprise, and the Bishop having notice of it fell upon them in an ambuscade, when our troops had to fly, losing about a hundred and fifty horses. The Count of Warfuse [*sic*], a volunteer, Mr. Honeywood, captain of cavalry, and three or four other officers were taken prisoners. It is said that if our cavalry had had room to turn they would have repulsed the enemy, but they had a ditch on one side of them and a marsh on the other. *French.*

Nathaniel Eldred to the King.

[1665?]—Praying discharge of proceedings instituted against him in relation to his late employment as Commissioner of Prize goods in Scotland. *Copy.*

R. Saltonstall to the Duke of Albemarle.

1665[-6], January 18—Asking to have his protection for his safe passage into co. Durham and back again.

ANN SAVILE to MR. SHIPPEN, Fellow of University College, Oxford.

1666, March 30—Though possibly I admire you as much as ever any did, I must tell you that your subject was unworthy of your pen. Shallow waters often make the greatest noise where there is least depth. "I know you know this verified in her who protests there are few things could parallel the joy I should have to satisfy you, but I must avow, though I desire nothing more, I can give but an imperfect relation of what I saw; I am not certain whether in the glass or only my fancy. It is true Mr. Astall showed me two crystal balls, the one of which was more transparent than the other; it was in the clearer glass I saw what I thought I did, for the other represented nothing but a chaos and confusion. I told my brother it was a vision of Diana and her nymphs, who was pleased I had so religiously observed her laws, and came to encourage me in continuing a design that would be most glorious to me and satisfactory to her; but Mr. Shippen is too serious to be answered with a droll. I must tell him then, and tell him really, the glass seemed to be full of small atoms, which with earnest beholding dilated themselves and grew bigger, as I thought, by degrees, assuming the shapes of men and women. The heads appeared first, and after, arms and legs, like the metamorphosed sisters of Phaeton, branched out. There was one figure in the form of a woman, which I called the goddess, which was bigger than a many other that encompassed her, which I believed her nymphs. One time a beauteous sky, studded with stars and planets, I saw; likewise a man and woman set in two chairs not far from one another. I fancied then the colours they were in, but now I have forgot what fancy I had then, and doubtless it was but the fulfilling of that proverb, *as the fool thinketh, so the bell ringeth.* I said as much then, and laughed as heartily as you will do at my story to see Mr. Aston (*sic*) so very serious, and how he would have inspired a faith into me, telling me the gift might be lost which he was confident I had. . . . But Mr. Shippen, what I saw in Mr. Astall's glass, I see also in your letter, and I see the most accomplished of men guilty of entertaining fancies, as well as the most disingenious of women, since such a character as you give is unmerited, and all those praises and epithets the issue of your brains," so that it would prove a greater vanity in me to believe them than that I had a gift of seeing, which I want not.*

* Compare a curious paper in the Egerton MSS. at the British Museum, vol. 2618, f. 159.

Mysteria Revelata.

1674—Narrative of the Restoration of Charles II., by John Collins, Uncle of Sir William Clarke.

Certain memorials and annotations on the late Duke of Albemarle and some writers concerning him and his achievements. Written soon after the death of George, Duke of Albemarle.

Now that the Duke's defunct, and ev'ry poet
Or man of wit ambitious is to show it
In magnifying him, whilst all contend,
As for a prize, who may him most commend,
As if he were most worthy of the bays
Who could extol his name with highest praise;
And since our learned Universities
Excited, have sent forth their elegies
In divers languages, to admiration,
Mixt (as 'tis usual) with some adulation,
As in like wise (to dulcerate their matter)
Court preachers have not spar'd his Grace to flatter,
Knowing they doubly did their work the while
They honoured him on whom his Prince did smile;

And since our senators in their records
Have almost deified him with high words
And more, his merit to perpetuate
As the Restorer of our King and State,
A story, 'ntitled *A Continuation*
Is publisht, though contrived by combination
Of partial writers, whose great interest
It was thereby to have the truth suppresst,
Whilst they, as bold impostors, celebrate
Monk's and their own names, at a mighty rate,
Yet thus supposititious, as we see,
It printed and re-printed too must be;

Now since the world runs so on wheels, and fame,
Made up of many tongues, hath raised his name
To such a height, who's so absurd to doubt
The truth of what's so gloriously held out
Cum privilegio, too? It needs must pass
For current coin. Against the stream (alas)
He vainly strives, and shall be thought but odd
And singular, that shuns the path so trod,
Or with th' Antipodes to go astray
That shall incline to any other way.
Or if, in contradiction, he relate
What is most true, he'll have Cassandra's fate.

Yet, gentle sirs, maynt a spectator have
That favour, which in justice he may crave,
To know from whence you have this certain ground
Whereon so confidently to resound
Such high tantaras? Did you know the man,
Or his transactions? Show me, if you can,
What did he freely do, that may convince
He loyal was, and constant to his PRINCE?

O yes, you'll say, did not the nation ring
How MONK was he that did bring in the KING?

He did indeed, and so did many more
With brandisht swords, who but awhile before
Oppos'd him what they could; till all in vain
They found the King must be brought home again;
Then who'd not face about, and forward seem
T' attend his Majesty, so to redeem
Themselves from former faults? It was the way
And some have thriv'd well in't, as others say.
So much we sometimes taken are with those
That only cozen us with outward shows.

But you may think, yea, and perhaps believe
How MONK did long ago plot and contrive
In's secret thoughts, how he might bring to pass
This grand design, which now so acted was.

This was a secret plot indeed, not known
To any breast, no not unto his own,
As I believe. A myst'ry so profound,
The depth thereof my judgment cannot sound
I must confess; yet have some cause to know it,
If any one knows more, I would he'd show it.

I'm sure th' instructions that WILKS did bring
With's fellow Treaters, show'd us no such thing
Nor did MONK, though solicited, comply
With loyal BOOTH, but on the contrary
Assisted LAMBERT, till he flew so high
He did MONK's friends, the re-raised RUMP, decry,
And turn'd em out of doors, so that SIR ARTHUR,
SCOTT, MORLEY, WALTON and the rest for quarter
Got into Portsmouth, whence they send to MONK,
Who now comes forwards (Lambert being sunk)
T' assist those RUMPERS, re-assembled, and
T' assure em, he with them would stoutly stand
And sure those RUMPERS ne'er intended more
The KING or MONARCHY for to restore.

But not to quit our senses or our reason
(Though we'll not charge Republicans with treason)
Examine well MONK's actions 'mongst the SCOTS
His letters, declarations (full of blots)

Before and at his coming thence, yea, even
His answer to his countrymen of Devon
As he was marching hitherwards. In these
Consider well his oaths, his promises
(Though since suppress) how all that made address
Unto him by the way, found small success
Or hopes, so firmly he stook and combin'd
With Scott and Robinson, till some design'd
A way to part 'em. Told him they, as spies,
Came from that party that did ways devise
To ruin him. Advis'd him not to come
To London, till their forces thence were gone.
Forewarn'd him, how they 'ntended to engage
Him in their odious acts, then off the stage
To throw him. And when they sent him away
Into the city, such high pranks to play,
These loyalists did not then spare to tell him
How that high party at low rates would sell him;
As boasting then they had him in their power,
At which the Speaker and his friends lookt sour.

His Excellence was much dejected, too,
As sensible they would him thus undo,
In which distress, to raise him, he's advis'd
How this o'er-pow'ring Faction over-pois'd
Might be, by 's quick return to London, where
For a free Parliament he might declare,
Which would regain the City, and 'twas fit
The late secluded members to re-mit,
Which would so strengthen him, that danger free
He what he would in a short time might be.

This self-concerning counsel quickly took,
(Th' adviser soon perceiv'd it in his look)
Without delay, into the City then
Next morning marches he, with all his men;
Dines with the Mayor, convenes a Council, and
Declares for a free Parliament he'll stand.

The citizens, before all in a dump,
Now ring their bells, make bonfires, roast the Rump,
Cry up a Monk, whilst Haselrigg and Scott
At this affront are inwardly more hot,
And rage implacably. But to allay
Or stop their fury, there's a ready way,
The late secluded members to bring on,
Necessity requires it now, 'tis done.

But here observe with what a different mind
These persons act, th' adviser he designed
As from the first, how he about might bring
These matters so as to restore the King,
Which he foresaw these sub-divisions would
Sooner than all the Royal party could.

The General (who now hath got that style
Which Haselrigge and 's party all the while
Before denied him) now begins to feel
His strength increasing, and the force of steel,
Which to keep up, ere re-admitted, he
Gets the secluded members to agree.

And thus his thoughts enlarging with his power
He's far enough from thinking to restore
His Majesty. He and his lady both
Are otherwise engaged, upon their troth,
T' aggrandize now themselves; the good old cause
Advanced had the sword above the laws
In Scotland, where the King and Bishops, too,
Were still kept out, why mayn't he here so do,
And settle all into a Commonwealth?
Exchange is not deemed robbery or stealth
'Mongst soldiers of fortune, nor is't strange
For them to raise themselves by any change.

Their then Scout-master, Chaplain Gumble, still
Their listning ears doth with such doctrines fill
(As he knew suited well with their desire),
As his grand patron Scott did him inspire,
Who with Sir Arthur and his crest-fall'n crew
Re-visit now the General anew;
And to associate him in his new reign
They are content that he shall be again
Here, as in Scotland, Chief, and as the State
Shall settled be, he shall pre-dominate
As once the Prince of Aurange did, among
This Hogin Mogins; this took very strong,
And to prepare his Excellency for't
He now expects the gift of Hampton Court,
As fitting for him, but this was gainsaid
And by a more discerning party stayed;
Whilst twenty thousand pounds in lieu thereof
Is voted to him; now all in a puff
He and his lady are, dissatisfied
In that the House had not thus gratified
Their longings; 'twere not fit for me to show
What passions they exprest, though much I know
And took some care t' allay em by advice
They should not be more forward in't than wise,
Unless they would incur the fatal doom
Of Cromwell's family, so late thrown down.
But to adhere close to the Parliament,
And still with what they did to rest content.
So was I sure they should be held in fast,
And that the King would be brought in at last.

For now some loyal and free sp'rited men
Can hardly hold, but they must now and then

Within the House make mention of the KING,
Which startles others, as if no such thing
Were to be nam'd. But for a Common-weale
His Excellence and they do closely deal,
Still to uphold it. And now full of fear
(The time of their dissolving drawing near)
All care is ta'en, a danger to prevent,
That none may be for the next Parliament
Elected, but who qualified must be,
So as no Royalist you there might see.

But though the genius of the nation slept
It was not dead; some loyal persons crept
Into the first elections, which so vext
Her Excellence and others, that perplext
She in much passion clamours, and cries, oh
We shall have a fine Parliament, I trow,
If such elections pass; and to prevent
The like elsewhere, a proclamation's sent
From the then Council, whereby 'tis decreed
That ev'ry officer, 'ere he proceed
To an election, should this proclamation,
With their late act of strict qualification,
Proclaim and publish. Yet e'en to their faces
The people much oppos't in many places,
And chose such persons, as they loyal knew,
But to prevent their sitting, there's a new
Device amongst the Common-Wealth's men, that
On the first day they'll early meet, and what
But to prevent the Royalists, and then
Make a Committee suddenly of men
That should reject all such as were in fact
Not qualified according to the Act.

This plot discover'd and prevented, all
The loyal members meet, to business fall,
Maugre such scruples, which are now decried,
The royal party grows the stronger side.

But lets look back and see what did befall
In this last Lent vacation's interval;
First SIR JOHN ROBINSON, then the LORD MAYOR,
The GENERAL freely feast (and to keep fair)
All his field-officers. To please their eyes
And appetites, at several halls likewise
They're nobly entertained, where (by design)
Speeches and songs are fitted to incline
Them to a loyal temper; everywhere
Country and city Royalists declare
All animosities to lay aside,
And in a friendly manner to abide
With what th' ensuing Parliament should do,
Which mov'd the soldiers to assent thereto

By much the more; but now, ere they're awist,
Lambert, the General's antagonist,
Escapes out of the Tower, and all amain,
Draws to him all the forces he can gain
From out th' old English regiments, which lay
Quarter'd in several counties, by which way
(Had he not timely been suppress and taken)
He might the army probably have shaken.

But this so strange and sudden accident
Wrought good effects for us in the event;
For now the General perceived that he
Could not confide in all the soldiery,
Many of whom stood to uphold the sword
In Lambert's way; and how, with one accord,
The people, yea, the Presbyterians, all
With one consent inclined to stand or fall
By what th' ensuing Parliament should act,
Which they unanimously hope in fact
Would soon restore the King, the only way
To a just settlement, which ev'ry day
They saw perverted, and new projects found
To lay the nation level with the ground,
Which they could not endure, but all about
The spirit raised by Booth afresh breaks out.

Now tell me, all ye scribblers, which way would
Ye have the General turn? Think ye he could
Have taken any course but what he did,
T' accept the grace so freely offered
Unto him from his Liege, in such a season,
When as necessity as well as reason
Inforc'd him to 't, and the reward so great
As for an outside service rarely yet
The like hath been, which (as I think) ought he
And 's party to ascribe unto the free
Transcendent bounty of their gracious Master,
And not to their own merit, such a plaster
(Whatsoever quack applied it) will not heal,
Or cover what they seek so to conceal,
By telling half a story, hardly that,
And all so maimed and mangled, who knows what
To make on 't? Leaving out what is most true,
And interposing ev'rywhere some new
Inventions false and feigned, to uphold
Their cause and party, grown so over-bold
As to applaud each other, when we know
Their King or Country little to them owe,
For anything that's worthy commendation;
Nor can I yield them any approbation
In what they to themselves so arrogate,
Nor would I in the least wise derogate

From any, dead or living, and detest
Indiff'rent things to an ill sense to wrest.

Nor do I speak thus since the Duke is dead;
Many can witness, they have heard and read
As much from me in 's lifetime: still the same
Is truth, although it sometimes meets with blame,
Yet shall I not abandon 't, but disclose
Much more thereof, when I shall write in prose
What well I know, the world to undeceive,
If God and his VICE-GERENT give me leave.

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Cæsare tantum.

MYSTERIA REVELATA.

A true, plain and impartial narrative and relation of several matters and transactions concerning his Majesty's late happy Restoration, with some other circumstantial matters and passages, precedent to, or consequent thereupon.

Faithfully collected in those times, and now evidently declared by the author, out of his own certain knowledge, observations and memorials. For the better information of all such as are lovers of truth.

Veritas, temporis filia.

Written 1674.

Having by the especial mercy and providence of Almighty God—who in his infinite wisdom and goodness is oftentimes pleased for his own greater glory to raise up and enable weak and unworthy instruments to further and effect his great and wonderful works—had the opportunity and happiness to be not only privy to, but active in some material passages and matters conducing to the late long expected Restoration of his now most sacred Majesty to his rightful crowns and dominions, and having thereupon received not only the serious advice and direction of certain reverend Divines and other honourable and worthy persons, lovers of truth and loyalty, but also their strict charge and injunction—which I may not neglect—that I should for the better information of future ages—if not the present—set down and leave in writing some memorials of such things as I know relating to the matters above-mentioned, as I shall more particularly declare hereafter, I could not, with any satisfaction to myself or others, any longer forbear *liberare animam*, but out of such notes and memorials as I heretofore took of those transactions, to transcribe and commit to writing this ensuing narrative, without any such artificial colours or varnish as some have misrepresented their stories in, but in that plain, clear and naked way as best suits with venerable Truth.

And herein I shall not in the least unjustly arrogate to myself or derogate from others. And though I may sometimes spare to speak the whole truth of what I know, yet in what I shall say or write, I profess before God and men, it shall be the truth and nothing but the truth, according to my own knowledge and certain information in the times and matters which I shall treat of. And in so doing, I am not ignorant of that saying, as commonly true as it is old, *obsequium amicos* * [*veritas odium parit*, whereby I shall have cause to dread that danger of tracing truth too near the heels, and withal, considering how the minds of very many are prepossessed with the plausible reports, histories and writings of others, which have passed under high approbation and authorities and thereby gained an advantageous opinion and reputation with the world, that it will not be an easy matter now to obtain any credit or regard to what shall be said or written, different or contrary thereunto. Yet howsoever, knowing my own sincere intentions herein, and that whatsoever my weaknesses may be in my manner of writing, yet there is virtue in that divine sentence, *magna est veritas, et prævalebit*, I am not without hope that these plain and unpolished relations, with the truth revealed in them, will find some acceptance at least with loyal and uninterested persons, whose favourable and good opinion I most of all affect and esteem.

1674—In the summer 1659 there were quartered upon me at Stanmore several officers and soldiers of Lambert's army, in their return that way from the defeat of Sir George Booth, by whose discourse I understood that they had deep designs to make such an alteration in the Government, both as to such a Church and State as was then left, as I thought would be opposed by many others; and observing also the several letters, declarations and passages that had been lately before between General Monk and his late fellow Commissioner Fleetwood, and also Lambert and his party, whereby it appeared that tho' all differed among themselves, yet] they did all *convenire in aliquo tertio*, as against the King, to keep him from his right that so they might share and divide all amongst them, and observing how the then Rump Parliament and Lambert and his party began to differ, so that there were like to be great and open breaches between them, thus contending for Empire, and withal revolving in my mind the late ill success of Sir George Booth and his party, as likewise of divers other Royalists upon the like attempts, whereby they had only occasioned their own sad ruin and the strengthening of the adverse party by their sequestered estates, and how difficult it would be by any such conjunction of the Royalists to effect their desires, but that it might more probably be done by keeping open and widening

* At this point eight leaves of the MS. have been cut out. The passage within square brackets is inserted in the margin in Dr. George Clarke's handwriting.

the breaches and divisions already begun between the Republicans and such different sects and parties as then contended for domination, according to the old advice, *divide et impera*, it pleased God (from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed) to put it into my mind and thoughts in my then solitary retirement, how that now there was a good opportunity for me to send my eldest son into Scotland to my nephew Clark, then secretary there to General Monck, as aforesaid, to observe how matters went there and to give me advertisement as occasion should be, whereby possibly something might in time be brought about which might be at least preparatory and subservient to the so long contended for restitution of his Majesty. And accordingly resolving so to do, I prepared my son for the journey. But the passages by land being then stopped, he was forced to betake himself to a way of passage by sea, and in order thereunto about Allhallowtide, 1659, he contracted with one Greenlowe, a Scotchman, who knew my nephew and had then a ship on the Thames ready to set forth for Leith, but was stayed some weeks after before it could get away hence, and then afterwards some searches and examinations were made of the passengers at Gravesend and elsewhere, which put my son to some charge to free himself, and so after a pursuit at sea by a Dutch caper and after a dangerous tempest which carried them far off northwards, they at last arrived at Leith about the third of January, when General Monck was upon his march for England, and my son hastened by post and overtook him at Berwick, where my nephew Clark joyfully received him and soon after brought him to the General, at whose table he was entertained in all his march hitherwards and observed as much of their actions and intendments as he could. And as the General came forwards towards London, and was, as he passed through several counties, petitioned to for a free Parliament, my son wrote to me of it and of other remarkable passages at that time, of all which and of other transactions amongst the remnant members then sitting at Westminster, with some of whom I had some acquaintance and converse as occasion served, I made the best observations I could in order to my intended designs. And upon some further overtures and advices from my son I resolved to meet and attend the General Monck before he came near London, and therewith I acquainted my familiar friend, Mr. Robert Harleston, a loyal gentleman, who was then secretary to the Speaker Lenthall, who informed his master, the Speaker, of it and of my relation then attending the General, whereupon the Speaker sent for me by Mr. Harleston, and upon discourse with me, finding me vexed with the high carriage of Sir Arthur Haselrigge everywhere, he freely imparted to me his resentment to this effect, how Sir Arthur Haselrigge and his party, whereof Scott was one of the chief, though then absent with Mr. Robinson to attend the General, did assume to themselves the main, if not sole power to govern

the House and the nation, and impose what oaths and taxes they pleased, howsoever displeasing to the more sober party; that if at any time any of them spoke of General Monck, Haselrigge would not endure to hear him called by that title; and that it was apparent that he and his party intended to engage him to carry on their ill designs by violence, or to lessen or cast him off. Whereupon I telling him what I had heard to the like purpose, the Speaker willed me to advise the General from him not to make any offers—as he had done—to give up his commission, lest they should take him at his word, nor to make overmuch haste into London until the present forces there were sent away and the House brought to some better temper, whereby he might have some power amongst them, with more to the like effect. And in the close, I moved him that to introduce me the better with the General, he would be pleased to give me his letter to him. He assented to it, and thereupon Mr. Harleston and I drew the letter and the Speaker signed it; the effect thereof was for credence to be given to me by the General in what I should say to him, whereupon being there furnished, and with some other advices, I rode forth of London on Thursday morning, the 26th of January, 1659[-60], accompanied with one Mr. Raulins, allied to Colonel Whetham, who was also well known to me and whom we expected to find, as we did, with the General. The first night we lodged at Dunstable, and the next morning riding onwards early towards Stony Stratford we met returning thence towards London the City Commissioners, who, as I afterwards heard, went not off well satisfied from the General. And soon after we met my son and nephew coming on some distance before the General, who came after with Scott and Robinson in their caroch, and was to dine with them that day at their inn at Dunstable, where, a little before dinner, my nephew brought me to present my service and thanks to the General, which I did for his favours to my son and nephew, who received me kindly in the presence of Scott, Robinson, Whetham and others; and I dining with them, Scott drank to me, and after dinner vouchsafed to compliment me and to offer me any service (as he phrased it) that he might do for me or my son, whom some supposed (as I after understood) I designed to prefer to some service under the General, which was a great mistake. After dinner ended, I withdrew with my son to my nephew's lodging, where he showed me the instructions given to Wilks, Knight and Clobery to treat with Lambert's Commissioners, which were positive against the Royal family and monarchy, and he also acquainted me with some other special matters of privacy, and I telling him how I came not only to visit, but that I had some special concerns to impart to the General when I might have a fit opportunity to speak freely and privately with him, which I understood could not well be until the evening, in the interim I desired my nephew to inform me in some things, and, *inter alia*, how the General inclined as in point of religion, which

he told me was altogether for the Presbyterial way, but to keep them subject to the civil power as he had done in Scotland. And as for Government, he assured me the General was entirely for a Commonwealth and against monarchy, which indeed I doubted not, having seen and read his many several letters, declarations and protestations, and also his answer to his countrymen of Devon. And therefore he willed me to be wary that I did not discover myself to him to be a Royalist, for then he would be shy of me and avoid me, wherein I resolved to be as cautious as I could.

After this some of the General's chief officers and counsellors in his affairs being in my nephew's chamber and discoursing of the hot encounter that had been that morning with the gentlemen of Buckinghamshire that at Stony Stratford had petitioned the General for a free Parliament, and how that Colonel Lydcott had told Sir Richard Temple there how he would fain hold a trencher again to a single person, as he had done to Oliver, but it must not be, whereupon it being said by one that such petitioners deserved to be sequestered, it was said by another that such a course might provoke the people to rise and raise much trouble, one of the chief of them thereupon said he wished that they would rise, for it would be for the advantage of their party, who he doubted not would give them a rout, and then they should have the more power over them and their estates, for they were sure all the purchasers of Crown lands and Church lands would side with the army, with other discourses to the like purpose, whereby I somewhat understood their inclinations, though I thought it not fit then to contradict, but to hear their sentiments. And indeed I soon afterwards understood more fully that it was resolved by Scott and his party—if they had gone on successfully in their designs—to have sequestered the estates of all those petitioners and such as abetted or favoured them, which I had the more reason to believe for that upon that short discourse which Scott had that afternoon vouchsafed me, he was so full of passion that he could not but tell me how at Stony Stratford they had been troubled with such a company of petitioners as had raised a tumult upon him, but they should find that an order should be taken with them, or to that effect. And I saying that it seemed they were very earnest to have the secluded members re-admitted, he very magisterially said to this effect that the Parliament had adjudged it otherwise, and that was enough for all men to know and obey, whereby I perceived his imperious resolutions and how useful it was for me to use my utmost endeavours to take off the General from complying with him and his party, which I resolved not to be wanting in, especially seeing I had the Speaker's credential letter for me, whereby I might be the more free in saying what I thought fit and necessary to his Excellency.

And now the evening approaching and the General being returned to his own inn from Scott and Robinson, the two Parliament Commissioners—as they were called—and his Ex-

cellency being at leisure, as I was told, my nephew conducted me up into his chamber, where I found him standing by the fireside with Colonel Whetham and Mr. Gumble, whom I wished further off. Whetham I had known many years before, as baker to the Inner Temple and being always affected to Presbyterian ministers and meetings, and so averse to Bishops and monarchy. He went forth at first in some command under Captain Browne—afterwards Alderman—became a Colonel, and then Governor of Portsmouth, and after he was removed thence, he was for some years a Commissioner with Monk and others for the Government of Scotland, and then lately again restored to be Governor of Portsmouth, whither Haselrigge, Walton, Morley and other members of the late remnant Parliament, dissolved by Lambert, had resorted to him, and from whence, as Colonel Whetham told me, they had sent for Monck to come up with his forces out of Scotland for their assistance. As for Gumble I had not seen him before that day, but had heard too much of him, as having been sometime a seditious Sermocinator at Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, near to Marlow, where Scott sometime lived, who afterwards preferred him to be chaplain to the Commissioners in Scotland, between whom and the Rump Parliament he was sometimes employed in some messages, and some orders passed there to remember him with some reward for his services, which his patron Scott did not so forget but that at his being thus with General Monck in his march towards London he obtained for Gumble the place of Scoutmaster General for the army, whereby he had large pay and the honour of a double title, suitable to his spotted motley composition. But to leave these two odd companions, my nephew having whispered his Excellency how I desired to speak privately with him, he then withdrew to a window, where I presented him the Speaker's letter, which he read very regardfully, and then, asking me what I had to say to him further, I began to tell him how Mr. Speaker willed me to inform his Excellency how matters went untowardly amongst them in the Parliament, especially for that Sir Arthur Haselrigge and his party—whereof Mr. Scott was one of the chief, when he was amongst them—did contrary to the votes of the more sober and substantial party assume to themselves the whole power and ordering of matters in the House and nation, and of imposing what taxes and oaths they pleased. And that—as he understood them—they designed to usurp the sole government of the nation, and to perpetuate it to a few of them; that they had caused an oath of abjuration to be framed, and ordered it to be taken by everyone of the Council of State before he should take his place, which Mr. Nevill and some such of the most violent and inconsiderable persons had taken, but the more sober and substantial persons refused it, as having been already—as they said—overburdened with oaths; and that he wished his Excellency to decline the taking that oath; that the City of London refused to pay the taxes lately imposed by that imperious party,

as declaring they would not be taxed or governed by so few, but insisted upon it to have the secluded members readmitted or a free Parliament called; that, if his Excellency adhered to Haselrigge's party, he would hardly get moneys to pay his soldiers but by such violent courses as that predominant party would put him upon to make him as odious as themselves, and then perhaps throw him off, for that already Haselrigge could not endure to hear him called General by anyone in the House, but would presently startle at it and ask whom they meant and angrily say that he was no more General than himself was. And therefore the Speaker advised him that he should not make any more offers of laying down his commission, lest they should take him at his word, but to keep his power and forces sure to him, and that until the House were better settled, he should not make too much haste towards London. In all which his Lordship vouchsafing to hear me willingly—as I perceived—I then adventured to superadd how the sober party of the House and the City of London and people generally in the nation did expect and hope, as I presumed his Lordship perceived by their application to them on his march hitherwards, that he would be a means to free them from the domination of this party, who envied him the good opinion which the people conceived of him, and that they had no good intentions towards him, and that Mr. Scott's oldest son William had discovered so much publicly in his late discourses in Westminster Hall concerning him, where he said that his wings must be clipped and that he should not be permitted to come into London with his forces but be kept off at some distance to be ordered as the Parliament or Council of State should see fit. And I also went on and told his Excellency that howsoever Scott and Robinson were sent as to attend him, yet it was conceived to be rather out of envy to him, hearing what applications were made to him, and to watch him as spies than for any good will towards him, and therefore such as wished his Lordship well thought it concerned him to be wary of them and to look to his own preservation, with which discourse his Lordship seemed to be somewhat affected and told me that he would not willingly come into London without his forces, whereupon I saying that there were several companies of soldiers in London, which was under the command of the then powerful party, and that unless they were first removed and sent further off, I doubted that his Excellency would not find any convenient or very quiet quarter amongst them there for his soldiers, and that I doubted not but if his Excellency would write to the Speaker he would use endeavours for an order of the House to remove those soldiers into the countries, and so to make room for his forces at London, this the General so well liked that he told me he would write to the Speaker about it, and that he would the next morning—being Saturday—go no further than St. Alban's, but stay there until Thursday following, by which time his forces would be come all together from the

several roads, and then he would march to Barnett, where he desired me to meet him again. And so for that time I took my leave of his Lordship, who—as I was told—immediately called his secretary and officers together, and wrote and signed his letter to the Speaker to the purpose before mentioned. Howsoever, to entitle Mr. Clarges to be the author of it, as he must—forsooth—of all material actions, it is said by his friend the author of the *Continuation* of Sir Richard Baker's History, page 741, that it was penned by Mr. Clarges at Nottingham about the 20th of January before, and there approved of and signed by the General, but agreed by him and Clarges that it should not be sent till he came to St. Alban's for reasons there expressed, which are very improbable, though seemingly cunning. And this letter so drawn and signed, too, was with two blanks left in it, the first being for the messenger's name (not then thought of, as it seems), and the last was a blank for the day when the General's forces would be drawn to Barnet, which probably was not at Nottingham so long forethought of. But the Continuator, page 743, agrees that these blanks were filled up at Barnett, and then he proceeds to tell us what thoughts the General had by whom to send this letter, as whether by Major Knight, Clarges or Secretary Clarke. And to introduce a reason for Clarges not to carry that letter, it was judged more expedient that he (forsooth) should be sent before to prepare a party in the House, whereas within two lines after, it is said that Lydcott, who is allied to the Speaker, was sent away in the evening; and sure I am, Clarges was not sent away before, but he staid long after, that is to say, all that Saturday and the night following at St. Alban's, and the next day, being Sunday, the 29th of January, he, with my nephew and Doctor Barrowe, came and dined with me at my house at Stanmore, being about eight miles distant from St. Alban's, twelve miles from London, and went not thence towards London until after dinner, so that Colonel Lydcott was a very slow messenger if he were not at London a day or more before Mr. Clarges. But before I leave St. Alban's quite, take this remark, that when I came in there with my nephew on Saturday before noon, we found Hugh Peters *in querpo** like a jack pudding bustling up and down there in the market, and as soon as the General came he presently put himself into his attendance, and saying grace at the table at dinner, I remember he prayed for a defecated Gospel, an expression fit for such a carnal Gospeller, and declaring himself to be one of the General's chaplains he made claim to preach before him on the morrow, which he did accordingly, and doubtless to little good purpose, but I heard him not, and went away to my own house as aforesaid on Saturday after dinner. And thus Mr. Clarges departing from us at Stanmore on Sunday afternoon, the 29th of January, 1659[60], and not before, and then also—as he said—to go and prepare at Whitehall for the reception of his sister, the General's lady, who was then coming or come

* "Stripped of the upper garment" (Halliwell).

from Scotland by sea, I stayed with my nephew and Doctor Barrowe at Stanmore until the next forenoon, when they with my son returned thence to St. Alban's, and I rode to London, where, after I had given the Speaker an account of my actings, which he very well liked, and I had also spoken with some other friends, who told me how sad the citizens were, for that their Commissioners returned with no better satisfaction from the General, and how they dreaded his coming up to London with his forces and joining with that predominant party in the House, against whose government and imposing taxes they had already protested, I went the next day to the Exchange, where I met and conferred with divers of the chief citizens, who seemed very disconsolate, but I so far persuaded them not to fear the General's coming amongst them, for I hoped it would be for their good, that I remember how some amongst them said that it was the most comfortable news that they had heard a great while and that it was a cordial to them. And upon my telling them how the General had declared to me that he would on the Thursday morning following march from St. Alban's to Barnet if they had any further address to make to him there, it was soon after resolved amongst them that on that Thursday forenoon a select company of the chiefest young citizens should then attend the General with a petition for a free Parliament, &c., which they accordingly did, and I there met them and several other citizens of worth that I knew and thenceforth corresponded with them.

And some time before dinner at Barnet, I coming up into the room where the General was with much company and standing near the lower end of it, his Excellency, spying me, came presently to me, and after some few words passed he charged me to dine with him and to take a time to speak more privately with him towards the evening, which I attended accordingly.

But in the interim Mr. Scott meeting me there, he looked very frowningly upon me, uttering these angry words to me, "Oh, are you come again? You take very great pains," and so went muttering away, which nothing troubled me although some near friends of mine that knew somewhat of my adventures wished me to take care that I kept my head upon my shoulders; and, doubtless, had I not been successful in carrying on my designs against him, he would have ruined me and mine. But his anger nothing daunted me, for I looked on it either as occasioned by some information that his scout Gumble—whom I always after found to be very malicious against me or any of the King's friends—had given him of my address to and discourse with the General at Dunstable, or that Scott had since found the General not so fast to him as he thought formerly, which rather rejoiced and animated me to go on the more stoutly against him than any way to slack or be discouraged by it.

And towards the evening I, finding the General freed from

company, brought to him his countryman, Mr. Thomas Carew, of the Inner Temple—now Sir Thomas Carew—a worthy loyal gentleman of Devonshire, who, after some discourse and drinking of a bottle of sack together, parting from the General, I had an opportunity of freely discoursing with him and informing him how affairs went in the House of Commons and how the Speaker willed me to let him know that Sir Arthur and his party had proposed among themselves to allow his Excellency, after he should come to Whitehall, ten pounds a day for his dinner, but the Speaker advised him by no means to accept of it, for if he did it would be a snare to him and a means to keep him in a perpetual slavery to that faction, of whom he should be sure to have some of them always with him at the table to watch over him and such as should come to him, and so to keep him on still subservient to these ends. And upon his Lordship asking me if the soldiers were all removed out of town, I told him how I understood the soldiers that were quartered at Somerset House and St. James' were very loath to remove thence, though others were gone or upon going into countries, whereto the General answered that if they were not gone the next day before he came he would send them going without pay.

And finding his Excellency very inclinable to hear me I proceeded to tell him how at my late going from him to London I found the citizens generally very sad and discontented; and he asking me wherefore, I presumed to tell him how that before their Commissioners had attended him they had some hopes that his Excellency would have relieved them from those pressures and taxes the now ruling faction in the Parliament imposed upon them, and to whom they could not submit, but now they doubted his Excellency would be drawn to join with them against the city, which, if so, they were undone and the whole nation would likewise suffer with them. Wherewith his Excellency seeming somewhat touched, I went on to tell him (as the truth was) that I had laboured with divers chief citizens to persuade them otherwise, and that howsoever his Lordship did not perhaps declare himself so freely to their Commissioner as they expected, yet I presumed to assure them that he had good intentions towards them and that they would shortly find that he came for their good and not to their hurt, whereat they seemed very willing to entertain any such hopes and showed a very great readiness to serve his Excellency in any way they might, by raising money for him and his soldiers, though not to pay the taxes imposed upon them by Haselrigge and his party, with which discourse his Excellency seemed well pleased, and I spared not to put him in mind of how great concernment it would be for him to keep in with the City of London and not to be carried on against them by Sir Arthur and Scott and that predominant faction, who presuming of his Excellency's concurrence with them did so overrule the more sober party in the Parliament and usurp

the whole government to themselves that they incensed not only the City, but the best part of the whole nation against them, and that they would doubtless endeavour to engage his Excellency (if he were not aware) in some violent action, whereby to make him as odious as themselves, and then it would be the more in their power to throw him off or to do what they pleased with him, whereas if his Excellency would comply with the city it would be so grateful to them and the whole nation that he might then stand on his own legs, and having the citizens' hearts and affections he should also have their purses at command, so that he would not want pay for his soldiers or any other accommodation, whereas otherwise he must be an executioner of such unreasonable orders or commands as that faction would lay upon him, and so should get nothing from the citizens or others but what he could rend from them by violence, and how long such a course would last or what might be the end of it I left to his Lordship to consider. All which and more I profess I then urged to his Excellency with more serious earnestness than I can now express by writing, and as I then hoped, it made some impression on him, in the close of which discourse his Excellency was pleased to tell me how he intended the next morning to march with his forces towards Westminster by Chancery Lane, purposely to salute the Speaker there at his house at the Rolls, and willed me to let him know so much. And thus we fairly parted that evening, and I retired to my nephew and son and to some honest citizens that stayed there that night, to whom I gave as comfortable assurances as I could or durst of the General's good intentions towards them.

But that night some messenger or posts, as they passed by Barnet, brought intelligence to Scott of some insurrection and troubles arising in London, which so alarmed him that he arose out of his bed and came much affrighted with it about midnight or somewhat after to the General, and would have had him to have risen and marched away presently with his forces to London. But he, not so easily terrified, thought fit to stay till the morning, and then preparing to draw his soldiers together I came away early to give the Speaker notice of his Excellency's intended visit of him, as directed. But the Speaker, being held somewhat long in the House before they rose, the General had passed with his friends through Chancery Lane and was come into the Strand, where before Somerset House I saw him and the Speaker meet and salute one another, and soon after the Speaker visited him and conferred with him. And from thenceforth I was daily with them, and employed upon all occasions between them. And here let me interpose this, that upon my coming thus from Barnet to London I found that the alarm given at Barnet the night before the General's coming from thence was not altogether without ground, for that night there was a great insurrection in the City, drums beaten and printed papers thrown about to

invite the citizens to stand up for their liberties and for a free Parliament, one of which printed declarations I gave the General soon after his coming to Whitehall, that he might see how doubtful some of the citizens were of his Lordship's intentions and what they still desired.

On the Monday following, being the 6th of February, the Commissioner Monck—as all the Parliament orders then styled him—was conducted into the House of Commons, where what the Speaker said to him and what his answer was is set forth fully enough by the Continuator, with some advantageous comments, &c., not here to be repeated. But notwithstanding all the acts and actings of Haselrigge and Scott the citizens of London still persisted in their declared resolutions in their Common Council not to pay any public taxes until the House should be filled up with equal representatives, which Scott and his party could not brook.

On Thursday morning following, being the 9th of February, very early, my son—who continued to lodge with my nephew at Whitehall—came to me at the Temple in his riding habit, whereof I asking him the reason he told me very sadly how the Council of State had sat up almost all that night, and had given the General orders to march with his army into London and to do some strange things there, and desired my directions whether he should go with him or not, whereto I answered that he should take his horse and attend close on him and observe how matters passed; and that I would go to Westminster and enquire how affairs went there, and would not fail to come and attend the General in the City before noon.

At Westminster I found the most sober and considerable members very much amazed and dejected with the General's going as he did into London, and that Scott and his party now insulted and told them how they must now come over and join with them, for their General Monck was now so engaged as he could not come off, but must adhere to them, with other such like passages, as I there observed.

And about eleven forenoon I went towards the Guildhall, where I found that the General's dinner was preparing at the Three Tuns tavern, but himself was not then come in from the Court of Aldermen convened that forenoon. But about twelve, he coming in with his officers and seeing me in the rooms, he presently came to me and asked me what news abroad, whereto, between grief and anger, I very plainly answered him in these or the very like words, "Alas, my Lord, how can you expect any good news from me now, seeing I find your Lordship engaged in such an action as I always feared and desired your Lordship to beware of," and told him how much all people were amazed at it, and his friends of the Parliament were much dejected and insulted on by Scott and his party, who now vaunted that they had made him sure enough to their party and power, which I wished he could free himself from, with other such expostulations, as my passion

then made me very bold to utter to him, whereat his Excellency, seeming somewhat troubled and excusing the necessity of this action, drank to me a glass of sack, and dinner coming in he made me sit down and dine with him and at dinner drank to me again. And as soon as dinner was over, and after a little more discourse with me, he caused a letter to be written to the Parliament by his secretary, Clarke, in such manner as is set forth in the *Continuation,* whereupon followed such an answer and such effects as are therein also expressed. Whereat, sure I am, that some of the officers whom I had conversed with declared to the General their high discontents and unwillingness to act against the City, and some citizens of the General's kindred and friends—whom I had formerly met and conversed with at Barnet and elsewhere—were so nettled that they did now plainly declare that if the General went on to do such things they would no more serve under him, or to the like effect.

And here, although I affect not to be an observator of all the misrepresentations or fictions wherewith that partial history styled the *Continuation* is full fraught, but only of such wherein I am knowing and concerned, yet I cannot but observe a very great error in that the author there makes the speech of Mr. Jolly to the General to be the ground and occasion of his writing as he did to the House of Commons, whereas in very truth I may say (without arrogance) that that letter was written merely upon my dealing so roundly with the General as I did. And sure I am, that he so wrote to the House immediately after dinner on Thursday, and received their further orders that very afternoon to proceed in beating down the gates and portcullises, which was accordingly done that evening, and was so well known that it is not any way to be contradicted. And it was also as true and well known to many that Mr. Jolly came not to the General until that evening and the morrow morning after, when those things were done and overpast, so that the letter which was written immediately after dinner could not be upon Mr. Jolly's address to the General, which was not till the evening and morrow after; and then indeed Mr. Jolly came to the General and spoke to him to very good purpose, as became so prudent and discreet a citizen, from whose worth and merit in it I would no ways derogate, but only desire that the truth might be rightly presented and understood. And indeed some reason of the mistake might be, because Mr. Clarges was not then there or so conversant with the General as is pretended.

But to return; this violent breach upon the City in imprisoning such and so many of their citizens and breaking down their gates brought such an amazement and discontent amongst them that in that evening many loyal persons, as Sir John Robinson, Sir Robert Smith and divers of their military officers and other considerable persons, convened together at a tavern, where they were pleased to take me

in amongst them, and some discourses passed concerning their then present troubles. And amongst them one Major Taylor—as he was then called—being a very civil well-spoken gentleman and formerly acquainted with me, and knowing me to have some usual access to the General, took me from that good company to another tavern, where Mr. Richard Ford, a very loyal prudent gentleman—now Sir Richard Ford, Alderman—then was or met us.

And therefore I think the author of the *Continuation* is also somewhat mistaken in page 746, where he affirms Mr. Ford to be one of the nine citizens imprisoned by the General that morning. But passing that by, at this conference with Mr. Ford and Major Taylor I understood how ready the City and some particular persons in it would be to supply the General with money if he would comply with their reasonable desires, wherewith I afterwards acquainted his Excellency, and as for Mr. Ford and Major Taylor I found them to be such loyal worthy persons, and so active and ready to further anything conducing to his Majesty's service in the City, that henceforth I held much correspondence with them and we often met and consulted together upon several occasions, as hereafter will appear.

And now the House of Commons, having by their votes sent to the General on Thursday before mentioned dissolved the then Common Council of London, whereby the General could not expect any meeting of them the next morning, as he had signified in his letter to the Parliament, he then returns from his quarter out of the City—where he and his forces were not then very welcome—unto his former quarters at Whitehall, where I attended him, and he causing all others to withdraw out of the room, his Lordship began to ask me how matters went, whereupon I told him how much the Speaker was troubled with what was lately imposed on his Excellency to act against the City, and how he had thereby weakened and discouraged his best friends and given his adversaries a greater power of him than before they had, and that it might be feared they would make use of it accordingly, for that very day on which they sent his Lordship into London it was so plotted that Praise-God Barebone, with his fanatic party, presented a petition to the House for an oath of Renunciation to be taken by all such as should be employed in any civil or military offices or affairs, which I told his Lordship was looked upon as a design to remove all such as would not comply with their ways and oaths, which how far it might concern his Excellency and the commanders and soldiers under him, I left to his consideration, as likewise how the high Rumpers had dealt with him and slighted him in other respects, whereat his Lordship seemed so troubled that his countenance was sad, and as it were despondent, and after some pause he asking me how it might be holpen, it then pleased God to put it into my mind to propound that to him, which I had long designed and desired

in these or the like words: My Lord, you see how ill you are used by this predominant party in the House, and what an odious service they have lately put you upon and what use they make of it to your disadvantage and danger, and how they will probably so proceed if they be not stopped and prevented. Whereto his Lordship giving heed he asked me how that might be, whereupon I told him that there was one expedient left yet, if he would speedily make use of it, which he presently asking what that was, I told him it was for him to return into the City and declare for a free Parliament, and to re-admit the secluded members as soon as he could, which he well knew he had been in many places petitioned for, and by that means he would oblige the City and the whole nation to him, and gain such a plurality of voices in the Parliament as would oversway his adversaries and carry all before them, and so strengthen and advance him that he need not then stand at the pleasure of this high imperious party, but that he might then be over them, and so be even what he pleased. At which words and advice, I protest seriously I saw his very countenance change and become more cheerful than before, and so exciting him to make present use of this expedient I left him then in a good pleasant way, and came thither again in the evening, when I found he was then busy in calling together his officers and advising with them what to do the next day, in order to regain the good opinion of the City and in writing to the Parliament, which kept them up somewhat late that night to order and finish all, as they did, to my great rejoicing, who could not then rest elsewhere, but stayed there all night with my nephew and son.

And here also, I cannot but observe another strange fiction in the author of the *Continuation,* where, page 746, to introduce Mr. Clarges (forsooth) to be the sole adviser of the General's return into the City—as he must be or would be thought to be of all great and grateful actions—it is said that the General on Friday in the evening came back out of London to Whitehall, and then, page 747, that on that evening Clarges privately went to the General and made such a solemn and pathetical speech to him as is set forth by the Continuator, in *totidem verbis,* and I wonder how he should so come by it. Surely he was not present at the hearing of it at so private a conference. But Mr. Clarges might give him the copy, true, but it is rare that Mr. Clarges should so pen his private speeches to the General, which doubtless is a great fiction, as many other such pretensions are, for I protest upon my faith that I fully and freely, as is before declared, did that very day before I dined, so discourse with and advise the General, as is before declared. And it is also true that the General thereupon did soon after convene his officers, so that probably Mr. Clarges was—amongst others—rather called upon or sent for to the General, than that he came, as is pretended, so privately with his advice in that evening.

And now the General, having the next day dined with the Lord Mayor and—by Clarges' advice, as the Continuator must say—procured the Aldermen and Common Council to meet him at Guildhall at four in the afternoon, and there declared his having sent to the Parliament that morning to issue out writs for filling up the House, &c., I attended his Lordship coming forth from the Council that evening, where the hall and rooms above being full thronged with citizens of all sorts, rejoicing at the welcome news of filling up the Parliament, his Lordship at his coming forth laid his hand upon my right arm, and so I had the ushering of him downstairs into and through the hall, where the people generally cried out, "God bless your Lordship," and through that throng I showed him to his caroch, standing in the yard, whence his Lordship sent me back to the Council of Aldermen to know of them where he should quarter. Which message I accordingly delivered, and when I came to the General to the Bull's Head tavern in Cheapside—where his Lordship stayed awhile, sending away letters to the commanders abroad to satisfy them what he had done and why—which was indeed because he could not otherwise have gotten money to pay and keep up his forces, his Lordship took a glass of sack and drank to me, saying that I was his true friend, with other such kind expressions, and so leaving my son still to attend him, I took leave and departed between ten and eleven at night, when the town was generally filled with joyful acclamations, ringing of bells, making of bonfires, &c.

And here—amongst this mirth—let me also intermix a merry passage, which was this: As I came from delivering my message from the General to the Court of Aldermen and was returned into the Guildhall yard, I was met by my friend Capt. Toby Frere, who having before observed me ushering the General and being a great man with him, as he said, he desired me to tell him some good news, and would not suffer me to pass but I must needs drink a glass of sack with him at the Three Tuns tavern, which I, then sweating, accepted at the bar, and hastening to return to the General and putting my hand in my pocket to pay for the wine, I found that all my money was gone, which doubtless was by some pickpocket as I was ushering the General along the throng, whereupon I saying that now I had no money I was not fit company for anyone, the captain presently put five shillings into my hand. But afterwards, as I was going homewards from the General's quarters through St. Paul's churchyard and the boys at the bonfires there asked me for somewhat towards the roasting of the Rump—which was then taken up for a merry phrase in the town—and I putting my hand into my pocket for a piece of silver to give them, I found my five shillings was also gone, which I supposed was done at the Bull tavern door, where was a great throng as I entered in there. And thus my pocket was twice picked that night, which troubled me not, in regard of the good success of my endeavours; and when I came to the

Temple, where there was a bonfire made in the lane, I merrily upon my knees drank his Majesty's health there, amongst some loyal gentlemen, in hopes to see his Majesty shortly to return into England.

On the morrow, being Sunday, I attended his Excellency at his new quarter in part of Winchester House in Broad Street, where I dined with him, and after dinner, understanding upon conference with my good friend, Major Taylor, that a great quantity of arms which had been delivered formerly out of the stores to Vane and his party were then in the hands or power of some fanatics (of which sort of people his Excellency had no good opinion) I brought the Major to the General and by that means obtained warrants for the seizing and taking such arms from them, and other the like offices I did from time to time as occasion required.

And as I was daily employed in messages and correspondences between the General and the Speaker, and had ready admission unto either of them in their bedchambers or elsewhere and free liberty of conference with them at all hours, so I neglected not often meetings and consultations with Mr. Ford, Major Taylor and other loyal friends of the City, who thought it best to have the General to leave his then quarter at Winchester House and to remove to the house of Sir William Wale, near to and opening into Drapers' Hall, where there was room near him for his own entertainments and also to receive and keep his guard of soldiers about him, which was accordingly effected, and his Excellency lodged and was kindly treated in that house, where Sir William Wale and his lady and relations, being long approved Royalists, showed great kindness to all the General's servants and other friends that were well affected, and where upon occasion of my often late attendances upon the General I sometimes lodged, and there I observed how Scott and several persons of his party came and solicited the General to return thence to Whitehall, which I conceived to be for no good purpose, and therefore I did daily by myself and by the loyal party in the City still dissuade the General from it, and so fixed him to remain where he was notwithstanding all their endeavours to the contrary, which that party perceiving, there came soon after from them—as I conceived—Mr. Clarges, and earnestly pressed me not to urge the General's stay there but that he might repair to Whitehall, where it was more requisite and convenient for him, with much more to the like purpose, which moved not me to assent to what he said for several reasons, as I then told him. And so Mr. Clarges not prevailing, the General still remained there, and in a day or two after his lady also came thither to him and was kindly received and lodged in the same house, and was pleased to take such notice of me that she was very kind to me and would sometimes on a Sunday have me to go with her in her caroch to confer together with the Speaker, as we did.

And thither also to Sir William Wale's house soon after

came Mr. Hugh Peters, and offered himself ready to preach before the General at Drapers' Hall, but I took the boldness privately to dissuade his Excellency from permitting it, and told him that now the citizens did neither affect Mr. Peters nor his doctrine, and so Mr. Peters was put off from his intended preachments, and did the more forbear his visits there, although afterwards he came sometimes and dined with the General at St. James'. But soon after this passage concerning Mr. Peters, I meeting with Mr. Ford and Major Taylor and acquainting them with it, we fell into a consultation what preacher to fit his Excellency and his lady with, which I told them must be Presbyterial and none else. And I having been lately told by Mr. John Scott, a servant to his now Majesty and then an agent for him here in London, and acquainted with my friend Mr. Harleston, how upon some conference he had with Mr. Calamy he found him, as he conceived, weary of the late charges, and willing to close with the Royal party, or at least not averse to them, as indeed the Presbyterians generally then were, partly out of remorse of conscience for what they had done or been the cause of, as my charitv persuades me, or for that they had been so lately so wearied with changes and affrighted by Lambert and his party, who intended to subvert or change the magistracy and ministry which the Presbyterians then possessed. Those two gentlemen presently agreed to introduce Mr. Calamy, being a neighbour near there, into the acquaintance and favour of the General and his lady, which accordingly was done; and it took such good effect with the lady that she had a high esteem of Mr. Calamy, called him cousin, and held a great friendship with him ever after, to his death, though possibly to his prejudice in some respects as the world thought.

But all the while I neglected not my continual solicitations by myself and friends for the General's restoring the secluded members to sit again in the Parliament, as conceiving it would be a good preparation for restoring his Majesty, &c.; and in order thereto did sometimes put his Lordship in mind what members were about the town fittest to be convened to treat withal. And I remember well how some of them, understanding from me how I solicited their readmittance by the General, drew together sometimes in the suburbs towards Westminster, whereupon the Speaker advised me to warn them to beware how they continued any such meetings about the west end of the town, for fear they should be interrupted or perhaps seized upon by order of the then Council or the yet prevailing party in the House, but rather to meet in London, and soon after some of those secluded members, whom I had named to the General with others, met and treated with him at Sir William Wale's house, where there was somewhat a hot debate in my hearing between some of them and one . . . Hutchinson, who there did in high words oppose their readmittance, which gave me cause to doubt whether all of them

who were then present seemed so well satisfied with that moderation and temper which they found in those gentlemen with whom they conferred as the author of the *Continuation* tells us page 749. Notwithstanding all which, matters being soon after agreed between the General and the secluded members, wherein it is not improbable but Mr. Clarges, Colonel Clobery and the Scoutmaster Gumble, [were] now employed, as the Continuator says, to treat with those members especially for articles to keep up and pay the army, seeing they were all three of them concerned therein as officers and interested persons, it was resolved by the General that on Tuesday, 21st February, all the secluded members in or about the town, which were then very many, should meet him and some members of Parliament at his lodgings at Whitehall, and thence his guards should conduct them into the House of Commons. And in order to this there was prepared a studied speech and declaration, which the General was then to publish to them, which was printed and accordingly then published, which speech so spoken by the General, and the declaration then read also in his presence, by his Secretary Clarke, to the members of Parliament at Whitehall, I shall here transcribe verbatim, for that it is *instar omnium*, the very substance of the General's intentions declared in his former letters and declarations, and doubtless at this time was the very soul of his desires and endeavours. The consideration whereof I leave to all judicious and impartial readers, it being as followeth. [*Here follow the Speech and Declaration, which are printed in King's Pamphlets (E* 1,016, *No. 2), in Somers' Tracts, and elsewhere.*]

Which speech and declaration being so read and published, and the Speaker having told me that he would keep off from entering the House of Commons until he should understand that the secluded members were ready to come thither, it was accordingly so brought about and the secluded members re-admitted, whereat I did not a little rejoice, as not doubting then but by God's assistance (maugre all contrary designs and declarations) the long desired restoration of his Majesty and the Government would be happily in good time brought about and effected. And at this re-admittance of the secluded members it may safely be believed that Haselrigge, Scott and their party were not a little nettled, insomuch that in that afternoon they came all together in a great heat and discontent to the General at his lodgings at Whitehall, where I came in as they were confusedly parting from him, who as soon as I came in and they were gone, his Lordship taking me aside told me how those members had now told him that they would not join with the secluded members or act any more.

Whereat I confess I could not choose but smile, and merrily told his Lordship that it needed not to trouble him if they did not act any more, for there were enough now in the House to act without them. And that he should leave them now

to their ease, for they had acted enough if not too much already, and they could not now do his Lordship or his friends any great good or hurt, their reign being at an end.

And so, advising his Lordship to make good use of this opportunity, I left him. And soon after his Lordship found that what I had foretold him might follow for his settlement and advantage upon re-admission of the secluded members did succeed accordingly, for which he had some reason to look upon me as his friend. But my desires and endeavours tended to a further and higher end and purpose, when I was as cautious and reserved towards him as he was, or as the author of the *Continuation* would have us to believe him to be.

But to return to the City and my sure friends and correspondents there, upon some conference with them they told me of an intention they and the well-affected party in the City had—to keep on the General to them, who had now removed his quarter to St. James'—to invite and treat him and his lady and his field officers, and that in a public manner at several Halls, which I liked well as a means to allay their stomachs and to sweeten and temper their humours, wherein they proceeded accordingly. But first of all for an introduction, that exemplary loyal gentleman, Sir John Robinson, began and at his own house bestowed a very noble dinner on the General and his lady, friends and officers, amongst whom I was admitted by special ticket to be one, as I was at the other public entertainments, and afterwards Alderman Allen, then Lord Mayor, did the like, where Mr. Sanders, Duke and the rest of that company of musicians—whom I had formerly brought in to serve at the Temple—attending and singing some of their usual old songs, I took occasion to advise them to get some new songs and speeches fitted to those hopes we then had of better times, which was so minded that at the next entertainment after at Mercers' Hall—of which company was Mr. Ford before named—there was after dinner a pretty pastoral. And soon after that at Clothworkers' Hall—we growing a little more bold—one was brought in towards the latter end of dinner, uttering a speech in verse, well composed by my friend, Mr. Alexander Broome, and directed to the General, in the close whereof, comparing the General to St. George who freed the King's daughter from the dragon, there were two lines to this purpose, "We'll celebrate your name for ever after, If you'll restore the King, as he'd the daughter." All which, with the free entertainments, were so well digested that henceforth at every other Hall songs and speeches were uttered to the like purpose in a very handsome and ingenious manner, conducing to loyalty, and the copies of them printed and dispersed everywhere in city and country, where they were by the most joyfully received.

And here I may not omit how on a solemn day of entertaining the General at one of the Halls in London, the General, Lord Mayor, Aldermen and a great auditory of select persons

of divines, lawyers and citizens, being assembled in St. Paul's Church, London, the eloquent Doctor Gauden then preached before them an excellent sermon, tending to loyalty, which was afterwards printed.

And therein, as I remember he also sometimes told me, he showed how his brethren of the ministry were not so well advised in still pressing—as they did—for a settlement of the Church, whereas his opinion was that the State should first be settled, and then and not before it might be hoped that the Church would also be settled.

And now the Speaker began to be awakened, so that at his house at the Rolls one day, upon private conference with him, he told me how now—after the re-admission of the secluded members—some in the House of Commons began to speak of the King, and that he had often heretofore thought that he would be restored, though he could not think by what way. But now he thought it would be done, whereupon I saying that it was probable it might so come to pass ere long, and that I heard how already some went over to obtain his Majesty's pardon and favour, and withal asked him what course he took for his own safety, whereto he answered that it concerned him indeed to take care of it, but he durst not as yet make any application that way, for if he should it would rather do him hurt than good, which occasioned me to ask him why he thought so, whereto he answered me because it would presently be known here, and therefore he must forbear a little longer. Whereupon, I asking him if it might not be done so privately as it might not be known here, he told me no, for in all the late times there was intelligence given here within some eight or ten days after that any person came over or made any application there to the King. Whereat, I wondering how or by whom that should be, he then named to me a person * then great in place and trust about his Majesty, who he said held continual correspondence with Thurloe, sometimes secretary to Oliver, which I confess filled me with much amazement, especially when I observed some very strange passages concerning that person after his Majesty's arrival here in England, which made me fear that what the Speaker had told me before of him might be in some sort true.

After this I found the Speaker, howsoever he had been active or passive before, as he would sometimes say he had had too much of the Chair, to be very ready and compliant for the King's restoration, and desirous also to have inclined the General that way if he could. But he told me he found it very difficult, and that at the late christening of his son's child—to whom General Monck was godfather—he had sounded his inclination and found him still as towards the King very opposite and averse, to say no worse, and he also told me that now the parties in the House came to be somewhat equal

* Sir Richard Willis.

either for monarchy or a Commonwealth, and he doubted that the General was so fixed that he would still go on with the Commonwealth party, which I confess I was somewhat troubled at, as hoping that since the secluded members were restored he had been better enlightened. And in fine, the Speaker and I agreed to try him, and I undertook to do it thus, that I should tell him from the Speaker how he found men of different ways in the Parliament, some for the King, and some for a Commonwealth, insomuch that he desired his Lordship's direction how to steer, which message I soon after in the evening late at St. James', when I had the General all alone, did deliver to him in the best manner I could, whereupon he very seriously willed me to return this answer from him to the Speaker, which was in these words: That by any means he should steer—or hold on—for a Commonwealth, for he doubted not but they should get ground of the other party every day, which answer I confess I forbore fully to deliver to the Speaker, as he soon afterwards found by the General's actings and told me of it, and withal how obstinate he found the General against the King's restoration upon his more private discourse with him.

All which I leave to consideration, the matter being all true upon my faith.

And now to come to what the author of the *Continuation* would impose on our belief in his page 745, concerning the General's using means to divert the settling of Hampton Court upon him, and his refusing the offer and temptation of Scott, Haselrigge and that party for him to take the dominion of the three kingdoms upon himself, as that author says, I shall truly and impartially set down what I know and believe concerning those matters and no more, nor otherwise, as I hope for mercy.

And first I do easily believe that Scott and that party, finding their dominion abated in the Parliament, did treat with the General concerning his taking upon him in some sort the government of the three nations, but doubtless so as that they might also have shared and reigned with him in a Commonwealth way, for I often saw them with the General about that time, and as I heard, upon some such treaty, whereto I not being privy, will say no more than [that] I heard and had some reason to believe that the General did then somewhat incline and bend himself to their counsels or proposals to have a Commonwealth established and himself to have been chief of it, as sometimes was the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands. And as for the business of Hampton Court, which was then concurrent in agitation, and so far driven on and prepared that it was put into a Bill intended for an Act and promoted in the Parliament by Scott's party to have settled it on the General and his heirs, and upon what agreements and for what political ends and designs I leave the reader to judge. But it was so resented by all the moderate and well-affected party in the House, and especially for that it was proposed

and driven on by Scott and his party, that to divert that design and to gratify—if not satisfy—the General, another expedient was found out to order him twenty thousand pounds in money and the custody or stewardship of that house of Hampton Court and the parks for his life, which some of the members, after their rising the same day, told me in the hall they did to preserve the house and estate for his Majesty, who possibly might return again, though they saw some endeavoured ever to keep him out and to usurp and spoil his estate and houses, to which they could not assent. And as I was there discoursing with some of the members, there comes into Westminster Hall Sir Peter Killigrew and Mr. James—afterwards Sir James—Muddeford, both kinsmen of the General's, and then newly come from dining with him at St. James', who meeting me there began presently in a very passionate manner to vent their discontents at what had passed that day in the Parliament, in that Hampton Court was not settled upon the General, but that he was put off with a pretence of £20,000, which they said he declared at dinner he did not value, with more to the like effect, which they were so passionate in that I thought fit to draw them aside out of the hearing of those in the hall to the Common Pleas Bar, and there laboured with the best persuasions and reasons I could to allay and cool their heats and to keep them from discovering themselves or the General's discontents any further. And indeed I had before that some intent and occasion to have gone presently to St. James', but finding these gentlemen to come so hot from thence as they did, I thought it best for me to stay, as I did, till towards the cool of the evening, when the heat there might possibly be somewhat abated, which truly I did not find so fully done when I came there afterwards but that the General's lady was as highly discontented as she was disappointed, in that the Parliament had not done concerning Hampton Court as she expected, of which and somewhat else I conceived she had too great an affection. And therefore I applied myself to her accordingly, and persuaded her to rest contented with what the Parliament did, who had a great respect for the General and doubtless would take care of him and his, and that it would be his best and safest way always to adhere to them and acquiesce in what they did, and not for him or her to seem discontented at what was done or to discover that which would bring upon them envy and danger, as she saw had lately befallen Cromwell's family and relations for climbing too high, which I wished her to beware of. All which I protest I told her in those very words or to the same effect, whereto she said that she saw how with some indeed they should have been envied for it if Hampton Court had been settled upon them. And so I brought myself off with her as well as I could in such a hot and distempered season. And it may be observed that in the aforecited page of the *Continuation* it is also said that at the same time that

the 20,000*l.* was ordered to the General the Hamper [Hanaper] Office was also conferred upon the then Commissary Clarges, which shows how the same party had then also some kindness for them both. And howsoever the General and his Commissary were gratified, I was glad the design of Hampton Court was diverted, as considering that if that wheel had gone round it would also have moved or driven on others to a higher motion and degree which by this repulse now stopped.

And now the prefixed time for the rising of the Parliament drawing on, there was much ado in the House to invent and propose qualifications strict enough to keep off all royally affected and other persons, but such as they liked, wherein they were so over cautious that I presumed to tell the General that if so many qualifications must be imposed there would be few gentlemen and men of quality returned, but it would be such a kind of Parliament as Oliver once convened of such petty members for a great part of them that the better part disdained them, and they parted without doing anything but making themselves ridiculous. But, however, the qualications were very strict and unnecessary. And so this present Parliament dissolved itself the 17th of March, 1659, another Parliament being summoned to succeed on the 25th of April following, in all which time and amongst all these transactions that I had with the General and Speaker and otherwise I often met with and imparted all that I knew unto my worthy friend, Mr. Francis Finch, before named, who—as himself has told me—transmitted them amongst his intelligences to his ancient friend, the then Lord Chancellor Hyde, whereby—as I have been told and have reason to believe—his Lordship and the rest of his Majesty's councillors there were the better informed, and accordingly prepared the several letters, messages and declarations that were afterwards very prudently and seasonably sent thence by his Majesty. And as I also imparted all these intrigues and passages to Mr. John Scott, before named, and was now—notwithstanding all their cautious and precarious qualifications—very confident that his Majesty would be restored at the next ensuing Parliament, Mr. Scott, having an intent then to return to his Majesty, was very earnest with me to have gone over with him to have seen the King and his Court there, and to have given his Majesty some account of my services, which I confess I have since wished I had done. But I, conceiving then that I might do his Majesty more service here, I assented to Mr. Scott's second request, that my eldest son should accompany him to wait on his Majesty to give him an account of affairs here and to do his Majesty what service he could, which accordingly he did, and was very favourably received there, and after some time returned to me again and did what good offices he could here in satisfying some diffident commanders and others of his Majesty's clemency and goodness, and in doing what other services he could for his Majesty

and his servants. But soon after my son's going hence with Mr. Scott, I was sent for to the house now Sir Joseph Sheldon's, in London, by Dr. Morley, whom I had often before seen amongst the relations of the Lady Coventry, and had from them conveyed many letters to him when he attended his Majesty beyond seas, and he was pleased to tell me how he had met my son and Mr. Scott upon the way going towards his Majesty and how Mr. Scott having told him somewhat of me, and he knowing me before how I was affected, he desired me to inform him how matters went here, which I then freely did, when I saw his care and endeavours were very great to serve his Majesty in order to his then hoped for restoration, and to use all prudent means to prepare and oblige several considerable persons, as well spiritual as temporal, to that end. And afterwards, I informing the Doctor how General Monck had lately taken to lodge with him at St. James' one Mr. Morrice, being one of the late re-admitted members and the General's countryman and ally, and I thought he might be useful for the Doctor's design, the Doctor was then pleased to give me order to bring or send Mr. Morrice to him, which I accordingly did, and if he proved so useful an instrument in the Parliament House for carrying on the General's affairs in relation to his Majesty's interest as the Continuator says, page 752, he was afterwards upon his Majesty's Restoration well rewarded for it, being made one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. About this time it was that the General's antagonist, Colonel Lambert, escaped out of the Tower and got some of the discontented officers and soldiers to join with him, but he was soon afterwards taken and brought up with others as prisoners to London. And well it was that he was so soon taken, for it was doubted that if he had stood up a while longer more of the soldiery were staggering and possibly might have gone to him, which danger, though happily avoided and suppressed by the General's care, yet it might put him in mind upon what slippery ground he stood in relying upon a mercenary army, when so many malcontented Anabaptists, fanatics and others laboured to seduce them. And probably it might make him the more malleable and fit to receive the impressions of such counsels and offers as about this time were, on his Majesty's behalf, tendered unto him for his greater benefit and security.

And here let me interpose another circumstance not impertinent, which is thus: Upon several conferences with my nephew Clarke, he hinted to me how I should take care that my friends—as he called them—the Royalists should be quiet and not break out any way to provoke the General to engage against them, as then he must and would do, which advice I communicated to divers, who observed it, and yet by reason of an acrimonious tract or sermon now printed and put forth by Doctor Griffin, a zealous Royalist, there were like to have been ill humours stirred, but that instantly from several countries there were

very serene declarations set forth and printed, the copy of that for London being extant in the *Continuation*, by all which that heat was allayed and all parties quietly expected what the approaching Parliament would do. And now the writs for elections of knights and burgesses for the near approaching Parliament being sent abroad, one of the first elections that was taken notice of was of that at Canterbury, where two loyal worthy persons were elected burgesses as namely [ ] and Heneage Finch, Esq., now the Right Hon. Lord High Chancellor of England. At the news whereof the General's lady was so passionately concerned that she exclaimed openly against it, as saying we should have a fine Parliament indeed if such men should be chosen, with much more to the same tune. And indeed hereupon the then Council of State, whereof the General was first, put forth a declaration for observing strictly the late Act of Qualifications, and that the Act and that declaration should be read by every sheriff and other officer before they proceeded to any election, notwithstanding all which the Royalists and well-affected persons were in many places chosen and returned. But to prevent their sitting in the House those that were for—their Diana—the good old cause, had a design to meet early at the beginning of the Parliament and to settle such a Committee for Elections as should reject those Royalists. But this weak plot was also discovered and prevented by the Royalists' early resort to and attending the Parliament, so that they became the more prevalent party there.

About this time I remember how I, well knowing that howsoever matters had been sometimes carried on and acted in the City of London, that yet there were in it many worthy and loyal persons, therefore went purposely to Sir Richard Ford and moved him to frame and put forth some vindication, which he accordingly did very ingeniously and well, which he afterwards showed me, and it was printed and published very seasonably. And now his Majesty's gracious letters and declarations being generally and gratefully received and submitted to by both Houses of Parliament, and due preparations made for his Majesty's much desired return to his Parliament and for his reception at Whitehall, I could not but admire what a zealous convert the General's lady came or seemed to be on a sudden, and how busy she was forsooth at the preparations of the House for the King, whilst she was as busy in clearing his ponds at Hampton Court of the carps and other fish in them, as one of her servants told me. And it was also then pretended and given out by some and believed by many that she had been that way strongly affected before, and that now she was working a bed for his Majesty, the truth and ground whereof was that her maids were at that time working some pieces for a bed, such as it was, but not fit for his Majesty, which they so did—I suppose purposely—in an ante-room in the passage towards the dining-room and

such other public rooms at St. James' as the General commonly was in, and as any passed by there the maids would usually be at them and ask them if they would sew a stitch in the King's bed, offering their needles to them to that purpose, and thereby they got moneys to be given them, which could not but amount to a good sum if they had it all to themselves. And many other such like artifices there were to persuade the over-credulous world to believe more than was true.

But amidst these preparations for the King's return I found upon some discourse with this Lady Monck that she was very much troubled to think that some persons should be admitted to come over with his Majesty whom she thought not well of, as namely the then Lord Chancellor Hyde and the ever loyal Marquis, now Duke of Ormond, which animosity I by many reasons endeavoured to persuade her ladyship to decline and to speak no more of it, seeing they were great persons who had constantly served and attended his Majesty in his sufferings and doubtless would be generally received and welcomed, and that the General would not be lessened or damaged by their coming, which I perceived she then greatly feared. And about this time some consultations were also held with the General for the bringing in his Majesty upon articles, which arose from such who were conscious of so much guilt and demerit as they feared they could not be secure without such pre-capitulations. And hereupon Mr. Edmund Warcup, who pretended he had kept with him all the papers concerning the last treaty with the late King—which he valued at a high rate—was brought on to attend the General, as he did for that purpose, and it was said that such articles were framed into a Bill to have passed in the Parliament if the weather had served for it, and so to have put a reed instead of a sceptre into his Majesty's hands, against which a very rational letter to the Earl of Manchester, then Speaker of the House of Lords, was printed and published by a loyal judicious person, which letter I have with me, and yet sure I am that several times after his Majesty's restoration some of very near relation to and employment with the General did often murmur and repine that such an Act had not passed, although I thought they had no reason for it then, they having found his Majesty's clemency and bounty such as had not only forgiven, but given them much beyond their deserts.

But to amuse and deceive the ignorant multitude, who judge of things only by their outward appearance and are easily induced to believe that surely the merit was great that is so highly rewarded, there was no invention, artifice or practice omitted amongst these now seeming converts to raise and spread abroad many fictitious reports and stories, as how the General had long ago designed and plotted how to bring about and effect his Majesty's restoration, although in his deep wisdom and policy he was fain to dissemble it until he had this opportunity to effect it; that to that end he kept himself

still in Scotland, and that Oliver could never get him thence, which upon discourse with some of the General's *privados* they assured me was no such matter, but that he had come away if Oliver had but sent a letter for him. And as concerning Mr. Monck the minister's going into Scotland, whereof much ado is made in the *Continuation*, I have been assured that it was to fetch home his daughter that was there and not otherwise, howsoever it was given out that he had travelled between the King and the General. And to smother or suppress all disclosures or remembrances of what had passed to the contrary of what they imposed upon us, a course was taken to suppress all the General's former letters and declarations which were bound with his serious oaths and vows for a Commonwealth against a King, &c., as likewise his answer to a letter sent him by his loyal countrymen of Devonshire to the like effect as he was marching hither out of Scotland and all other memorials of that nature, which were coming on to have been printed together *in perpetuam rei memoriam* if they had not been stopped as they were by the vigilant care of Mr. Clarges.

Notwithstanding all which, within some short time after his Majesty's happy Restoration, there came from beyond seas in print two several tracts, one written in French, as I have heard, another in Dutch, which discoursed somewhat of the means of his Majesty's restoration, wherein there was not so much attributed to General Monck and his party as they did to themselves, to support whose reputation from being shaken or diminished there was soon after interposed in the London printed weekly intelligence near a leaf full of encomiums, extolling the General's high achievements and loyalty, &c., which I observing and asking Sir John Birkenhead who then wrote or put forth these intelligences about it, he told me that Sir Thomas Clarges brought to him that part ready written and desired it might be there inserted as it was, and also afterwards when it was understood that some persons were preparing to write the life of the Duke of Albemarle, Sir Thomas Clarges to prevent it set Dr. Gumble, the Duke's chaplain and scoutmaster, to undertake that work, which he did with all the art and advantage imaginable. And moreover I understood how afterwards to stop the mouths and pens of all gainsayers and to inform or misinform the world in a more ample and authorised manner, Sir Thomas Clarges—as now we must call him—had then a deeper design, which was to compose a chronicle or history of the late times, which should *inter alia* set forth all those transactions which concerned the General or his party in order to their pretended actings for his Majesty's restoration, and to that purpose how he conferred with and got notes and memorials from some persons that I know. And therefore considering with myself how this club of confederates were all of them such interested persons that nothing might be expected from them but what should tend to the

support of those fictitious stories and reports they had already raised and obtruded upon the unknowing part of the world, and thereby to anticipate and prevent any such true and impartial history as the weightiness of those matters and actions required and which possibly they feared some more indifferent author might take in hand to compose and set forth if not prevented by their prior edition, I say, considering these persons, though some of them were my acquaintance and friends, yet *magis amica veritas*, I could not forbear out of my pure respect to truth and out of duty to my sovereign and his subjects of all degrees—whom I was not willing to see and suffer to be misled and abused by untruths and fictions as far as I might help or prevent it—I resolved to try if I could procure Doctor Peter Heylin, whom I had observed to be a sagacious and exact historian and a lover of truth, to undertake the work. And accordingly I went to him at his house at Westminster, and acquainting him with the before-mentioned matters I humbly moved him to be pleased to undertake the history of the late times and of his Majesty's restoration, which otherwise I doubted would be partially done by such interested persons as I saw intended it, and that if he so pleased to enter upon it I should attend him with some such information in it, as I supposed few else had, whereto he made me this answer, that truly he commended my desires to have a true history written of the late times, as, he said, the matter required, and that it was a great pity and shame that it should be done partially, so as to transmit untruths to posterity. But he told me somewhat sadly how it had pleased God to take from him his sight, and that he was then upon a work which he had much ado to finish, and therefore he could not undertake what I moved him in, whereupon I asking him if he would then please to recommend me to any person that he thought fit and willing to undertake it, and I would wait upon him, he thereupon was pleased to say that he knew none fitter than myself, and that if I would enter upon it I should be furnished with some materials also, which one Mr. Gataker had—who was indeed a loyal stationer, with whom I was well acquainted—whereupon I told him as the truth was that I thought not myself of ability to undertake such a work, and that I had many other small employments and businesses upon me, and—above all men—I could not do it without danger, for that I saw the General and some about him were very watchful and suspicious of me already, and possibly for that I knew so much of their intrigues as I did. Whereupon the Doctor advised me that if I durst not write or publish it in my own lifetime or in the lifetime of the Duke—for so he was then styled—yet I should not neglect to commit it to writing and leave it sealed up in the custody of some trusty friend that might open it after my death or when it might safely be done, that so the truth might not be smothered or suppressed. And this he not only advised, but charged me to do without fail.

The like advice and charge I also received from my reverend friend, Doctor Gauden, sometimes preacher at the Temple, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter and of Worcester, as likewise from Mr. Johnson, formerly preacher also at the Temple, who urging me to this work put me in mind of the story of Mordecai, &c. And truly I could not slight or forget these so serious charges laid upon me by such reverend and worthy persons, but that I thought myself thereby, if not otherwise, obliged thus plainly and truly to set down this unpolished narrative, as I have done, out of such papers, collections and materials of these matters as in those times I preserved and kept by me, and indeed as well by the advice of others as upon my own consideration that I now being in the seventy-sixth year of my age, it is high time for me to mind that good advice of doing of what is in my heart to do, and to defer it no longer. I have now by God's assistance thus far effected it and with that candour and veracity as if they were the last words I should write or speak in the world, which I must shortly leave and give account for to the God of truth, whose allknowing wisdom cannot be mocked or deceived with any falsities or impostures, howsoever men may for a while be misled or deluded by them.

And therefore I cannot but with some indignation, as well as wonder, take notice of the overbold presumption of the author or authors of the *Continuation* before mentioned, being a pretended history of a high nature, dedicated to the King's Majesty, and published openly under an honourable license, and where in the epistle to the reader, which commonly shows the design of the writer and is here penned with some caution and craft, the author makes some seeming profession of his fair dealing in these words: That he hath been so faithful therein, as—relating to what he said before, which is specially considerable—that there is not any letter, speech or discourse in public—not including private—conferences, which are not exactly set down as they were written or spoken, save only that of such letters or speeches as were very long, the most pertinent parts are only retained, which clause, as it was cautiously penned so was it as partially observed, for the Continuator, in page 173, only mentions the substance in the margin of the General's letter to Fleetwood and Lambert near the 28th of October, 1659, which if it was so material that it gave the greatest check to their career and gave some life to the fainting hopes of all good men—as the author pretends—it might very fitly have been set forth more largely than it is there, and he also conceals whole declarations and letters, as page 723 he says that two declarations were published by the General, and two expostulatory letters were written, one to Fleetwood and the other to Lambert, &c., and another to the Speaker, but sets not forth any of those declarations or letters or any other letters or declarations which passed from or between the General and Fleetwood, besides many the like

omissions of what might certainly have discovered more truth than the author was willing to have had known, whereas in other places he is not sparing to invent and speak much more than is true, where it helps to set forth, palliate or colour the great design. And indeed a knowing and impartial reader may safely discern that the author doth so palpably err and prevaricate in the main matter of his Majesty's restoration, that that part seems wholly framed and devoted to magnify and extol the achievements of the General, and next of Sir Thomas Clarges, and that beyond all *poetica licentia*, as appears in this very epistle, wherein he applies the wonder of his Majesty's restoration to the generosity of the General's attempt and the prudent conduct of it, and therein the General's secrecy in these words, as being obliged to act very differently from his intentions to gain the confidence of those jealous masters whose authority he pretended to obey, &c., and that notwithstanding his greatest subtilty many objected—thinking thereby to weaken his credit with the army—that the King was in the bottom of his design, a pretence indeed often taken up by the author as he goes on in his history, but how truly I leave to the discerning reader to judge, especially for the General's declaration before set forth *verbatim*, when he was most free and not so obliged as that clause pretends, he being then above their power and in plain opposition to it and so doubtless declaring his mind freely as he did. And then that Sir Thomas Clarges may be pointed at with two significant *asterisms* and so induced as a necessary co-operation in that mysterious work, he goes on to tell us in these words: It is evident that he (the General) acquainted but one person (*i.e.*, Clarges) with his design, and that he did, supposing it impossible alone, without correspondence, to manage so hazardous an undertaking, &c. And this first *asterism* points in the margin to p. 724, where we find noted that the General discovers to Clarges some glimmerings of his intentions, and wherein but in this only, that he resolved to endeavour to restore the Parliament, &c., and to let in the secluded members, as well as others, and that he conjured Clarges to secrecy because of the jealousy, &c., that the King was in the bottom of his designs, &c., which is the great caution or suspicion urged upon any feigned occasion. Wherein there are two things that pass my credulity, as p. 721, where the Continuator says that Colonel Talbot and Clarges were sent from Fleetwood, Lambert and Desborough to prevail with Monck for a treaty of mediation, which doubtless tended not to his Majesty's restoration, and afterwards, p. 724, he says that the General should then, about the 2nd of November, 1659, at Edinburgh, resolve to let in the secluded members, which surely if he had then and there so resolved there would probably some glimmerings of it have been discovered upon the many petitions and addresses made to him afterwards for that purpose, and not to have lain wholly concealed, as it was, till the advice of another and his own urgent

necessity for his support and preservation did strongly and unavoidably enforce and drive him to it, as this author well knows and hath before set forth. And upon what terms and directions he did then let in those secluded members, *sit liber judex,* his own declaration to them at that time when he was most free—which is before set forth *verbatim*—doth clearly demonstrate.

And secondly where the epistoler adds in these words: How necessary this correspondence was—*i.e.*, the General's correspondence with Clarges—is apparent by many transitions, but by none more than in the lucky contrivance of getting the army out of London and the quartering of his soldiers in their places, and dispersing the rest, whereby the Parliament, City and kingdom became at his reverence, and without which his Majesty's restoration could never have been effected in this way. And if this lucky contrivance were of such effect as the Continuator sets it forth to be, that thereby the Parliament, City and kingdom became at the General's reverence, and without which, &c., may I not wonder that the General should afterwards so declare and act as he did contrary to the effecting his Majesty's restoration, for then it appeared that he so declared and acted spontaneously and not by any superior awe or coercion then upon him, whereas the Parliament, City and kingdom became so at his reverence. But possibly the Continuator may as well palliate or excuse this as he does many other the like contradictions and counteractings.

And because this contrivance of getting the army out of London, &c., was so lucky and effectual, this epistle—which being the key of the work was doubtless studiously penned by Mr. Clarges himself—must necessarily entitle Mr. Clarges to be the sole author and contriver of this lucky exploit, as by the second *asterism,* which points at pp. 740-742, where in p. 740 the Continuator sets forth the letter, as he says it was penned by Mr. Clarges and approved and signed by the General, though with some blanks, and that at Nottingham, about the 20th of January, 1659[-60], where Mr. Clarges was then newly come to him, and that before Scott and Robinson came to the General. And for this letter thus far off and so long before signed with blanks, the Continuator says it was then agreed it should not be sent till the General came to St. Alban's, that those in the House of the faction for the Oath of Abjuration might suppose that it came with the privity of Scott and Robinson, and seeing him so near be less apt to oppose his desires. Which counterfeit reason, how weak and improbable it is, as well for that the Oath of Abjuration came long after it in time, as likewise the time of sending of this letter away afterwards to the Speaker, and why not sent then by Mr. Clarges, as in p. I leave it hereupon, and upon what is formerly said in this narrative concerning it, to the judgment of any indifferent reader whether Mr. Clarges was so

much the author of and actor in this lucky contrivance, &c., as the Continuator would have us believe him to be.

But not to pass slightly over this epistle, wherein every word seems to be of weight, let it be observed how in the beginning of it the author, having recited what Sir Richard Baker affirmed of the history written by himself: That it was collected with so great care and diligence, &c., the Continuator thereupon infers and says thus: And if so much might be said of what he—*i.e.*, Sir Richard Baker—did, I presume nothing that hath been since added to it and published hath impaired the credit and worth of it. In which words it is conceived that the epistoler doth indeed presume a little too much concerning his additions, which are not taken to be of equal credit and worth with Sir Richard Baker's history, and so the *Continuation* may be an impairing, &c.

And then in the next paragraph the epistoler thus proclaims: How necessary this *Continuation* is, will best appear by the perusal thereof and in that part which concerns the transactions of the Duke of Albemarle, there is not only so exact an account as is nowhere else to be found, but also many secret passages of particular remark, which could never have been known but from his Excellency's own papers and several other private collections of persons active with him in that service, which I—*i.e.*, the author—had the permission to make use of.

Now for the account concerning the Duke of Albemarle's transactions, it is so far from being exact that it is very lame and partial, painted and varnished over with strange colours and pretensions, which do misrepresent or obscure and hide the truth from us, and indeed no exact account of his transactions is anywhere to be found, there having been such course taken to prevent and suppress it as is before truly set forth. And for the secret passages, &c., which never had been known but from the General's own papers and several other collections of persons active with him, &c.—*i.e.*, Clarges—I would willingly see what secret passages are so made known from his Excellency's own papers and several, &c. I find none such set forth clearly in the whole story, but purposely concealed. And for Mr. Clarges' private collections, as they are set forth, believe 'em who list, I have not historical faith enough for it.

And whereas in the third paragraph he magnifies this wonderful restoration of his Majesty, &c.—*i.e.*, by the General and Mr. Clarges—for the generosity of the attempt and the prudent conduct of it let us a little consider of it.

The attempt indeed had been generous if it had been spontaneous and free, as upon the account of loyalty to his Prince and love to his country, but in what action of these pretenders do we find either of these fore-mentioned virtues? Did they not drive on other, yea contrary ends and designs and that *lucri gratia*, until necessity for self-preservation and seasonable tenders of honour and reward brought these pretended attempters quite about to act as at last they did—contrary to

what they had long before done—when they could not well do otherwise, and for this they have been bountifully rewarded, so that a nobleman of this nation said very truly once to me that if the General brought not home the King he had certainly brought himself home very well.

And as for the pretended courage joined with this generosity thus to preserve the kingdom, &c., at a time when the governing power was in those that were irreconcilable to his Majesty's person and government, &c., O strange prevarication! Did these courageous attempters act against or did they not rather act for and with these irreconcilable persons? It is too apparent they did. And so surely the happy restoration of his Majesty was brought about by the prudent conduct and courage of other more loyal attempters, who brought about those pretended attempters to do at last as they did, or else the work had not been done by them, which nevertheless they now thus vainly arrogate thus wholly to themselves. And in so doing they audaciously catch up and run away with the main question, as taking that for granted on their part which is not at all to be admitted. And then for the like further magnifying of this achievement, as at a time when by the defeat of Sir George Booth his Majesty's greatest hopes were frustrated and most of the nobility and gentry which were engaged with him were disarmed, &c. And what of all this? Was the defeat of Sir George Booth any obstacle to General Monck's supposed actings for his Majesty? If so, why had he not then assisted him as he was moved to have done? Nay, why did he give orders to . . . to oppose Sir George Booth? And as for the loyal nobility and gentry being then disarmed, &c., surely that did not then trouble the General or the Rump party that sent for him, and intended further to disarm them and confiscate their estates, as before is said. And that indeed howsoever Sir George Booth and his party were so unhappily defeated, yet certainly the genius and spirit of the nation still kept up for his Majesty, and so thereby and by the overruling Providence of God—who sometimes, as in this instance of the attempters, turns men and matters quite about to serve His purposes, contrary to their own intentions—his Majesty's restoration was in due time happily brought about and effected, and surely I believe that for this wonderful work more glory is to be given to God and less to the General and his party than the Continuator hath ascribed.

But then, says the epistoler, the General's secrecy in the conduct of this great affair is very remarkable, being obliged to act very differently from his intentions, &c. O profound policy! But this is so plainly discovered and answered before *ex ore suo* by his own declaration, &c., that I need not say any more to it, but to admire the author's confidence in thus imposing such incredible fictions upon us. And indeed if I dare appeal to the judgment of any uninterested person that shall with a discerning eye read over and peruse that whole

history concerning the so much magnified achievements of the General and his adviser, Mr. Clarges, and others, in order to the restoration of his Majesty, whether he shall not observe it throughout stuffed up with many elaborate but fictitious speeches, answers and contrivances to set forth their pretensions, mixed also with many weak though cunning shifts and devices to palliate or excuse their counteractings, and some slights to pass over or wholly to conceal or suppress what the authors knew was unexcusable, or that they durst not touch upon or discover to the world, though most fit and necessary to have informed us of the truth of some of the most material actions and passages, if the author would have dealt so fairly and candidly with us as in the Epistle he seemed to profess, and so to have followed that approved rule and example of the famous historian Polybius, who lays it down as an axiom or general ground for all historiographers thus, *historisi est ne quid falsi audeat dicere, ne quid veri non audeat.* But not finding any such sincerity in the author of the *Continuation*, I shall leave him and his works to better judgments and crave leave to speak a little of my own concernments and my son's, briefly thus.

Within some few days after his Majesty's happy arrival at his Court at Whitehall, I went thither with my son, who, presenting himself in his Majesty's presence, as he was attended and discoursing with many noblemen round about him, his Majesty was graciously pleased, as soon as he saw my son, to stretch forth his hand for him to kiss. The like favourable reception also his Royal Highness at his lodgings vouchsafed unto him, with some very gracious expressions towards him. In a few days after, we also went together to tender our services to the then Lord Chancellor Hyde, who then, being lame of the gout, lay upon his bed at Dorset House; and his Lordship observing me and my son to stand off, near the door, in regard of many persons of quality then attending near unto him, his Lordship was pleased to call us to him by our names, and vouchsafing to take me by the hand and so to hold me a good while, he was pleased to say to me how I and my son had done the King very good service, and that we should be remembered for it, asking me wherein he might serve us, with other such like noble and free expressions, for which I thankfully answered that what we had done was but our duties, and that we rejoiced in his Majesty's and his happy return, and so, wishing his Lordship good health, we took leave at that time. And indeed I must ever thankfully acknowledge that upon several occasions afterwards, his Lordship showed his continual favour and respect towards us in a very noble way, howsoever it was not of any profit or advantage to us—as I presume his Lordship intended—save only that he showed favour to my son as he came to practise before his Lordship in the Court of Chancery. About this time also my son went to Whitehall, and there tendered his duty and service to the

truly honourable Lord, the then Marquis of Ormond, with his humble thanks for the favours his Honour vouchsafed him when he attended his Majesty at Breda, which his Lordship received so graciously that he was pleased freely to say unto us how our services must not be forgotten, but that some place must be had for my son, with other such like favourable expressions, which his Lordship then vouchsafed to bestow upon us, and upon all occasions afterwards his Lordship in his wonted affability would not disdain to admit us to his presence, with demonstrations of his continual favours and respects to us.

After this, I being one day attending on my honourable good friend, the Reverend Dr. Morley, then Bishop of Worcester, as his Majesty was walking in St. James' Park, it pleased this good Bishop to bring me to his Majesty and to speak some good words of me to him, as that I was a loyal person that had done his Majesty very good service, &c., whereat his Majesty—making some stand—vouchsafed to give me his royal hand to kiss, and to cast a very gracious look and countenance upon me and to assure me of his favour, &c.

About this time also some occasions in order to his Majesty's service drew me to attend that honourable and loyal secretary, Sir Edward Nicholas, who was sometimes pleased to question and confer with me concerning some persons and matters, wherein I gave him such satisfaction that he was pleased to encourage me to come oftener to him, declaring himself ready to serve me—as he phrased it—in anything he might.

But he soon after retired from that honourable place and employment, and I afterwards wanted his friendly assistance when I came to be a petitioner to his Majesty for his favour in renewing to me a lease of a farm, which I then and some years before held by a former grant from the Crown, and had bestowed very great charge in improving and building upon it, insomuch that it was then the main of my small estate, but it lying too near to a newly obtained seat and habitation of a courtier then very prevalent * I could not obtain that favour to have my lease renewed, but was fain to part with my remaining farm, to my no small damage, if not undoing.

And howsoever, by serving his Majesty thus as I did—and that against my own interest, as some have told me—I have been so far from getting anything that I have been a great loser and near to undoing. Yet I bless God for it, I rejoiced nevertheless in what service I did and in the success of it, not doubting but that in God's good time his gracious Vicegerent here will, upon further suit and petition to his Highness upon a fit occasion, vouchsafe to remember me and my son, his most humble servants, who do always—as duty binds us—heartily pray for all happiness to attend his sacred Majesty and all the Royal Family, with the welfare and prosperity of all his Majesty's loyal subjects and servants in all his Highness' kingdoms and dominions long to continue, amen.

Soli Deo omnipotenti sit honor et gloria in eternum.

* Lord Arlington.

Duke of Ormond to the King.

[1674, May?]—Printed in Carte's *Life of Ormond*, Vol. II., p. 445. Dr. Clarke's copy is noted: "Found in his Grace's red desk after his death. It was writ surely in 1674, when he was going to Ireland. Memo.: The above is in Sir Robert Southwell's hand."

Duke of Ormond and Lord Ranelagh.

1675, November 3 [12?]—Dispute in the Council between Lords Ormond and Ranelagh [*see Carte's Life of Ormond, Vol. II., p.* 452, *where the date is given as the* 12*th*], with an account of further proceedings in the matter, viz.: That on November 17 Sir John Nicholas moved his Majesty on Ormond's behalf that the Lord Ranelagh should put in his statements in writing, to which the King replied that Lord Ranelagh's account was not for the Council, but only for himself. Some time after there were further discussions in Council on the business, when the Lord Keeper said "that the Lord Ranelagh, having made a mistake in his discourse about mismanagement, at which the Duke of Ormond took offence, meant no such thing, and that it was altogether beside his business to meddle when it did not concern him—whereupon the Lord Ossory moved that the Lord Ranelagh would put the mismanagements into writing, because a part of the time concerned him—whereupon the Lord Lauderdale said, as did his Majesty before, that the judgment of Lord Ranelagh's business was in his Majesty and that the paper ought only to be delivered to his Majesty."

Memorandum:—"Lord Ranelagh's narrative was read in Council 1st March 1675[-6]."

Duke of Ormond to the King.

1677, October 24. Dublin—"By this post, Mr. Secretary Coventry will receive such a state of your Majesty's revenue and charge here as can be for the present made, and I am persuaded it will be found to be no better than the computation represents it; so that I conceive it will be necessary for your Majesty to think of the ways of being supplied, if you still continue to be of opinion to put your affairs in this kingdom into a condition not only to secure your government here but to contribute towards the doing it in all other your dominions. If your Majesty shall satisfy yourself with keeping things here in the state they are, that is make a scrambling shift to pay your army and other ordinary expenses of the government by borrowing from the future months to pay the present, I think it may be done as long as no disorder shall arise within your kingdoms, but if you aim, as I hope you do, at making this kingdom useful to you in a more considerable degree by the re-inforcement of your army and the securing of com-

modious harbours and places, I do not doubt but it may be compassed, your Majesty doing your part towards it. It is possible some projects may be brought to your Majesty how this may be done, at least in some good proportion, by the strength of your own revenue. I guess so because discourses have been held with me to the same effect, but I exceedingly distrust all such overtures. I am sure time must be lost in the experiment, and that a Parliament here can and will do it, if it be rightly handled, I do not question.

There is nothing the considering part of this people do more apprehend should procure their ruin in the end or at the best keep them from reaping the fruit of their industry than the transmission of their money into England, and they suppose the more they give beyond what serves to support the government the sooner they shall be undone or at least the longer they shall be a-thriving. I do not think they will stick at the giving any supply the kingdom can afford, if a way can be found to satisfy them that it will be employed among them without presuming to ask wherein—I wish the same temper ruled everywhere; this by the way—and methinks it should not be impossible so to contrive it that they might have this satisfaction, and yet your Majesty still receive what you now do or a greater sum out of this revenue by transferring some of the charge of England upon it, such as might be answered by the commodities of this country. But till this and the whole design can be better thought of and digested I must presume to beseech your Majesty that you would not send for small sums of money from hence upon every suggestion that there is an overplus, when in reality there is no such thing, if your Majesty has it still in your purpose to try to get considerable supplies, for though the sums be inconsiderable yet the drawing them away will greatly discourage and indispose them who must give these supplies, and if I durst I would rather propose that your Majesty—before a Parliament shall be talked of—would employ some part of your own 20,000*l.*, either in raising of more companies and sending them over or in building of the Fort of Kingsale, for I am confident, if you mean to command that a Parliament should be called, the venture would bring you in a triple return, wherein your Majesty would not fail to find your account your own way. I humbly beg your Majesty's pardon for the length of this letter." *Copy by Dr. Clarke.*

Charles II. to Alexander Popham.

1677[-8], February 16. Court at Whitehall—Commission to Alexander Popham to be cornet of a troop of horse under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Trelawny, Bart., captain, in the regiment of the Duke of York, of which the Earl of Peterborough is Colonel. *Sign manual. Countersigned by Secretary Coventry. Parchment.*

The Duke of York to the Duke of Ormond.

1678,* April 28. Windsor—"Now all the world sees that his Majesty is master, if he pleases, and that 'twill be his own fault if his affairs do not go well: I am sure you will do your part to keep him to those good resolutions of sticking to himself and the old Cavalier and Church of England party, who have both power as well as will to support him and the monarchy, which I am sure the Presbyterians will never do, but on the contrary use all their endeavours to ruin both. I shall say no more but to assure you that I shall always be a true and steady friend to you and yours." *Extract by Dr. Clarke.*

Duke of Ormond to the King.

1678, September 26. Kilkenny—"The season for any further work to be done at Kingsale for securing the harbour being now near spent, it is fit your Majesty should have an account of what is done and designed, that your approbation and pleasure may be our guide and warrant. I have therefore sent Mr. Robinson with his several drafts and to give your Majesty all the information and satisfaction you can possibly receive from hence concerning that place, with an account of what is already spent upon it and an estimate of what it will cost to bring the work to perfection in either of the ways your Majesty shall resolve upon. I shall only presume to say that the work which will cost least money and require fewest men is most proper for the present state of your revenue and state of your army, provided it may secure the harbour from attempts by sea, for I conceive that place cannot be secured against a land army but by an army; and the lesser design will be able to defend itself from being overrun by any force that a fleet can set ashore or by any sudden insurrection till it may be succoured. I know this letter may find your Majesty full of the businesses of the time and place. I will therefore end it with my prayers for your prosperity in all things." *Copy by Dr. Clarke.*

Duke of Ormond to Sir Cyril Wyche.

1678, November 20. Dublin—"You find we write after the English copy, where the apparent difference betwixt the state of the two kingdoms will admit, which I need not mark to you by instances. You know the disproportion betwixt Papists and Protestants in England as to number is vastly different from that in Ireland: there perhaps the hundredth man is not a Papist, and here it may be the eighth or tenth man is not a Protestant, yet it cannot hence be inferred that we are at their mercy; on the contrary, I think they are more at ours. And yet to drive them all out of this town and other garrison towns, as they are sent out of London, when it was debated in Council was found for many reasons unfit, and so

* The date is quite distinct, but it seems much more probable that the letter was written in 1682.

was another expedient—suggested by Lord Orrery—of taking up and securing some gentlemen who had lost their estates and yet retained great dependencies. This was laid aside because it could not be foreseen to how many this rule would extend; how so many should be maintained in their confinement or how many such a proceeding might alarm and put upon desperate courses, which though it would probably end in their own ruin, yet what disorder it might in the meantime produce in this government, and especially in the revenue, which is the support and life of it, is much to be feared. Nor is it a frivolous speculation to consider how an inconsiderable insurrection may be magnified in France and invite an invasion, in which case only the Irish are to be feared as to a conquest. But my Lord Orrery's ends visibly enough are to manifest his extraordinary vigilance and forecast, which is a safe figure to assume. If no mischief happens, providence and circumspection never want applause, if any shall happen and have no success, he knows how to attribute the prevention to his counsels, if it have success, he knows as well how to attribute that to the neglect of his advices. Another end of his is to asperse the government and render it suspected to the Protestants, as not acting vigorously enough for their preservation because they do not put in execution those things that he—being a man of sense enough—knows to be impracticable or really more likely to bring danger than safety upon them, such as are the imprisonment of gentlemen and purging, as he calls it, of garrison towns. I will not say that some private ill-will to some particular persons has a part in his proposition, or that he would be content there should be another rebellion that there may be another distribution of lands, but I am satisfied all he proposes looks very like it.

I did not mean to have brought this letter to this length when I began it, but that Lord's ensnaring overtures, not made directly to me but to one who he may well say at any time he is confident has showed them to me, have drawn me on. In this and in my letters to my Lord Longford and Sir Robert Southwell, I have said what came hastily into my mind of my proceedings in this difficult conjuncture, difficult in itself, but more difficult perhaps to me in my station than to most men." *Copy by Dr. Clarke.*

Duke of Ormond.

1678[-9], January 15-March 22—Copies of letters of the King and the Duke of York to the Duke of Ormond and of Ormond to them, all printed in Carte's *Life*, Vol. II., appendix; pp. 93-95.

Duke of Ormond to Sir Cyril Wyche.

1678[-9], March 7. Dublin—"The last letters from my son Ossory inform me that his Majesty was then resolved to send

twenty of those companies that were to be disbanded in England to re-inforce his army here. If by my next letters I find that resolution continues, you shall receive some directions concerning them; in the meantime I will own to you that the proposition was mine at first, but there was a condition annexed to it, namely, that his Majesty would call a Parliament here, to provide as well for the subsistence of those recruits as for many other things needful for the defences of this kingdom, of which condition, though there be no notice taken in my son's letter, yet I must suppose it understood because it is well known the revenue here will not be able to do it, if it should hold at the height it is, of which there is great doubt. My son Ossory will show you what I have written to him on this subject, if you call upon him.

There is nothing can tend more to the security and improvement of this kingdom than a large access of English and Protestants, since it is impossible to lessen the number of Irish Papists on a sudden without laying waste upon the matter most of our towns and lands which are mostly inhabited and tenanted by them, so that, I say, they cannot be brought to an equality in number without that inconvenience, but we may be superior in strength by a considerable re-inforcement of the army. They therefore that know not the true state of this kingdom in that particular may think the same course may be taken with Papists here that is in England, but if the laws here were the same they are in England as to capital and pecuniary penalties and strictly put in execution, the Protestant landlords would soon interpose for a mitigation and forbearance, for they would find a beggared tenant little better than no tenant, and yet some of those landlords are they that pretend they cannot sleep for fear of having their throats cut by the Papists, and asperse the government because there are so many of them, though they themselves are the men that brought them to inhabit their houses in towns and to plant and labour their lands, and make daily complaints in their behalfs, upon pretence of their being wronged and oppressed by excise men and gatherers of hearth money. But I have said enough at this time on a subject I did not design to treat of at all when I began my letter." *Copy by Dr. Clarke.*

Duke of Ormond to Secretary Coventry.

1679, April 30—Printed in Carte's *Life*, Vol. II., p. 491.

Duke of Ormond to Sir Robert Southwell.

1679, April 30 and May 7—Both printed in Carte's *Life*, Vol. II., appendix, pp. 91, 92.

Duke of Ormond to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

1679, May 25. Dublin—"His Majesty having been pleased amongst other affairs of greatest importance to his service to

order that the concerns of this his kingdom should be consulted of and receive despatch from his Council of England, where your Lordship presides, I hold it proper for me, considering the place I hold, not only to congratulate your access to that great station but to beseech your Lordship—as other great things in agitation may permit—to call for those representations and despatches which have been transmitted from hence since my last coming to this government, whereby the true state of this kingdom will best appear, and whereby I hope it will also appear that I have not been wanting—as far as the means that were in my power would reach—to provide for the safety of his Majesty's government and good subjects. When your Lordship shall be possessed of the papers I mean, I do not doubt but you will find cause to propose the taking of some resolutions and giving directions upon them, and I promise myself they will be most prudent and effectual, now that the ancient and prudent and prosperous methods of government are resumed. My Lord, besides the public end designed in this letter, I am desirous to take occasion to offer your Lordship the surest and most authentic way of information which I think you can have of proceedings here, past and to come, whereof I have reason to suspect you have had misrepresentations as to what is past, though I must at the same time confess that by what I have seen, as spoken by your Lordship in relation to Ireland—which gives me the suspicion—I may well conclude you did not give full credit to the intelligence you had received, as it might reflect on me, and I am in this so far satisfied that I profess if I had been present when some expressions fell from your Lordship in the Lords' House concerning this kingdom, I should not have understood or answered them as they were understood and answered.* Yet the conjuncture, my circumstances and course of life considered, I cannot be much offended at the mistake or transport of a near relation who might imagine I was glanced at in what of all the things in the world he knew I was most tender in and valued myself most upon, and I take the liberty to believe that, supposing the case your own, your Lordship would have the same indulgence for a son of yours. I should not have given your Lordship the trouble of so many lines on this subject, but that I have been assured you have been pleased to say you had not any thought to my prejudice in that discourse, and if I did not think myself highly obliged by such a declaration and if I were not very desirous to be esteemed and really prepared to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant." *Copy.*

PRINCE OF ORANGE to LADY OSSORY.

1680, August 9-19. Dieren—La perte que vous venez de faire est si grande, qu'il n'y a que Dieu seul qui vous puisse donner de la consolation. J'espère qu'il vous en donnera, et

* *See* the Earl of Ossory's speech. Carte's *Life*, Vol. II., App. p. 90.

assez de force de pouvoir supporter un si fatal coup; pour moi, elle m'a si sensiblement touché, que je vous puis assurer qu'il n'y a homme au monde qui participe plus à votre juste douleur. J'ai perdu un des meilleurs amis que j'avais au monde, dont la memoire me sera toujours aussi chère qu'a été sa personne, et ne souhaite rien plus que d'avoir des occasions pour pouvoir témoigner à sa famille l'envie que j'ai de la servir, et à vous faire connaitre combien veritablement je suis votre très affectionné serviteur." *Copy by Dr. Clarke.*

Duke of Ormond.

1680, August 10 and 19—Letters to the King, the Duke of York and Lady Clancarty, printed in Carte's *Life*, Vol. II., appendix, pp. 95, 96, and 123.

The Queen to the Duke of Ormond.

1680, September 3 [received]—Printed by Carte, Vol. II., appendix, p. 97.

Duke of Ormond.

1681, April 22-July 22—Letters from the King to Ormond and from Ormond to the Duke of York and the King, printed by Carte, Vol. II., appendix, pp. 106-108.

Cambridge University.

1681, July 18—Order by the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges to oblige young scholars to reside in the University for the greatest part of every term, except the first and last, during the whole of their four years. *Printed.*

Duke of Ormond to Sir Leoline Jenkins.

1681, October 7th. Kilkenny—"His Majesty and this Church have by the death of the Bishop of Derry had a loss hardly reparable; he was so well fitted for all the functions of a prelate, and so particularly for such a city and diocese as Londonderry, where a well-tempered and prudent resolution is highly necessary, together with a virtuous and sober disposition to hospitality. These qualifications are, for anything I have heard, in Dr. Hopkins, now Bishop of Rapho. I am sure that in my judgment he is one of the best and most discreet preachers I ever heard; he is in the same province, and his promotion to a much better bishopric is natural. If his Majesty shall pitch upon him, I humbly offer Dean Sheridan for Rapho; his younger brother, to whom he is inferior in nothing, is Bishop of Cloyne, and he has long been Dean of Downe, in the same province. I desire you humbly to present my thoughts upon this occasion to his Majesty." *Copy by Dr. Clarke.*

The Earl of Anglesey to the Duke of Ormond, at Dublin Castle.

1681, December 3. London—"Yours of the 12th of last month I received the 27th of the same by Sir Robert Reading, who promised to give your Grace an account thereof, with intimation of that respect and honour with which I received that, and shall do anything that comes from your Grace's hand, be it never so sharp, because I know you will hear reason. I have almost finished my answer to it, but being long, as the nature of your Grace's and the matter thereof required, lest Sir Robert Reading have failed to write, I have sent this to excuse my delay, because taking a little more time I doubt not to give your Grace satisfaction, and evince my being, may it please your Grace, your Grace's most humble and affectionate servant." [*Copy in Dr. Clarke's hand.*] *Underwritten.*

"Memorandum:—The Duke of Ormond's letter to the Earl of Anglesey was dated the 12th November, 1681, to which the Earl gave one answer of the 3rd December—viz., that above—which was very civil, if not penitent; but having consulted his interest with that faction for whom he had written his book, he writes another, and does on the 7th following accommodate his style to their sense, printing his resentments in the latter and suppressing his civility in the first. *Some of the Earl of Anglesey's errors detected in reference to the affairs of Ireland.* MSS. *penes* Ed. Southwell."

Endorsed:—"Not printed."

The Duke of York to the Duke of Ormond.

1682, March 23. Newmarket—"I hope you will be here before I return for Scotland. I make no doubt but that your coming here at this time will be for his Majesty's service, for sure what you say will have weight with him, and I hope you will be able to fix him in the resolution of standing by and supporting himself by his old Cavalier and Church party, which if countenanced have power as well as will to serve him. I need say no more, but that I shall be as truly your friend as you can desire." *Extract by Dr. Clarke.*

Duke of Ormond.

1684, October 19-December 28—Copies of letters from the King, Duke of York and Earl of Rochester to the Duke of Ormond and of his letters to them, all of which are printed in Carte's *Life,* Vol. II., pps. 111-117.

Duke of Ormond to the Lord Primate [of Ireland].

1685, July 11. St. James' Square—"The rebellion in the West has had a happy conclusion, such as if it be improved

with prudence may establish a lasting peace, secure the monarchy in the right line, and recover our reputation and make the nations bear such a poise in Europe as our situation and strength may naturally challenge. There are, as in all governments, some things to be done and other things to be avoided, and I hope God will direct the King in both. It is the fate of all unsuccessful designs of the nature of the Duke of Monmouth's that when they are disappointed they are also branded—besides the wickedness of the attempt—with folly and rashness and with want of vigour and conduct in the execution, but certainly all these could never be more justly charged upon any rebel than upon that unfortunate man, who will not have many days to revolve and repent his crimes and to consider from what happiness and to what misery he has brought himself and his innocent wife and children. A sad instance of the uncertainty of things in this world and of the desperate and deplorable condition of man when abandoned by God and left to the corruption of his own nature and disordinate passions. I believe the latter end of the next week will be the end of his life. His case and the Lord Grey's are not the same, so that some necessary formalities may reprieve him some time longer." *Extract by Dr. Clarke.*

[Justice] Creswell Levins.

1685, November 5—Certificate that he has heard the case between Dr. Oldys and Philip Foster and that he does not find that the doctor had any intention to dispute the privilege of the University as concerning freehold estates.

Enclosing,

Jona. Johnson.

1685, *October* 5—*Deposition that he does not believe that Dr. Oldys was privy to the summons against Foster, and that he declared that he would not contend with the University in the matter.*

Duke of Ormond to his grandson, the Earl of Ossory.

1685[-6], February 15—Printed by Carte, Vol. II., appendix, p. 119.

All Souls College, Oxford.

1686, June 14—List by Dr. Clarke of pedigrees and other writings which concern the founder's kinsmen, delivered to him by Dr. James, warden, on this date.

Crofts, 1630.
Sherley.
Charles Scott.
Thos. Harrington.
Nicholas Wood, 1589.
Henry Beaumont, 1571.
John Gibbons, 1589.
H. Beaumont, 1571, *transcript.*
Robert Googe, 1611.
Boys, 1579.
Marshall Bridges, 1685.
Darrell, 1592.
Constantine.
Dr. Filmer, 1671.

Letter from Dr. Lewes and Awbrey, 1579.
Letter of the Archbishop for Boys, 1579.
Boys, 1579.
Letter from Kempe for Boys to Dr. Lewes, &c., 1579.
Goche's pedigree, 1587. Scott.
Certificate from Hopton, 1511.
Letter from Sir Wm. Sedley for Daniell, 1611.
Letter from the herald, December 21st, 1629.
The Fellows' reasons for not electing Digges.
Sir Dudley Digges' answer to the Fellows' reasons.
G. Cant. [Archbishop Abbott] letter to the Warden, December 22nd, 1629.
Certificate of John Philpot, herald, August 27, 1629.
Sir Thos. Chicheley's and Mr. Jeffereys' certificate concerning Edward Digges.

John Taylor to his brother [in-law], Dr. Shippen.

[16]87, August 1st—Now you are in London, why do you not speak to Dr. Covell and Mr. Birch, who is said to be a famous preacher and will not accept the Chancellor's place if it fall? "I would gladly believe that you might both get the Chancellor's place and a mandamus to be residentiary here. Dr. James has lately got one, and though they be now five in residence, yet I believe it may be a much better income than any prebendary, especially during the vacancy of an Archbishop.

"If you would talk with Mr. Vermuyden, Col. Anth. Leyborne, who lives at the Sugar Loaf in St. Lawrence Lane, would bring you together. If he will pay 100*l.* and give good security for the rest, I will take his bond."

The Seven Bishops.

1688, June 8—A prayer upon the commitment of the Archbishop of Canterbury with six bishops more to the Tower.

Stockport.

1690, September 22nd—A list of persons assessed for the poll tax in the town of Stockport, containing about 280 names, besides wives, children, other relatives, apprentices and servants. Total amount, 75*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* The chief payments are:—

	£	s.	d.
Dr. Shippen, for his title	5	0	0
„ wife and three children for the poll	0	5	0
„ for a little girl at his house	0	1	0
„ a man and two maids	0	3	0
„ for £5,000 of personal estate	25	0	0
Jo. Ardern, Esq., and his lady	5	2	0
„ „ for refusing to take the oaths	5	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Jo. Shallcross, Esq., lady and two children	5	4	0
John Warren, Esq., and his lady	5	2	0
Tho. Swettenham, gent., his wife and five children	1	7	0
Tho. Swettenham, for refusing to take the oaths	1	1	0
Edw. Davenport, gent., wife and four children	1	6	0
Wm. Davenport, gent., his lady and child ...	1	3	0
Rich. Garsden, gent., and his wife	1	2	0

The other amounts vary from 5*s.* to 1*s.*

The assessors are—Ralph Taylor, Wm. Wood, John Barret, John Newton, Rob. Duckenfeild, John Warren and Hen. Bradshaw. Collectors—John Warrington and Thomas Mathewson. With note that £25 is to be added for Dr. Shippen, making the total 94*l.* 4*s.* [*sic*]. *Copy.*

Sir Robert Southwell to the Earl of Clarendon.

1698, May—"It was in January, 1665-6, that I was sent into Portugal to dispose that Court to terms of peace with Spain. In a few days after Sir Richard Fanshaw, ambassador at Madrid, came down to Portugal on the same errand, and after some progress made in this work we went both to Madrid, and in some months after arrived there the Earl of Sandwich in quality of ambassador extraordinary, soon after which I departed for Portugal, and having left Sir R. Fanshaw very sick, the news of his death overtook me in my journey. The difficulties which arose in this negotiation required my return to Madrid in October, 1667, where then staying but for a week, I was entertained in my Lord Ambassador's house and did every day dine publicly with him. And the discourse happening one day to fall on Dunkirk and the vast expenses the King of France had there made, my Lord Ambassador seemed to undervalue them, and that the port could never be made commodious for shipping, for that the sea was so tempestuous and the grounds so various and so rolling upon every storm that there would never be a certain access to the port. *And therefore, said he, I was the first man that, upon the considerations, moved the King to part with Dunkirk and all the burden of that chargeable garrison, though it happens that Lord Clarendon bears the blame.* My Lord, this I am willing to attest at your desire I should, and take liberty at the same time to mind your Lordship of separating such papers within your store as may concern the late Duke of Ormond, for whose memory your Lordship preserves that reverence which is due from all. This request is made with hopes that [with] what I have in my custody and what your Lordship may furnish, some great hand may be found that may be competent to write the character of that great man, who for the space of fifty-seven years stuck firm to the Crown." *Copy by Dr. Clarke.*

Sir Stephen Fox to Sir Robert Southwell.

1698, November 25. Whitehall—"I find in my book that I received the 200,000 crowns at Havre-de-Grace in February, 1661, which produced in sterling money 43,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which was paid to Sir George Carteret, except about 7,000*l.* for raising three troops of horse for Portugal to go with the foot that went from Scotland. My Lord Duke of Northumberland was this morning with me."

Extract by Dr. Clarke, with memorandum.—"Endorsed in Sir Robert's own hand:—From Sir S. Fox, of money from the French to transport our troops to Portugal, 1662."

Cardinal Mazarin.

[1698]—Extracts out of Sir Robert Southwell's *Remarks on Cardinal Mazarin's negotiation of the Pyrenean Peace in* 1659, with memorandum by Dr. Clarke that they are taken from Sir R. Southwell's MS., written in October, 1698.

Sir Robert Southwell to the Earl of Clarendon.

1700, April 25—Printed in Clarendon's *State Papers*, Vol. III., appendix, p. 25.

William III. to Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster General.

1699-1700, February 22. Court at Kensington—Warrant for the payment of 449*l.* to George Clarke, Judge Advocate, for attendance of himself and his clerks at the Board of General Officers at the Horse Guards, from January 1, 1697-8, to March 25, 1699. *Copy.*

Mayor of Bath to Alexander Popham, M.P., London.

1701[-2], January 31. Bath—The freeholders of the eastern part of our country have sent us a petition, which we have signed, for adjourning the election of knights of the shire to Wells and Taunton, "for the place where it is held is at Ivelchester, which is such an odious place that there is neither meat, drink nor lodging to be had," so that many freeholders do not appear and those in the neighbourhood choose whom they please. We pray you to promote the bill and that Bath may be mentioned to have a poll also, as we have five hundred freeholders within four miles of the city. We find "that the bill for punishment of vagrants and sending them to the place of their last settlement is like to be continued. We have great trouble in this city in the summer time by poor and indigent people that come to the Bath and bring with them but little money, and as soon as it is spent cannot return home because

of their poverty unless they are whipt, which is very inhumane to poor creatures." Pray consider of some method to be taken and add a clause to the bill for their relief. *Signed by Richard Massey, Mayor, and two others.*

EARL OF PEMBROKE to ALEXANDER POPHAM [and the other Deputy Lieutenants of Co. Wilts].

1706, April 9. London—I send you an order from the Council relating to Romish priests and Papists, and desire you to use all care in putting it in force. *Attested copy.*

On the same sheet,

The Privy Council to the Earl of Pembroke.

1706, *April 14th. Council Chamber at Kensington—Her Majesty desires you to cause the Deputy Lieutenants of co. Wilts. to take an account of all Papists and reputed Papists in the county, with their qualities, estates and places of abode, in accordance with the request made to her by Parliament. Copy.*

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, Oxford.

1709, November 19. Lambeth—Order by Archbishop Tenison to the clergy of his province to cause Dr. Bernard Gardiner, warden of All Souls, to appear at Lambeth on Monday, 12th of December, to answer to an appeal brought against him by Richard Stephens, fellow of the college. *Latin. Copy.*

On the same sheet,

1709, *July 11th—Certificate by Mark Sayer, Proctor of the Court of Arches, on behalf of Richard Stephens. It is decreed by the statutes of the college and especially that* de tempore assumendi sacros ordines *that all members of the college are to proceed to take orders within two years after their regentship, unless for legitimate impediments approved by the Warden, &c., and if any member violate this statute after being duly named, he is to be excluded from the college. But by other statutes and especially those* de habitu sociorum *and* de modo et tempore devoti dicendi horas canonicas *it is permitted that there may be bachelors and doctors of medicine. The Warden, Dr. Gardiner, has summoned Richard Stephens, for many years a student of the science of medicine, before the two years are completed, and has ordered him to take deacon's orders within six months from July 12, when the two years are computed to be terminated—although Stephens has laid before him the impediments and reasons to the contrary—which will be to his no small prejudice. He being therefore thus oppressed and injured, his proctor appeals to the Archbishop, praying him to hear and determine the cause. Latin.*

ARCHBISHOP TENISON to the WARDEN OF ALL SOULS.

1709[-10], January 10. Lambeth—You will herewith receive the interlocutory decrees which I have made in the appeals lately brought before me by Mr. Dod and Mr. Stephens, which I would have you take care may be entered in the college books. There are several other important matters relating to the college which need inspection, but I will reserve them till my visitation.

On the same sheet,

Copy of the decree concerning Pierce Dod. Latin. With memorandum that there was the like for Mr. Stephens. Also

[1710]—*Reasons presented to the Archbishop, on the part of the Warden and Dean, why the appeal of Richard Stephens and Pierce Dod should be finally dismissed.*

SIR CONSTANTINE PHIPPS.

1714, October 20. [Oxford]—Presentation of Sir Constantine Phipps, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland and one of the Lords Justices there, to the Vice-Chancellor, &c., of Oxford University for the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. Presented by Jos. Trapp of Wadham College. *In Dr. Clarke's handwriting. Latin.*

DR. GEORGE CLARKE.

[1715?]—Verses addressed to Dr. Clarke upon his gift of a marble entablature for the altar of the chapel of All Souls' College, Oxford. *Latin.*

EXCHEQUER.

1716[-17], March 14—An account of the public debts at the Exchequer, exclusive of the deficiencies of Parliament grants. [*In Dr. Clarke's handwriting.*]

WILLIAM SHIPPEN to [SECRETARY CRAGGS*?].

1720, July 6. Norfolk Street—Thanking him for his kind offer to admit him so largely into the South Sea subscription, and regretting that he cannot bring himself on any consideration to comply with so handsome a compliment.

W. HUDDESFORD to DR. [GEORGE] CLARKE, All Soul's College, Oxford.

1720, October 18. Bath—Concerning verses written by him in honour of General Stewart and sent to Dr. Clarke for criticism.

* See Craggs' letter to George Clarke, *Egerton MSS.* 2618, *No.* 95, British Museum.

Warden B[ernard] Gardiner to George Clarke, Esq., London.

1720, December 5. All Souls [College, Oxford]—"I return you Mr. Huddesford's verses, with a few, perhaps needless, alterations, which you will do with as you please, so his name be only mentioned." Please send me the name of the young lad of Wadham whom you recommended for a chorister's place. There are no almanacs to be had yet, but Mr. Vice-Chancellor has promised me yours as soon as any. Mr. Townsend and Mr. Piesley are gone to London. The Master got safe to Bath, and if I cannot get rid of the pains I have long had, I must go thither, too, I think.

Overleaf, the alterations referred to.

Verses on General Stewart by W. Huddesford.

1720—In praise of his benefactions to Oxford University and of his prowess in the Irish wars, at Carrickfergus. *In Huddesford's writing.*

The Same.

1620—Another copy, in Dr. Clarke's handwriting, with the emendations proposed by Dr. Bernard Gardiner.

The Daily Journal.

1721, April 27—Copy of the *Daily Journal* for this date, containing a copy of the above verses: "To the honourable General Stewart, on his Excellency's bountiful gift to All Souls College, Oxford." Prefaced by note to the "Author" of the *Daily Journal.*

"The following copy of verses—supposed to be written by a gentleman whose style you cannot wholly be unacquainted with—is handed about the University. If it deserves a place in your journal, you'll oblige an old friend."

High Sheriff, Grand Jury, &c., of Co. Oxford to the King.

[1721?]—Assuring his Majesty of their loyalty and expressing their grief at "the seditious principles so openly maintained." Fifteen signatures. [*The only name amongst the signatures which is to be found in the list of High Sheriffs for co. Oxford is that of John Dewe, who was Sheriff in* 1721.]

Humphrey Prideaux [Dean of Norwich] to Francis Gwynne.

1721-2, February 5. Norwich—I have received your letter, and would have answered it sooner, but "I am now so broken by age and infirmity that I have few intervals of health to enable me to do anything.

"I have indeed often said that there is wanting a good history of the East from the time of Mahomet and that there are sufficient materials to be had for it from the writings of the Arabs, of which there is a great treasure at Oxford, especially since the addition of Dr. Pocock's MSS.; but I could not say so much of the Mamelukes, of whom I know no author that has written in particular, neither did they deserve that any should." For they were a base lot of people, the scum of the East, "who having treacherously destroyed the Tobidæ, their masters, reigned in their stead, and bating that they finished the expulsion of the western Christians out of the East—where they barbarously destroyed Tripoli and Antioch and several other cities—scarce did anything worthy to be recorded in history." Their empire in Egypt lasted from [A.D.] 1250 to 1517, during which time they had above fifty reigns, in which their Kings mostly ascended the throne by the murder or deposition of their predecessors, so quick a succession not allowing time for any of them to do any great matters. They gloried in having been slaves—Mamalue in Arabic signifying a slave—and used to take the name of their masters in addition to their own.

But what you mistook me to say of the Mamalues is true of the East in general, for there are many good histories in the Arabian and Persian languages, and the revolutions and considerable events afford materials for a very good history, which we here wholly want. For from the time of Mahomet there were four large empires erected in the East in succession, whose transactions deserve recording as well as those of Greeks or Romans.

The first was that of the Saracens, "which in eighty years extended itself as largely as that of the Romans did in eight hundred." It began in [A.D.] 622 and "expired all at once" in 936, the governors of the Provinces each declaring himself sovereign in his government and leaving the Caliph only Bagdad, "where he and his successors continued for several ages after as sacred persons, being, as it were, the Popes of the Mahometan sect."

The empire of the Saracens being weakened, the Seljukian Turks from the northern parts of Tartary made a terrible invasion upon it in the year 1037, one part founding the kingdom of Iconium, where in 1300 Othman founded the Turkish empire that is now in being, of which Knowles hath given us a very good history.

The other part, under Togrul Beg, fixed their empire in Persia, where he and his successors reigned until they were suppressed by Jingiz Can, King of the ancient Moguls.

This mighty Prince, who began to reign in the year 1202, founded the largest empire that ever was in the world, for it contained all China and India, and extended westward through Tartary, Russia, Poland and Hungary as far as the Baltic, Oder and Adriatic. Whenever a general Council was called, two years were allowed for the meeting. This empire lasted

till the death of Bahadur Can, when it had the same end with that of the Saracens, the governors of the Provinces by a general conspiracy usurping the sovereignty and so extinguishing the empire. "And we may reasonably expect that the empire of the Othmans will, some time or other, have the same fate. It hath been several times attempted by some of the Bashaws, but it hath hitherto failed of success, for want of the general concurrence of the rest." Mons. Petis de la Croix has published in French a history of this empire, in compiling which he has spent ten years, but I have not seen the book. From the ruins of this empire, rose that of the later Moguls, founded by the famous Tamerlane in the year 1368, who overran all the eastern part of the world with "prodigious success of victory." At his death he divided his empire amongst his sons. "The posterity of him that had India for his part of the legacy still reign there, unless the many revolutions and convulsions of government which have happened there since the death of Aurang Zeb have not by this time extinguished it. Of this race of the Mogul Kings in India, one Signor Manuchi, a Venetian, who had been physician in the court of Aurang Zeb for near forty years, hath written a very good history," published in French and in English.

Of the materials at Oxford, there is a full account "in the large catalogue of the MSS. of England, printed at Oxford about twenty-five years since. Amongst these are the two famous historians of the East, Abulfeda and Jannubius, which are now printing at Oxford in Arabic and Latin by Mons. Gagnier, a French gentleman, well skilled in this sort of learning." But if Lord Pembroke desires further information of what the East can afford us in this nature, I recommend Mons. Harbelot's "*Bibliotheca Orientalis*," a book written in French some years since. A supplement to this is now being published at Rome. The greatest difficulty in writing such a history—next to the fact that the Arabic tongue must be thoroughly mastered and also that nearly all the documents are in manuscript—will be reconciling the contradictory accounts of the Arabic and Byzantine writers, and the same may be said of the Latin and Arabic accounts of the Holy War. The Arabic writers are more exact in their chronology than the Byzantine, and seem to be more impartial. In order to understand oriental history, a new geography is necessary; the names given to countries and cities by the Greeks and Romans being now wholly unknown in the East. If that of Abulfeda were printed with a good version, it would answer the matter. After the Saracens had plundered the Greek libraries and attained a knowledge of the Greek learning their writers deal as fully with their famous scholars as with their famous warriors, and if the history of the East here proposed should be made the same method should be followed.

I have endeavoured to answer your letter as well as my shattered head would give me leave to dictate it,

ROGER, EARL OF ORRERY.

1721[-2], February—Extracts made at this date by Dr. George Clarke from the "MSS. memoirs of the most remarkable passages in the life and death" of the Earl, "written by Mr. Thomas Morrice, his Lordship's chaplain, and found amongst his MSS. after his death. Lent me February 16, 1721, by Mr. John Conyers, prepared for the press by John Walrond of Ottery St. Mary in Devon, November 15th, 1711." [*The extracts are from the Life printed in* 1742, *with the collection of State letters, but with some variations—e.g., Dr. Clarke's note, "Mr. Markham* [*tutor of the young Earl*], *"discovers Maresius preaching one of Bishop Andrewes' sermons at Geneva" has no counterpart in the printed Life.*]

MR. BROMLEY.

1722, December—Memoranda, by Dr. Clarke, concerning some business of Mr. Bromley and a letter written by him to Mr. Walpole.

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER and Others.

1723, May 9—Examinations of Bingley, Skeene, Stewart, Gordon and Corbet Kynaston in the proceedings against Bishop Atterbury, George Kelly, &c. *Partially printed in Parl. History, Vol. VIII., p.* 265, *and mentioned in State Trials, Vol. XVI., p.* 618, 674, *&c.*

EDWARD, EARL OF CLARENDON.

1732, November 13—Copy by Dr. Clarke of the account of certain incidents in the civil war, including the fight of Chalgrove Field and the death of Hampden, taken from the Earl's *History of the Rebellion,* Vol. II., pp. 202-227. *Endorsed by Dr. Clarke:* "These five sheets contain an exact copy of that part of Lord Chancellor Clarendon's Life [*sic*], written all in his Lordship's own hand, which is lodged in the Bodleian Library, to remain there for twelve months, from next Christmas. November 13, 1732."

The SAME.

[1732?]—Like copy of "Characters of persons with whom the Earl of Clarendon was conversant in the beginning of his time," being extracts from the *Life,* pp, 16-30, folio edition of 1759.

The SAME.

[1732?]—Like copy of the Earl's account of his doings in Madrid when he and Lord Cottington were sent on an embassy

thither by King Charles II. in September, 1649. Partly printed in the *Life*, p. 113, and partly in the *History of the Rebellion*, Vol. III., p. 257, *et seq.* of the folio edition of 1704.

Dr. George Clarke.

1734 [December 14th]—MS. copy of Dr. Clarke's will. [*Printed. British Museum press mark*, 698 *h* 17 (2).]

Carmen Britannicum.

[1737]—Elegy in Welsh, with English translation interlined, upon the death of Queen Caroline, wife of George II.

William Shippen to his brother, Dr. [Robert] Shippen, Principal of Brazen-Nose College, Oxon.

1739, May 26. Norfolk Street—The enclosed from the Recorder of Chester was brought to me yesterday by Sir Robert Grosvenor, and at his request I send it to you. Whatever you do, I would have you give the baronet a very civil answer, as he speaks with great respect of you. Lord Arran has repeated his invitation and we shall all wait on him to-day and drink your health. "I wish the person you intend for Billy's tutor would qualify himself to instruct the boy well in logic, which grows too much out of fashion." I hope the boy will be a credit to your college.

Sir John Borough.

Undated—Notes by Dr. George Clarke on Sir John Borough's "Sovereignty of the Seas."

Dr. George Clarke.

Undated—Drafts, much corrected, of dialogues (being translations from Fontenelle's "*Dialogues des Morts*"). The first six "*Dialogues des Morts Anciens*" are all here, and in some cases two or three versions of them; and also the second six "*Dialogues des Morts Anciens avec des Modernes*," and there are two from the second series of "*Dialogues des Morts Modernes*," viz.: "*Paracelsus and Molière*" and "*Mary Stuart and Rizzio.*" *All in Dr. George Clarke's handwriting.*

J. A. Gr. to Mr. Shippen.

Undated—Concerning the validity of the patents whereby the Earl of Glamorgan was created Duke of Beaufort and Somerset by King Charles I.

Dr. Edward Greaves.

Undated—"Extracts from Mr. Greave's pocket books in the Savilian study, Oxford," being notes on Rome, with diagrams. *In Dr. Clarke's handwriting.*

The first portion of this, dated at the top November 1st, 1720, extends to the death of King William in 1701. The later part, in different ink and on pages evidently inserted, carries the narrative to 1727; and the final paragraph—again in different ink—closes with the Parliamentary election of 1734. The whole is in Dr. Clarke's own handwriting, and the corrections and insertions appear to have been made at two or three different times.

"1720, November 1—It is not that I think anything which has happened to me is so remarkable as to deserve to be put in writing that I make the following memoranda, but I was willing to set them down that I might have the more frequent occasions of reflecting upon God's mercy and good-will to me, and as well to beg pardon for not having employed the benefits I have received from him more to his honour and glory and the advantage of my fellow creatures, as return him my most humble praises and thanksgiving for those blessings he has been graciously pleased to vouchsafe me in the tract of a life which is now run into a great length. Sometime or other perhaps I may have leisure to connect these disjointed hints, but at present it shall suffice barely to take notice where several things fell out which I am most concerned to remember.

My father was Sir William Clarke, Secretary at War; my mother, Mrs. Dorothy, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hilliard, Esq.

I was born in the Pell Mell, London, the 7th of May, 1661, and nursed by my mother, for which I shall ever think myself as much obliged to her as for bringing me into the world.

My father had his right leg shot off in the four days' sea fight in the Downs in 1666, and was buried in Harwich Church, where may be seen his true character, as I have been told by those who knew him, in an excellent Latin epitaph, made by his friend Dr. Samuel Barrow, who was best acquainted with him. He left no child but myself.

In his lifetime, as I was going down to the Cockpit with him and my mother in a new glass coach, which was just then come into fashion, the coach door which I stood at flew open as we were over against the Horse Guards at Whitehall, and I tumbled out. My legs fell into a hole in the pavement, so that I received no prejudice on them by the coach wheels, which went pretty fast over them, but I had a great wound in my forehead, the mark of which remains to this day.

My father, as is very truly said in his epitaph, left but a moderate estate, and much the greater part of that was lost in my mother's widowhood by a purchase of a bad title at Grantchester, near Cambridge.

A few years after my father's death, to my great good fortune and her own happiness, my mother married that excellent person, Dr. Samuel Barrow, physician in ordinary to King Charles II. and Judge Advocate of the army. They lived together twelve or fourteen years and were a pattern of conjugal affection, and indeed I believe there never was a more humane, good-natured, virtuous and truly religious couple. I think they had a child, but it died very soon after it was born.

I was put to school to one Mr. Gordon, a Scotsman, who lived in what is since called Jermyn Street. He was a good man and had most of the gentlemen's sons of the neighbourhood, and though a Roman Catholic took great care to prevent all disputes between the Protestant and Papist boys, and never endeavoured himself to bring any of the Protestants over to his persuasion. I stayed at school till I was somewhat above ten years old, and then left it upon falling ill of the small-pox, and never returned to that or went to any other, but my father-in-law took the kind trouble to read the Greek and Latin classic authors with me, and so continued till he sent me to the University. During the time I was under his care he gave me opportunities of learning to dance, fence, wrestle, write, cast accounts, and as he was most indulgent to me took me with him into all companies and places where anything was to be seen worth observation, that, as he used to say, there might be as little new to me in the world as could be when I grew up to be a man.

The beginning of December, 1676, I went down to Oxford, and by my father-in-law's direction entered myself of Brazen-Nose College, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Ralph Rawson, an old Cavalier and admirable tutor. He used to read to us constantly twice a day, not excepting Sundays. I was the last pupil he took, and he left the college to go to his parsonage of Rowlright [Rollright] in about a year, much too soon for my advantage. After he went away, I had not anybody to read to me, but took Mr. Thos. Millington, a very ingenious fellow of the college, into my chamber, and had his friendship and assistance when I doubted of anything in my studies. [*Margin:* Tho. Millington found dead in his bed April 8th, 1689.]

There was a very hard frost at the time I came to Oxford, so that the Thames was frozen over, and at the Act in July, 1677, I spoke verses in the theatre upon that subject. Bishop Fell, I remember, brought Mr. Simon Harcourt, since Lord Harcourt, and me acquainted before the Act, when we both were to have spoken verses, but Mr. Harcourt, with three others, were reserved to speak to the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University, who came hither in his way to Ireland the August after, at which time several gentlemen who came with the Duke had honorary degrees given them, and Dr. South, the public orator, presented some of them in a very merry manner.

I had a square cap given me for speaking, and was the first commoner, I think, that ever wore one in Oxford. [*Margin:* I went to Cheshire with Mr. Millington, and so to Holywell.]

I took my bachelor's degree at Act term, 1679, when I was three years standing in terms, according to the privilege of the University, and determined the Lent after [*margin:* The dispute with the collector about the gracious days. I was put up on two post-nons in the scheme, and the Vice-Chancellor ordered I should have the collector's days and school], being still of Brazen-Nose College, but being designed for the study of the Common Law, and entered of the Inner Temple by Sir William Pulteney, when Reader, before I came to Oxford, my father-in-law directed me to come up to town for that purpose, and in order to it I put off my chamber at Brazen-Nose, with design to leave the University, but a vacancy happening just at that time at All Souls, by Archbishop Sancroft's turning Trumbull out of his fellowship, it was resolved I should try my fortune at the ensuing election, which I did accordingly, and by the assistance of my good friend, Dr. Richard Adams, fellow, and the only person I knew of the college, had a majority of the fellows for me.

But that society having, at that time, generally refused an oath which the Archbishop enjoined each elector to take or else to lose his vote in the election, the Warden, Dr. James, made a devolution to the Archbishop, who was pleased to appoint me fellow, together with three others, whom he put into the room of Mr. Ayloffe, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Southcote, who had been chosen that election by the fellows upon the recommendation of three who resigned to them, and we were entered in All Souls the 1st of December, 1680. Mr. Ayloffe and the other two who were put by had recourse to Hale,* and a *mandamus* came from the King's Bench to the Warden to put in Mr. Ayloffe, &c., or show cause why he did not. The Warden's answer was that the college had a local visitor, who was the proper judge of all these matters, whereupon the Court dismissed the petition. I believe there have not been any resignations since. The three put in by the Archbishop at the same time with me were Miles Stapleton, since Doctor of Divinity and Prebendary of Worcester; Mr. John Norris, rector of Bemerton by Salisbury, who has left many things behind him in prose and verse, and Mr. Thomas Gardner, who quitted his fellowship after the Revolution, upon account of the oaths.

My coming into this college diverted me from going to the Temple, and my father-in-law, the year after, finding his health and strength very sensibly decline, endeavoured to get me joined with him in his commission of Judge Advocate, which the King did not care to do, but was pleased to say he would give me the employment if Dr. Barrow would resign it, so a

* If the Lord Chief Justice is meant, Dr. Clarke is mistaken, as he died in 1676.

patent passed for me in March, 1681, and was the first that ever was granted for that place, which had always been held before by commission, but it being necessary that the Judge Advocate should administer an oath at Courts Martial and upon several other occasions, it was thought requisite that he should have the Broad Seal to empower him to do it, and so it became a patent place, though only held during pleasure.

The 21st of March after, it pleased God to take away my good father-in-law, to whom I had a thousand obligations and whose memory I shall always respect as I ought to do, for the tender care he had of me and the great love and kindness he ever showed me.

My mother buried him in Fulham Church, and when she died herself desired to be laid by him, as she was, and I put up a tomb there in memory of them both. They lie in lead, in a vault which I made for them, and I built some seats in a gallery at the west end of the church, at the desire of the parish, in consideration of this burying place, which belongs to me, and is railed in with an iron rail, set about the tomb. My mother continued some time at Fulham after the death of my father-in-law, and then removed to London.

I did not take my degree of Master of Arts till the 18th of April, 1683, losing a year by being Fellow of All Souls. There being hardly any land forces in England but the Horse and Foot Guards there were not very frequent occasions for Courts Martial. The first after I came in was upon a complaint of false musters against Sir Robert Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, who made himself so well with Mr. Blathwayt, Secretary at War, that all endeavours were used to avoid the bringing it to that sort of trial, and whether to favour Sir Robert or to engross all business to himself or that he was ignorant of the methods of the army, Mr. Blathwayt did all he could to keep off a Court Martial, and would have had the matter heard at his Office, by what he called a council of war, where the Secretary at War was to be, and not the Judge Advocate. Upon getting an intimation of this design, I immediately went down to Windsor and waited upon the King, whom I acquainted with it, and had the pleasure, as Mr. Blathwayt had the mortification, to hear his Majesty disapprove Mr. Blathwayt's project in pretty harsh terms and order a Court Martial to examine into the false musters that were laid to Sir Robert's charge. This put a stop to the attempts that were on foot to render the Judge-Advocate's place useless, and which, if they had succeeded, would of course have put an end to the employment. [*Margin:* Dispute before the King at Hampton Court about my seat in the Court Martial.] After this, in 1684, I was sent to hold a Court Martial at Plymouth, which was perfectly new, not to say irregular, for all Courts Martial till that time were held at the headquarters. I satisfied the King that this was a breaking into rules and improper to be

done, so that his Majesty would have excused me from going and bid me get anybody there to do the business for me, but I answered that if he thought it for his service that a Court Martial should be held there, I should not think much of my pains in going, but that it would be expensive to his Majesty. Accordingly I went thither, and at my return had his Majesty's approbation of what I had done in a very gracious manner, and with that condescension and humanity which were so inseparable from that Prince's actions.

When I was at Plymouth, I went a shooting one day with some of Governor Kirk's officers, lately arrived from Tangier, to the Mewstone, that lies about . . . from the place, and was in great danger of being cast away among the rocks as we were returning. I went to see St. Nicholas' island that lies over against the citadel; they told us that Major-General Lambert, who had been prisoner there many years, died there, I think the March before. He always loved gardening, and took a delight, during his confinement, to work in a little one he had there. One day, as he was at work, some gentlemen came in a boat to see the island, and the Major-General went in to change his night gown that he might wait upon the company in a more decent dress, and catched a cold that brought him to his grave.

[*Margin:* I changed my faculty in the college in King Charles' time, the Archbishop of Canterbury recommending it to the society.]

Upon King Charles' death in 1684-5, his successor, King James, renewed my patent and increased my salary. The summer of that year the Duke of Monmouth landed in England, and I asked the King's leave to go down to the west to the army. His Majesty kept me in London seven or eight days, intending to send some orders by me, as he was pleased to say, so that I did not get to Bristol until the news came thither of the Duke of Monmouth's being taken nor join the army till it was separating at Warminster, from whence I went to see the Bath and afterwards to wait upon my mother, who was at Pydeltrenthide [Puddletrenthide] in Dorsetshire with my cousin Oxenbregge. I had not been there above two or three days when I was forced to ride post to London to be present at the trial of some of the soldiers of the regiments that came from Holland, and had declared that they would be for the black Jemmy, against the white. Soon after, Sir Leoline Jenkins died, and I was set up to succeed him as Parliament man for the University. Dr. Oldys, of the Commons, opposed me, but I carried it by a majority of 79 voices, to the best of my remembrance. After the election I went up to London, but before I got thither the Parliament was prorogued upon the known difference between them and the Court about employing Popish officers. I found that the King was beginning to closet the members [*margin:* Memorandum, the Bishop of London's trial], and thought it best for me to keep

out of his sight, and therefore returned to my college, but I was no sooner there than Obadiah Walker, the Papist Master of University College, enquired if the three questions had been put to me, and upon being told that they had not said he would take care they should: that my mind was well known upon these points and that my employment would be a very good one for Mr. Matson, one of his converts, who was then by him. Mr. Matson wrote a letter to one of my friends to offer me 300*l.* for my place, which he said it was not possible for me to keep, but he insisted that I should give security to return him the money if Whitehall should *come not to be favourable* [*margin: Not prove*] to those of his persuasion, or words to that purpose. But I rejected the offer, and making Mr. Wm. Latten my deputy [*margin:* Went to Mr. Coningsby's at Hampton Court, where I found Lord Lisbone and his lady, and Dick Gorges, whom I saw there first] went into Herefordshire with Mr. Adams and stayed there till Dr. Leopold Finch, Warden of All Souls, came to call upon me to go a College progress into Wales. We proceeded as far as Abberbury [Abenbury?] and somewhat further, but the weather proving exceeding bad returned to Shrewsbury, and from thence back to Dr. Adams at Marden, where we rested ourselves two or three days and went to Gloucester, whither Dr. Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol, came on purpose to Dr. Jane's, the Dean, to meet us. From Gloucester we waited upon the Bishop back to Bristol, and Dr. Jane among the rest, and stayed there some time, being entertained in that kind and generous manner with which his Lordship always uses his friends. At last we parted, Dr. Jane returning to Gloucester and the Warden and I going by Bath to Longleat. The new gardens were then making, and we remained there, I think, about a fortnight, very much to our satisfaction. Among other things, Lord Weymouth showed us the *Character of a Trimmer*, in MS., of which he said there were only five copies in being. Sir William Coventry was named for the author of it, but after the Revolution, George, Marquis of Halifax, told me that he wrote it.

From Longleat we went by Hungerford to Oxford, but the spirit of closeting being very active, I went to Peterborough in Northamptonshire to visit my good friends, Captain Orme and his lady, that I might be out of Obadiah Walker's way, and having travelled about that country and seen the most remarkable places in it, went to Astrop Wells for a few days and from thence to London, my friends writing me word that my absence was taken notice of, and I thinking it as good to be turned out in the town as country. But it happened that I never was spoke to about the Penal laws and Test till after the Parliament was dissolved, and then Lord Craven, who had seen me at Court the day before, came in the morning to my lodging before I was up and told me that he was to ask me some questions, which he put to all Justices of the Peace

and Deputy-Lieutenants by the King's command. I soon satisfied him that I was neither, and so his Lordship went away in a little confusion. My travelling that summer saved my employment, for if I had been in London I should no doubt have been put into the Commission of the Peace when the Secretary at War, Commissaries, &c., were. The army was after this encamped at Hounslow Heath, where there were many Courts Martial, and I constantly assisted at them, but a standing one was appointed to be held every week at the Horse Guards, and the general officers to be Presidents by turns. The intention of establishing this court was to withdraw the soldiery from the civil power, and all matters, as well civil as military, relating to the army were to be brought before them. Now and then things arose that made it proper to have the opinion of the King's Counsel, and one Mr. Beddingfield, a Roman Catholic, was appointed to attend the Court Martial. The Roman Catholics who were of it pressed mightily to have him present at the debates, but I soon foresaw what the consequence of that would be, and carried it by the help of my Protestant friends that he should wait without till there was occasion to consult him, and that happening hardly ever after, he grew weary of attending, and I was rid of a very dangerous competitor.

In the year 1687 King James came from Holywell to Oxford, and I was one of the Masters of Arts who rode out to meet him. [*Margin:* And appointed to speak to him at the gate if he came to see the college.] The next morning I went to his levée at Christchurch and found nobody with him but the Duke of Beaufort except Father Warner and some priests, who stood at a distance in a corner of the room. The King, seeing me in a gown, asked me what college I was of, and upon my saying All Souls he told me that we held our lands by praying for souls. I endeavoured to set his Majesty right by assuring him that there was no such thing in our Charter, but that our Founder having diverted the King from falling upon the Church lands by persuading him to a war with France, among other motives which he had for founding the college as the promoting of learning, piety, &c., one was the praying for the souls of the persons who were killed in that war, but that it was not made the tenure of our lands. His Majesty answered in a little heat that he had it from our visitor, Archbishop Sheldon, who ought to know. It was not good manners in me to pursue that point any further, and I was told afterwards that I was but an ill courtier in going so far.

Before the King left Oxford he sent for the members of Magdalen College and chid them very severely for not obeying him in the choice of a President.

The King put himself into so great passion that he changed colour and faltered in his speech, but Lord Sunderland stood by his elbow with much sedate malice in his face; the gentlemen of Magdalen's were all the while upon their knees. As

they were going out of the room the last time, for they were chid twice the same afternoon, I heard Charnock cry to them: Come, let's obey the King, let's obey the King, upon which Mr. Wilks turned about and told him with a good deal of firmness: Mr. Charnock, we must obey God before the King. I think he spoke loud enough for the King to hear him. After the King went from Oxford, I went with Dr. Edisbury to his brother's house at Erthig, by Wrexham, and several times visited my good friend, Dr. Wainwright, the Chancellor of Chester, who died but the beginning of last month (of October, 1720), of a cancer in his mouth. There I met Dr. Cartwright, the Bishop of Chester, who had shown great complaisance to Dr. Leybourne, the King's Bishop, as he called him, and all the priests who came with him to Chester. He would have had his Chancellor and Consistory meet Leybourne when he came thither, but the Chancellor honestly refused it, as being against the law to acknowledge anyone that acted by authority of the See of Rome. This accident of meeting Bishop Cartwright put a difficulty upon me when he came to Oxford as Commissioner to visit Magdalen College, for he sent me word that if I would not come to see him he would come to see me, whereupon I was obliged to go dine with him, and I well remember after dinner, as we were drinking a bottle of wine, he asked me why the gentlemen of the Church of England were so averse from complying with the King, who meant to give them a better security than the Test and Penal laws. Says he: Would not anyone who has a bond part with it for a judgment? and the King will give the Church a judgment for their security. Lord Chief Justice Wright, who was by, though one of the Commissioners, could not contain himself, but answered: My Lord, the Church of England has a statute, which is better than a judgment, and would anybody part with a better security for a worse? After this my old friend, Dr. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, was put into possession of the Presidentship of Magdalen College. It was pity that he ran into the measures of these times; he was a man of ambition.

Next year I was at Astrop Wells [*margin:* Went to Castle Ashby to the Bishop of London and Dr. Jane: when there heard of Mr. Sydney, afterwards Lord Romney, going to Holland], and sent for from thence to Windsor upon occasion of the Portsmouth officers refusing to admit Papists into their regiments. A Court Martial was held in that room of the castle which was afterwards the Princess of Denmark's Presence Chamber. The officers endeavoured at first to excuse themselves from disobedience by alleging that orders were not regularly sent them to take in the Papists. But it was carried in the Court Martial that the orders had been sent them in due form. The officers were called in again and acquainted with the opinion of the Court, but told at the same time that no advantage should be made of their mistake if they would now take the Papists in, which they all refused to do. I

waited upon the King immediately, with the President, to give him an account of what passed, and can never forget the concern he was in, which showed itself by a dejection rather than anger; indeed at that time he began to be apprehensive of the Prince of Orange's design, so that the change which appeared in him is not to be wondered at.

The King came to London soon after upon receiving more certain accounts of the preparations in Holland, and there were frequent meetings of the general officers at Major-General Worden's lodgings to consider what was necessary to be done, supposing the Dutch should come. Among other things the Articles of War were revised, and I went to Sir Thos. Powys, Attorney General, for his opinion how far martial law might be executed if an enemy should land. Sir Thomas was in some confusion at the question, and did not care to give a direct answer.

In November, 1688, the Prince of Orange landed at Exeter (*sic*), and the King went to Salisbury, which was the head-quarters. Dr. Radcliffe and I set out of London shortly after and went to Winchester, where we stayed two nights, and on the Saturday designed to go to Salisbury, but before we came thither we met the King with the Prince of Denmark, Lord Feversham and Lord Peterborough in his coach and the army all marching back. We went with the King to Andover and waited upon him at his quarters, with the Prince of Denmark and Duke of Ormond. I can never forget the confusion the Court was in; the Lord Churchill had gone over to the Prince of Orange from Salisbury the night before, and the Duke of Grafton that morning; the King knew not whom to trust, and the fright was so great that they were apt to believe an impossible report just then brought in that the Prince of Orange was come with twelve thousand horse between Warminster and Salisbury. Upon hearing it the Lord Feversham, the General, never questioned the truth, but cried out: Zounce, then Kirk be asleep. This I was an ear witness of. Everybody in this hurly-burly was thinking of himself, and nobody minded the King, who came up to Dr. Radcliffe and asked him what was good for the bleeding of his nose: it was the last time that ever I saw him. Dr. Radcliffe and I returned with the Prince of Denmark to his quarters, and from thence I carried the Doctor and Harry Wharton to a friend of mine, Mr. Stokes, at Whitchurch, where we found the house full of the officers of Lord Dartmouth's regiment. The Doctor and Mr. Wharton went very early next morning to meet the Prince of Denmark, Duke of Ormond, &c., by Sir Wm. Kingsmill's house at Highclere, but missed them, and the Doctor returned to London. I stayed that day at Whitchurch, and as the master and mistress of the house were at dinner Lord Lichfield opened the parlour door: his Lordship was a stranger to them, but upon my telling them who he was they invited him to sit down, which he did. After dinner, Col. Sandys, one of the

Captains of the first regiment of guards, of which his Lordship had been made Colonel the day before, came to acquaint him that the Prince of Denmark, Duke of Ormond, &c., were gone in to the Prince of Orange. Lord Lichfield came up to me and told me the news, and said with a sigh: Poor man (meaning the King) they will leave him so fast they will not give him time to make terms. Next day I went to Oxford to my college, and stayed there till after we had the account of the King's going away, the first time, when he was stopped at Faversham. Immediately I went to London, and after the Prince and Princess of Orange were declared King and Queen, had my commission of Judge Advocate renewed, and a deputy allowed me for the forces which were to go to Flanders under the command of the now Duke of Marlborough. [*Margin:* Memorandum. The delay to my commission till private ends were served in the deputy, who was Mr. Whitfield, Lord Marlborough's secretary. In May or the latter end of April, 1689, Mr. Warden fell ill in my bed, and by Dr. Radcliffe's advice when I was abroad, was immediately removed to a lodging in Covent Garden, where his illness proved to be the small-pox. I was with him most of the time by day and night till his recovery, before which his sister, the Lady Jane, was brought to the same house, where she died of the small-pox. At the desire of Lord and Lady Weymouth I put down in writing how she had a mind her things should be disposed of after her death, and after reading it to her she declared it her will, but could not sign it, for she was blind with the disease.] Commissioners being appointed that summer of 1689 to view and regulate the army, I offered myself to go along with them, which the King agreed to. My good friends, Mr. Charles Toll, deputy Paymaster, and Mr. Commissary Crawford and I had a coach and six horses to carry us, and made a very pleasant journey. They two went directly to York, but I accompanied the Commissioners to Hull, in my way thither. At York, Mr. Crawford fell ill, and remained behind there till he was in a condition to return home. We went on to Newcastle, and from thence I took post for Edinburgh, where I met Sir John Lanier, who commanded the forces that besieged the castle, and Lord Colchester. The evening I came thither the Duke of Gordon, who was in the castle, desired to capitulate and to have till next morning to bring in his demands. I asked Sir John Lanier to go along with him to the treaty, but he said the persons were already named who were to accompany him, but if I would be at the Parliament Close he would come to me and let me know what was done. I had not been at the Close above half an hour when Sir John came and told me that the treaty was broke off; that when both sides were met before the castle a man slipped in, whom the Duke of Gordon would not deliver up, and without he did that Sir John would not proceed any further. Sir John supposed that the man came from the Highlands. The Scots who came about us seemed

to be pleased that the treaty was broke off and talked of the strength of the castle, intimating that it was impregnable and indeed it could never have been taken if the siege had been carried on in the manner it was begun, for though they could have made a breach in the part where they battered it, it was impossible to storm it, the rock being so steep on that side: but there was no likelihood that two 18 pounders would make one, and those were all that I could see in the battery. Sir John Lanier spoke to the Duke of Hamilton, who was High Commissioner, for his consent to raise batteries from the city side as the most proper for that purpose, but the Duke showed great unwillingness to give it and said it would occasion the castle's firing into the town, which they had agreed not to do, provided they were not attacked from that side. Sir John's answer was that he saw no other way of taking the castle and that he was sure he could soon be master of it by making his approaches in that manner. But the Commissioner continuing averse to it, Sir John was forced to tell him that he must be obliged to let the King know what he had proposed and the Duke's answer, and that he had brought Lord Colchester with him on purpose to be a witness of what passed between them. This I had from Sir John or Lord Colchester or both at that time and place. At last the Duke consented, and the castle surrendered that night, I think, or next morning. I remember they began to fire small shot into the town as soon as Sir John broke off the treaty, and he and I were forced to go close under the houses in our way to the shops, where I had a mind to purchase some of their plaids. I waited upon Duke Hamilton at Holyrood House and was received very civilly: he would have had me go to Stirling to see the beauty of their country, but I was obliged to be back at Newcastle on Thursday, so that I stayed but twenty-six hours at Edinburgh and was out in all but from Monday about twelve a clock to Thursday about three in the afternoon, when I found my company preparing to set out for Hexham, and thither I went with them that night. I undertook this fatiguing excursion at the desire of Lord Monmouth and Mr. Tho. Wharton, who were both of them Commissioners for regulating the army, and had relations in Scotland whom they had a mind to visit, but Lord Monmouth stayed at Newcastle and only Mr. Wharton went. While the Commissioners stayed at Newcastle, I went to Hepburne, where my grandfather Hilyard lived some years before he died, and saw the place in Jarrow Church hard by where he and my grandmother lie buried. [*Margin: Vide* the epitaph.] As my mother informed me, they were forced to leave Hantshire, where their residence was, to avoid paying a fine of 10,000*l*., laid upon my grandfather by the Star Chamber or High Commission Court for some words which a malicious neighbour of his swore he had spoke of Archbishop Laud, but my grandfather always denied. It seems my grandfather had the saltpetre farm, and some of his servants, when

he was at London, dug up this neighbour's dove-house, which so exasperated him that he made the information above mentioned. He was forced to change his name to Hall, and lies buried by that name; my grandmother and he died almost both at the same time, and left their children very young, so that they were not able to take care of the estate, which was at a distance and in the hands of servants, who made their markets of them, and for ought I could ever understand the family suffered more by removing into the north than if they had paid two such fines.

The Commissioners went from Hexham to Carlisle, where I found my old schoolmaster, Mr. Gordon, in custody. As I remember he was taken up as coming from Ireland, which was then altogether in Papist hands. I had the pleasure to get him released. At Penrith the Commissioners found Mr. Hooke, who had been chaplain to the Duke of Monmouth, and has been since an officer of distinction in the French army; I think a Brigadier or Major-General. I saw him at Versailles in 1715 in good credit.

Mr. Hooke had been seized at Whitehaven upon his landing from Ireland, and was a prisoner at Penrith when most of the Commissioners came thither on the Sunday. I say most of them, for Mr. Wharton, the Comptroller, would not travel on that day for fear of giving offence, as he said, to his father's godly tenants in the north. The Commissioners sent for Mr. Hooke, and as we were told when we came next day drank with him pretty freely and used many arguments to persuade him to leave King James' interests. His answer was that King James had given him his life when he had forfeited it in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and that as long as it was a life it should be at his service.

From Penrith we went by Kendal, Lancaster, Preston and Warrington to Chester, where we met Major-General Trelawney, who was of the commission, but had not been with them till then, and the pleasure of seeing him and my good friend, Dr. Wainwright, made me not accept of the invitation my Lord Devonshire gave me to go along with him to Chatsworth. Our route led us to Shrewsbury, Stafford and Northampton, where the Commissioners parted, and Major-General Trelawney, Mr. Toll and I went with Mr. Wharton to Winchenden, from whence, after two or three days' stay, I got to Oxford. [*Margin:* In this progress of the Commissioners some very few officers were turned out who were suspected as no friends to the Revolution, the regiments were all reviewed and cleared and all vacancies filled up.]

The beginning of the next year the King was preparing for his expedition to Ireland. [*Margin:* The 13th of Feb., 1689.] Mr. Crawford sent me word to the college that Mr. Blathwayt, Secretary at War, refused to go along with his Majesty, and advised me to lose no time, but come up and ask for the employment. I took post next morning for London, and as soon as

I came thither enquired of Mr. Blathwayt himself whether what I heard was true and that he desired to quit his place of Secretary at War: he told me he had, and that he wished me success in my application for it. I got his Majesty moved in my behalf, and in a little time had a message to attend him at Kensington, where I found him in the garden. He was pleased to tell me that he had made me Secretary at War, and gave me his hand to kiss and ordered me to get myself ready to go with him to Ireland. Before I returned to London from Kensington I was told that it was whispered in the Court as if Mr. Blathwayt was to continue in that employment, and I desired the Duke of Ormond to ask his Majesty if there was any ground for the report.

His answer was that Blathwayt must continue while Clarke is in Ireland: but by the favour of Lord Portland and methods which he used he continued after my return and to the King's death.

I waited upon his Majesty all along the way to Chester and Gayton-in-Worrall, where he lay some few nights till the wind seemed to turn, and then the King went on board at Hylake [Hoylake], and in two or three days landed at Belfast. The old Duke of Schonberg was quartered there and received his Majesty. In the time the King stayed at Belfast, among others the Presbyterian ministers presented a long address and claimed the King's protection and favour upon three accounts:—1st, for their numbers, as being the most numerous of all the Protestants of the north; 2nd, their services, especially at Londonderry; and 3rd, because his Majesty and his ancestors were all of their persuasion or to that effect. I remember when they read the second article, Mr. Walker, who had been Governor of Londonderry, and with whom I was talking, could not contain himself, but contradicted what they said with a good deal of warmth, though not loud enough for the King to hear. I can't omit in this place to take notice of the little regard the King showed to that very great man, the old Duke of Schonberg: all the countenance and confidence was in the Dutch General Officers, Count Solms, Mons. Scravemore [Scravenmoer], &c., insomuch that the Duke, who commanded next under his Majesty, was not so much as advised with about the march of the army, as he complained to me himself while we were at Belfast, and said if the King had supposed that he had not been entirely negligent in informing himself of the country that winter, he would have thought fit to have asked his opinion which was the most proper way for it to advance, and if he had, he should have told his Majesty the difficulties he might probably meet with in going by Newry, and that the better way was by Armagh and the Fewes, &c., but that he had never till then heard so much of what was intended as I had told him, for which he thanked me. Indeed I think that the Duke resented these slights and ill-usage so much that he was not unwilling to expose himself more than was really proper, in

hopes of putting an end to his uneasiness in the manner he did. And I am the more confirmed in this thought by some discourse I had with him two or three days before the battle of the Boyne, and what passed between his Grace and a friend of mine the very evening that preceded his death. His Grace was killed immediately after the head of the line passed the river and poor Mr. Walker of Londonderry with him. The King had immediate notice of it by some of the Duke's Aides-de-Camp, but did not seem to be concerned, whether it was that he really was not sorry or that his thoughts were employed about the regiment of Dutch Guards, whom he apprehended in some danger from a body of Irish horse that was coming to attack them, I will not determine.

The day before the battle, as the army marched up to the Boyne and drew up upon a rise that sloped towards the river as fast as they came to their ground, the King, after eating a little at Count Schonberg's, rode along the line, with intent to view the river he intended to pass and the enemy on the other side of it: he had not rode half a quarter of a mile before the Irish fired two field pieces, which we saw them place upon a rising ground almost over against us; I mean the place where the King had dined and we were dining, on the side of the Boyne. The company that followed the King rode up the rising ground from the river in some disorder, as we perceived, upon the firing these two pieces, which were immediately after pointed against the Horse Guards, who upon that were ordered to dismount that they might be the less exposed to the shot that flew pretty thick and had done mischief among the horses. Upon the movement made by the company that attended the King, the enemy gave a great shout, but we who were at the head of the Guards did not know that any of the shot had taken place, and indeed when we were told a little after that the King was wounded on the shoulder with a cannon ball, but not dangerously, I could not bring myself to believe that he was alive, and thought it was only given out in that manner to prevent the confusion which the telling his true condition would have occasioned. But to my great satisfaction, I saw him soon after riding towards that place where he received his hurt and so all along the line, but nobody except the Marshal Schonberg was allowed to ride with him, that he might not be again exposed to their shot from his quality being discovered by the number of his attendants. After his Majesty had viewed the ground and seen the several columns march into it he went to his tent, but so weak and fatigued that he was taken off of his horse, and I remember, as they were taking him off, he said that his hurt would be of one advantage to him, for he should not wear armour the next day. It is no wonder that in a divided nation as ours is that false reports should be industriously raised in order to lessen the credit of the other party, and therefore I have not been surprised to have heard it confidently affirmed

by those who did not love his person that the King was not wounded. We who were there knew the contrary, and that it was a pretty considerable time before he was perfectly cured.

Next morning, about eight or nine o'clock, our cannon began to fire upon two houses, with yards walled about, that stood on each side the road on the other side the Boyne just over against the ford where the Guards were to pass. The enemy had posted some foot in those houses, whose fire was silenced by our cannon, but as the Guards were got almost through the water they rose up from behind the walls and gave one fire upon them and ran away. Part of the troops marched directly on between these two houses up the hill, and there the Duke of Schonberg and Mr. Walker were killed, and news was brought of it to the King, who had not passed the river, but was looking upon the action and in great concern for his Blue Guards, who had marched to the left between the two houses and the river and were forming as fast as they could to receive a body of Irish horse that was coming towards them upon a full trot. The King was in a good deal of apprehension for them, there not being hedge nor ditch before them nor any of our horse to support them, and I was so near his Majesty as to hear him say softly to himself: "My poor Guards, my poor Guards, my poor Guards," as the enemy were coming down upon them, but when he saw them stand their ground and fire by platoons, so that the horse were forced to run away in great disorder, he breathed out, as people use to do after holding their breath upon a fright or suspense, and said he had seen his Guards do that which he had never seen foot do in his life. He then immediately called for his horse and went over the river, near the place where the Guards had passed before, and that part of the army which was with the King got over there and lower towards Drogheda. The other part, commanded by Count Maynhard [Mainhardt], afterwards Duke Schonberg, went over at Slane, where there was little opposition and in neither place much to do after the troops were passed, the Irish returning before them to Duleek, about two miles off. There some cornets of horse made a little stand by the advantage of a small river and a stone bridge, so that the cannon were sent for, and in the meantime we could see their foot making the best of their way, without any manner of order, towards Dublin. I think, too, that their horse quitted Duleek before the cannon came. Our horse and dragoons pursued them till dusk of the evening, but they got through a defile before we could come up with them and made another stand, so that our dragoons drew up in a line to face them and stayed for the cannon that were coming up. By this time it was just dark and the King went back to Duleek, where the foot were ordered to halt, and his Majesty lay that night in the Prince of Denmark's coach, for the baggage was not come up. We shifted as well as we could without tents or servants and slept very heartily upon the ground. In the night the enemy's horse

that faced our dragoons marched away, and we heard no more of them. We were told that King James went off with a good body of horse soon after the action began, for the General Officers had addressed to him the night before in a Council of War not to expose his person. He came to Dublin that evening and went to the castle to Lady Tyrconnel, and about four a clock next morning set out for Duncannon, and got thither by night. There he went aboard a ship that he found in the harbour and sailed for France, but was driven back either to Cork or Kinsale, and hearing that there were seventeen or nineteen French frigates in the other of these harbours he sent to them to convoy him, which they did, and by that means were prevented from scouring St. George's Channel, intercepting provisions and cutting off all correspondence with England, which were the services for which they were designed, so that if it had not been for this accident our army would have had great difficulty to subsist, the French being masters at sea by their success at Beachy fight [*margin:* Which happened about the time of that at the Boyne] and Ireland not in a condition to have supplied us with corn. A day or two after the battle of the Boyne the army marched and encamped at Finglass by Dublin, and from thence the King sent some of the General officers and myself to see what could be done to secure our provision ships, which were come from Carlingford to that harbour, for his Majesty had received an account of those seventeen or nineteen frigates before-mentioned that were designed to destroy them, and did not know that King James had taken them with him to France to secure him in his passage thither. The necessary orders were given to have gabards, &c., ready to be sunk in the entrance of the harbour if there should be occasion, and so we returned to the camp, but in my way back I made a visit to my old acquaintance, Dr. Lane of Merton College, whom I saw at a window as I passed through the city. He had been secretary to the Earl of Carlingford, who was killed at the Boyne, where the doctor himself had been wounded in the hand, but I heard nothing from him of his killing Duke Schonberg, which it seems he afterwards frequently bragged of in England. His condition was very low, having neither money nor friends. I gave him some assistance, and found him still at Dublin when I returned from the first siege of Limerick, and persuaded him to go to England and apply himself to his profession of the civil law, and I furnished him with a pass, &c., for which I had but an ill return from him. From Finglass the army marched southwards and came at last to Carrick, where the King stayed till he received an account from Major-General Kirke, who commanded before Waterford, that the place had capitulated and the garrison was to march out next day. Upon that his Majesty went thither and returned at night to Carrick, and next day went for Dublin in order to go to England, where he thought his presence necessary to quiet the apprehension

the nation were under upon the French threatening to land, for they hovered about the coast some time after the advantage they had over our fleet off of Beachy, but by that time his Majesty got to Dublin the fright was over and he did not pursue his voyage, but took a resolution of returning to the army, which he had left under the command of Count Solms. Before the King went from Carrick he made and signed a new regulation [*margin:* Dated the 26th July, 1690] about precedency of the officers of horse, foot and dragoons, whom he ordered to take place according to the dates of their commissions without regard to the ancientness of the corps to which they did belong, and this was to be without distinction of nations, being intended to favour the foreigners who were in the army. Some years afterwards I gave the Earl of Rochester a copy of that resolution to show the King, who at that time had a great mind that his favourite, the Earl of Albemarle, should command the Duke of Ormond, who was much the elder officer, because the Duke was only Captain of the second troop of Guards, and the Earl was put at the head of the first, in the room of the Earl of Scarborough. I happened to be the first person that told the Duke of Ormond of Lord Albemarle's pretence to command, having by chance, as I was going to dine with his Grace at the Cockpit, seen an order of that Lord's nailed up at the Horse Guards, whereby he gave general directions to all the troops. This dispute was carried to such a height by the King's inclination to favour Lord Albemarle that the Duke offered to lay down all his commissions, but it was thought too unpopular a thing to accept them, especially when he was right in the point for which he contended and was at last yielded to him. During this contest I remember one answer he gave the King, which showed a good deal of spirit. The King asked him why he had not desired to have the first troop of Guards when it was vacant. His Grace replied: I thought, Sir, if any privilege or command was annexed to the troop I might have had it without asking.

I am apt to believe that what I did in furnishing Lord Rochester with a copy of that order to show the King was some prejudice to me with him. [*Margin:* When the King resolved to go for England he sent the Earl of Portland to me to tell me that it would be for his service and that he desired I would stay behind him in Ireland. I told my Lord that I would wait upon his Majesty and give him my answer. I did accordingly and told him what Lord Portland had said to me. His Majesty repeated the same thing and urged me to stay to *help Count Solms,* I suppose he meant with English, which he could not speak. I told his Majesty that I came to Ireland to attend him and nobody else; that I had offered him my service when those refused to come with him whose business it was, and that I hoped he would let me wait upon him back. His Majesty said he remembered it very well and that I might be sure it should be the better for me. I still pressed

that I might go with him to England, and among other things told him that I should be forgot if I stayed there, but he was pleased to make me many gracious promises to incline me to remain in Ireland, which I consented to do at last, and continued there till the end of the war, but how well those promises were made good to me I have but too much cause to remember, for when I came to England after the Peace I found Mr. Ostall established in the employment which was promised me, and I was put off with a commission of Secretary at War in the King's absence, which I enjoyed ten years, which was all the King did for me as long as he lived.] After the King left Carrick, the army, under command of Count Solms, advanced to Gelden Bridge, and there his Majesty joined it again from Dublin and marched it to Limerick. In his march he received an account that the French regiments had left the place and were gone to Galway, which was very true, and they continued at Galway all the time the army lay before Limerick, and as soon as the siege was raised set sail for Brest and the Earl of Tyrconnel and Mons. Lauzun with them. Indeed the French did little or no service in Ireland, not having struck a stroke that I know of while they were there, for they retired from the Boyne very early in the day and marched by the way of Limerick to Galway, from whence they embarked for France, as is before mentioned. The ill-success at Limerick is well known to be owing to the want of ammunition, occasioned by Sarsfield's falling upon the artillery, &c., at Cullen, as it was coming up to the siege, so that after a fruitless attack of a breach, which we had not powder or shot to make larger, the King left the army and embarked at Duncannon for England, leaving Count Solms at the head of the troops and Lord Rumney, Sir Chas. Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. Coningsby, Paymaster of the army, Lords Justices of the kingdom. [*Margin:* Sir J. Jeffrey's commission for the government of Duncannon, ordered by the King at my request as he was going towards Duncannon.] The army marched from Limerick to Tipperary and there separated, Lieut.-General Douglas marching northwards with a part of it. At Tipperary there happened a dispute between Sir J. Lanier, Major-General Kirke and Mons. Tettau, a Danish Major-General, about signing the resolutions that were taken in a Council of War for disposing of the troops, Tettau pretending to sign before them, as being the elder officer. But Lanier and Kirke insisted upon their right of signing first, as being of the troops of the kingdom, which gave them rank before the officers of the Auxiliaries of the same commission. I was lame at this time and could not stir out of my tent, so was not at the Council of War, but Sir J. Lanier and Major-General Kirke came to me and told me what they had done, and desired I would let Lord Marlborough know it as soon as we should have notice of his arrival, that he might not give up a point which they had carried, and I accordingly sent my Lord an

account of it by the first express that went to him after we knew of his landing at Cork. I can't recollect at this distance of time where we were when we first heard of Lord Marlborough being before Cork, but I remember we marched to Cashell, and there Count Solms left the army under command of Mons. Ginckle, afterwards Earl of Athlone, and went for England, and as soon as Lord Marlborough's arrival was known Mons. Scravemore was detached with some troops to him at Cork, and I think we did not get to winter quarters at Kilkenny till we had news of the surrender of the place or very little before. At that siege the gallant Duke of Grafton lost his life by a musket shot as he was advancing towards the walls with Col. Granville, afterwards Lord Granville, and some more volunteers. I was told by Lord Inchiquin, who was also with him when he was killed and had the perusing of his papers after his death, that he found a most kind letter of the King's to him upon occasion of his behaviour in the sea fight off of Beachy, where he acted only as private Captain, though before the Revolution, if I am not mistaken, he had been Vice or Rear Admiral of England, and it is very probable, if he had lived, he would have made a great figure in our naval affairs.

We passed the winter of 1690 at Kilkenny and Dublin in making preparations for next summer's campaign. [*Margin:* And endeavouring to prevent the occasion for one by trying to persuade the Irish to submit, for which purpose we had several correspondences with them, but lest they should not be successful, Mons. Ginckle was as active as the season would let him, and by himself and those who commanded under him made several expeditions in the winter, both in the north and south of the kingdom: particularly he marched himself to Ross Castle, which he took, and then returned to Kilkenny and sent the detachment that had been with him into quarters. In his way to Ross Castle I accompanied him as far as Clonmell, but could not go further by reason of the country distemper, which was very severe upon me, and besides the General was very desirous that I should stay there to take care to hasten provisions, &c., to him, as I did, during his expedition. When I had pretty well recovered I went one day towards Carrick a shooting and designed to cross the river about the midway thither, where there was a wood on the other side that we expected would afford us game. But by the time we were come within less than half a quarter of a mile of the ford we were to go over we perceived a boat with provisions coming up the river and one of the persons who had been dragging of it making signs to us with his hand to come to him, but saying nothing. We beckoned and called to him to come to us to the highway, where we stopped upon his making signs to us, which he did, and upon our enquiring the reason of his signs he told us that there were about eighty of King James' men in the wood on the other side the water, who he believed would take the boat because they had made an offer

of doing it already. While we were talking three of the Rapparees, for they were no better, came down to the riverside and fired at us, calling us many ill names, but when we returned their shot they fell down upon their bellies and were silent. I suppose the noise of the guns alarmed the rest of them who were in the wood, for immediately about thirty or forty of them showed themselves at the edge of it, as coming down to the waterside to their companions. We made the boatmen drag on their boat as fast as they could, and remained where we were till they came to the place where the stream divided, by which means they were in security, and then we turned back towards Clonmell, having been providentially secured by the accident of meeting this boat from falling among those Rapparees, who gave no quarter at that time and were in the very wood in which we designed to shoot.]

When I came to Dublin I claimed the place of chief secretary to the government, which I said belonged to me, as I was Secretary at War. My claim was allowed and I had lodgings in the new buildings in the Castle, even with the cloisters and under the rooms of State, looking out upon the terrace walk, and there I fitted up a room for the Lords Justices to meet in and despatch their business. This employment I enjoyed all the while I was in Ireland, and executed by a deputy when I went into the field with the army. Before the campaign opened, the King sent for Sir John Lanier and Major-General Kirke away from Ireland, and so he did for Lieut.-General Douglas some time after, for the latter and the two first could never agree, and I was somtimes apprehensive that their animosities would have broke out into more than words, but nothing of that sort happened. They all three went into Flanders, and there soon ended their lives.

In their room the King sent over Lieut.-Gen. Mackay, Major-Gen. Talmash, and Mons. Ruvigny, a Major-General, afterwards Earl of Galway. I think they came to us when the army was before Ballymore; at least Mons. Ruvigny was there. Ballymore was soon taken and the army advanced to Athlone, where it met with great difficulties, for after the taking of the town on this side the water they were to pass the river over a ford that was guarded by the works of the town that is on the other, and all the Irish army was encamped at so small a distance behind that they might send what numbers of men they thought fit to oppose us, indeed it was apprehended that they had laid open the walls on the back of the town, and that instead of a garrison we should have had their army to have encountered when we got over the water if that was possible to be done, which was much doubted. This attempt was looked upon to be so hazardous that Mons. Ginckle ordered a guinea to be given to each of the eight hundred grenadiers who were picked out for the service, and many of them had horse armour for their security. The first day they were drawn out the Irish army had notice from a deserter, who swam the river at some distance

from the town, and marched down in such numbers that it was thought fit to defer the execution of the design, which the enemy took to be so difficult that they believed it entirely laid aside, but next day it was resumed with success and our men got over the river before the Irish were aware, and by that time Major-General Maxwell, who commanded that day in the place, was got from his house to the bridge, he was surrounded and taken prisoner, as he told me himself. In this action Major-General Mackay commanded the detachment that passed the river, and though from his great caution he was against the thing in the Council of War, yet no man exposed himself more freely when the resolution was taken. Major-General Talmash was a volunteer and carried over the water upon men's shoulders after the grenadiers had possessed themselves of the works.

When the Irish army saw Athlone was taken they marched to Aghrim, about ten miles on the road to Galway, and took a very strong camp with two bogs before it and a *tougher* or causeway between the bogs, over which those must pass who would attack them in the centre. There four of our regiments of foot were put into great disorder, but some of the horse got over and made a stand, while the most of the rest of the horse, being drawn to the left, attacked the enemy's right and made them give way, and together with those who were got over the bog in the centre pursued them as long as it was light. Their cannon and most of their baggage were taken and a great part of their tents left standing. In the beginning of this action St. Ruth, the French General who commanded, was killed by a cannon shot, and to his death the Irish attribute the success the English had that day. Indeed, considering the strength of the post and the inequality of the numbers—for the Irish were thirty thousand, as Lord Bellew, who was brought prisoner to Mons. Scravemore about four in the morning, when he and I were at breakfast in the field, told us, and the English army did not amount to eighteen thousand—it must be looked upon as a very great action. The Prince of Hesse distinguished himself that day and was wounded, and so did Lord Galway, Sir Fras. Compton, Sir H. Bellasis and Col. Wolsely, and the troops in general behaved themselves extremely well. I remember before the engagement that our apprehensions were more from the Irish horse than foot, but the contrary appeared in the battle. After some short stay the army advanced to Galway, which surrendered before any trenches were opened, upon articles, and then we marched over Banahar Bridge and so to Limerick, where there was so strong a garrison that we durst not break ground and make approaches to attack it, for they had at least as many foot in the place as we had before it, but it being too soon to go into winter quarters we battered and bombed it, and lay there in expectation of what might happen. The town was open to their horse on the Connaught side for a good while after we were encamped before it, but at last our horse got over the Shannon and between the town

and their horse, which put them upon capitulating, and they did it at a time when we could not have stayed there any longer, and had actually drawn off several of our cannon and mortars and sent them on board the artillery ships which lay in the Shannon. When they beat the *Chamade* the first thing they desired to know was whether they might be allowed to go and serve where they had a mind, which was consented to, and next day, as I remember, they sent out their demands in writing, but those being very large it was thought better to send them a draft of the terms we would grant them than to retrench and alter theirs. Accordingly articles were drawn up, and the Irish deputed six persons to treat with us upon them. When we met the first question Sir Toby Butler asked us was what we meant by the title, viz.: Articles granted by Lieut.-General Ginckle, Commander-in-Chief, &c., to all persons in the city of Limerick and in the Irish army that is in the counties of Clare, Kerry, Cork and Mayo, and other garrisons that are in their possession.

I answered that we meant to capitulate with and grant terms to those who were in a condition to oppose us. Sir Toby replied that if we meant to go no further there must be an end of the treaty, and Sarsfield added that he would lay his bones in those old walls rather than not take care of those who stuck by them all along, so the second article was explained to extend to *all such as are under their protection in the said counties*, which I mention the more particularly because those words, though first agreed to, were omitted by mistake in transcribing that copy of the articles which was signed and the mistake not found out till next day, when Mons. Ginckle's son was actually gone towards England with the original or a copy to be laid before their Majesties. This occasioned a great deal of trouble, for when we came into England Mons. Ginckle, Major-General Talmash and I either gave certificates or depositions of what passed, and that which was left out by mistake was granted the Irish under the Broad Seal of England, and as I take it by Act of Parliament in Ireland, for I sent over the very original draft of the Articles from whence the signed copy was made to Lord Chancellor Porter, in order to satisfy the Parliament there, where many were averse from doing the Irish that piece of justice and aspersed Lord Coningsby, who was one of the Justices that signed the Articles, as if by his means the Broad Seal had been obtained to give the Irish a favour that was never intended them at the time of the treaty, whereas in reality it was the first thing insisted upon by them and agreed to by us, and further I have reason to believe that if it had not been for that Lord, the General's son had been sent for back and the words that were left out been inserted. After we had gone over all the articles in a cursory manner the further consideration and finishing the agreement was referred till the Lords Justices Porter and Coningsby came from Dublin to the camp, which they were

desired to do, for the properties and civil rights of the Irish being to be settled by these Articles it was thought proper that they should be signed by the civil governors as well as the military, which they were on the 3rd of October, 1691, about ten a clock at night, and a gate of the town delivered immediately, for we were in great haste to get possession because the Irish expected a squadron of eighteen or twenty frigates from France, and we feared if it came before the town was delivered the Irish would have altered their minds, but it did not arrive in the Shannon till it was too late for them to change. It may appear very strange that a numerous garrison, not pressed by any want, should give up a town which nobody was in a condition to take from them at a time when those who lay before it had actually drawn off their cannon and were preparing to march away, and when that garrison did every day expect a squadron of ships to come to their relief if they had needed any, but when we reflect that the first thing insisted upon at the time they beat the *Chamade* was a liberty to go and serve where they would and that Sarsfield reckoned upon making himself considerable in France by bringing over such a body of troops, it will be easy to account for their surrender. [*Margin:* Luttrill's persuading the Irish not to go to France and the argument used by him for that purpose.] Besides, the Irish did not find themselves so assisted by France as they expected, and the French officers who were in the town were very weary of the service, so that *they first* proposed capitulating, as Sarsfield averred openly in the presence of the French Intendant, at the time of signing the Articles. It was very happy that the treaty was concluded as it was, for a very little time after Mons. Chateaurenaud came into the Shannon with his squadron, and if he had not shown great regard to what had been agreed ashore, would undoubtedly have destroyed or taken all our ships with ammunition and provisions that lay there, as well as seven men-of-war, English and Dutch, that were with them, and could not get out of the river [*margin:* And therefore had orders to sink themselves to prevent their falling into their hands.] Upon the delivery of the town Major-General Talmash was left to command in it and the army marched into quarters. Mons. Ginckle and I went to Kilkenny, and after some short stay there to Dublin, from whence I wrote to Lord Rumney for their Majesties' leave to come to England, which his Lordship sent me, and on the 5th of December Mons. Ginckle and I left Ireland, and had so good a passage that we came to an anchor before it was dark that evening within a league of the bar of Chester, and landed next morning at Hylelake [Hoylake], very near the same place where I took shipping for Ireland about a year and a half before.

When I came away from Dublin I left a deputy to execute my employment of chief Secretary to the government, and he continued in the execution of it till a new Governor was sent over. From Chester Mons. Ginckle and I went in a Dutch

caleche of his to London and dined at Althorpe by the way with the then Lord Sunderland, who openly owned at dinner that he had given King James advice on purpose to ruin him, which some of the company often took notice of after.

I attended the King when I came to town and gave him an account of several things relating to the kingdom I was come from, and particularly acquainted him with the animosity that was between the English and Irish, which was but too much encouraged by some in authority. I gave his Majesty some instances, but begged to be excused from naming persons, which he was pleased to grant, though not very willingly. Before the King went that year to Flanders, which he did, as I remember, the 3rd of March, he was pleased to send Mons. Ginckle, now Lord Athlone, to me to tell me he would have me stay in England and be Secretary at War in his absence. My answer was that though this was not what I had reason to expect from his Majesty's promise to me before I went with him to Ireland and when I was there, yet if it was for his service I would submit to it when I had a commission for that employment. Lord Athlone replied that he did not know whether I was to have a commission or not. I answered that I would be no man's deputy, and that unless I had the King's commission I would not act; that it was not an employment of my seeking, and that I was very well contented to be quiet and would think no more of it. My Lord was not satisfied with my answer, but would oblige me to go with him to the King, whom I spoke to much to the same purpose, and said since his Majesty thought it for his service I was contented to act in that station, provided I had his commission, which was ordered me immediately, and I continued in that employment to his Majesty's death. I had the honour and pleasure for three summers to attend his excellent Queen, and had reason from her goodness to me to hope, if she had lived, that I might have been the better for her service, but she was snatched away from a nation that did not deserve such a blessing as to be governed by her. After her death, in the year 1695, I lost the best of mothers, whom God was pleased to take to himself the 27th of July.

Before King William's death I was desirous to retire from public business, and had bargained with a gentleman to sell him my place of Judge Advocate, but his Majesty died and the bargain was never completed, and upon Queen Anne's coming to the Crown I could not get leave to part with it, but was pressed very much to be Secretary to the Prince of Denmark, who was declared Lord High Admiral. I was truly very unwilling to enter into that service, my inclinations being extremely set upon a retreat, but my friends overruled me, and the May after Queen Anne came to the Crown I was made Secretary to the Prince and attended him at the Admiralty, as well as in his private affairs, and had the business of the Cinque Ports, whereof his Royal Highness was Warden, under my care, and also received his directions about the Marine

regiments. I had had the honour to be known to the Prince when King James was upon the throne and in the war of Ireland, where I had frequent opportunities of waiting upon him, and both then and when I was his secretary received many marks of his favourable acceptance of my services, but happening to be chose into Parliament in the year 1705 for East Loo in Cornwall, as I had been for Winchelsea in the first Parliament called by the Queen, I fell under his Highness' displeasure because I refused to promise to give my vote for Mr. Smyth to be Speaker, when he urged me to do it two or three days before the House met. The contest between Mr. Smyth and Mr. Bromley was very great, and the Court engaged warmly for the former, several of those who used to be very friendly to the latter going into Mr. Smyth's interest, which procured him the chair, and the morning of the election I received a message from the Prince by Mr. Nicholas, his treasurer, to tell me that I was dismissed from his service. While Mr. Nicholas was acquainting me with this in the Lobby of the House of Commons, a footman of the Prince's came to Mr. Nicholas and told him the Prince must speak with him immediately, before he went from me. He laid me under an obligation not to take notice of anything he had said to me from his Highness, believing that he was sent for in order to be forbid delivering his message. When he came to the Prince he was asked if he had spoke to me as he was directed; his answer was that he had, but withal had engaged me not to take any notice of it till his return, so that in effect he had not delivered his message, and begged his Highness to give him his orders to contradict what he had carried me. The Prince sat silent for some time, and then said since it was done it could not be helped, and after that I never saw his Highness, though I had several intimations before his death that my waiting upon him would not be unacceptable. But my offer to do it just after he put me out of his service being received very coldly, I then took a resolution never to go to him till he sent for me, and that was the answer I still made to those who would have had me go to St. James', and indeed I never did go near the Court until I was put into the commission of the Admiralty in December, 1710, and went to return my thanks to the Queen, who had been pleased to make me one of the commissioners without my asking or knowing of it till it was done. While I was in my attendance upon the Prince I began to build a house for myself at All Souls' College upon some ground belonging to it, and agreed that it should come to the Warden of that college after my life and be made part of his lodgings, upon condition that a part of what he then possessed should be turned to the use of the Fellows, who are much straitened for chambers. This house was almost finished at the time I was dismissed by the Prince, and having disposed of my patent of Judge Advocate to Mr. Byde of Ware Park about half a year before, I was now entirely my own master, and removed all my books and goods to Oxford, where I have enjoyed, thank God,

a great deal of quiet for many years, and I remember to have had so true a relish of liberty and being my own master that when I came to live there, I could hardly forbear writing some verses of Grotius to Scriverius over my chimney—

Nulli pendere temporis tributum
Sed pro jure, suo diebus uti
Ignaris Domini nec elocatis.

But I let it alone, not being fond of inscriptions.

The May following, 1706, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Pereyra and I went into Holland, and in our passage met with the news of the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French at Ramillies, and when we got thither we found nothing but rejoicings for the unexpected success, and every day bringing accounts of some town or province submitting to the conqueror. The marks of these rejoicings were every day renewed, and indeed the French were so much stunned with the blow that some months passed before they durst venture to draw any of their troops out of the towns into which they had fled after that rout, and there is but too good reason to think that great art and industry was used by those who got immensely by the war to keep off a Peace, to which both Dutch and French were inclined, and might have been had upon very advantageous terms to the confederacy. But England was to be sacrificed to private gain. After some little time at the Hague we went to North Holland, and so to Amsterdam, Utrecht, Loo and Nimeghen, &c., and then back to Rotterdam, from whence an old yacht carried us in very ill weather to Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp, and from whence we went to Brussels, where General Churchill commanded. We lodged with him in the Hotel d'Orange and were entertained most kindly for about seven weeks, when we were forced to steal away before he was up in the morning, for his intention was to have kept us there till his return to England, and that we should have gone home together. While we were at Brussels we heard the language of those who came from the army; they were all in the same tone, that everything must be done for the Dutch to persuade them to go on with the war, and among other things I saw a letter from the Duke of Marlborough to his brother to tell him that he must not give any passes, though he was Governor of Brabant as well as Brussels, but let the Dutch field deputies do it because they accounted for the money paid for them to the States, and it went towards the carrying on of the war. From Brussels Mr. Bridges and I went to the blockade of Dendermond, and from thence to Ghent, Antwerp and Breda, to Rotterdam and the Hague, and the beginning of September to Brill, where we lay seventeen days for a wind, and were three days in one of the most violent storms that has been known in our passage to England, but it pleased God to bring us safe thither. While we lay at Brill we had the welcome news of the relief of Turin by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugène.

As soon as I got ashore I made what haste I could to Oxford,

and there remained for the most part when the Parliament did not sit, though sometimes I made little excursions to see my good friends Admiral Churchill and Mr. Hill, and twice or thrice in the company of the latter into the west, where we visited some of our old acquaintance and passed our time very agreeably. The 8th of May, 1710, I lost my true good friend, Admiral Churchill, whom I must always honour and lament, as I must the Rev. Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christchurch, who died the 14th of December that year. I met his body at Wickham, as I was going up to take my chair at the Board of Admiralty.

The death of these worthy men was followed by that of the Earl of Rochester, the 2nd of May after, in whom the nation had a great loss, and I such an one as is not to be repaired. His Lordship's character is too well known for me to say anything of him.

Upon his son's going up to the House of Lords, I succeeded him in the borough of Launceston in Cornwall. If my Lord had lived, it is reasonable to believe that the three or four last years of Queen Anne's reign would have passed more to her satisfaction and her people's than they did, and things received a different turn from what we find: but the nation did not deserve to have his life and that excellent princess's continued to them. [*Margin:* While I was in the Admiralty I had an opportunity of sending for some marble from Genoa, which I employed in the east end of the chapel of All Souls', and got 200*l.* from Mr. Portman for the painting over it, in which I think Mr. Thornhill excelled himself, but he had a mind to leave a mark of his skill in this University.]

The commission of the Admiralty being superseded soon after his present Majesty came into England, I retired to Oxford, and stayed there till May, 1715, but two honest gentlemen of my acquaintance having agreed to go to France, I joined myself to them and went to Paris, where and at Fontainebleau, &c., I passed two or three months very much to my satisfaction, and returned to England by Peronne, Cambray, Valenciennes, Tournay, Lisle, Ypres, Dunkirk and Calais. We saw the new canal to Mardyke, which the French had made to supply what they destroyed at Dunkirk upon the Peace, but it was not finished, and they had left off working upon it for some time before we came thither, but while we were there the Intendant, Mons. le Blanc, had orders to begin again, and he set men to work upon it. I met my old friend, Dr. Savage, at Paris, whither he was come from his seven or eight years' travels in Italy and Sicily, &c., and was much tempted by him to bear him company to Rome, which I am sorry I did not, having always had a desire to see the antiquities of that city, but I fancied myself too old to take such a ramble, though perhaps I should have got over that objection and gone along with him, but for a piece [of] ceremony with one of my fellow travellers, with whom I came from England. At Calais, as we were coming to England, we met Brigadier Preston, who

arrived the same day: he told us the first news of the Duke of Ormond's being gone from his house at Richmond, but nobody knew whither. Next morning, before we went on board the packet-boat, one of the Duke's servants came to me to desire my advice what he should do. I asked him what orders he had: his answer was, to go to Paris and expect further orders. I told him then he must go, and desired he would present my most humble service to his Grace, who by this discourse of his servant we supposed intended to come to France. I mention this the more particularly because of a malicious foolish story that was spread industriously at Oxford at the time I was chosen Parliament man for the University, that I was at Paris when notice came to the English gentlemen there that the Duke was coming, and that I went away from thence to avoid going out to meet him or seeing him when there. Had I had any difficulty in waiting upon the Duke of Ormond, it is not probable that I would have seen Lord Bolingbroke, with whom I was frequently, but it happened upon comparing times that I had actually left Paris some hours before the Duke left Richmond. Soon after I came ashore I went down to Oxford to attend Lord Arran's instalment in the theatre, the University having chosen him their Chancellor upon his brother's being attainted by Act of Parliament. His Lordship only stayed to dine at the Vice-Chancellor's at All Souls, and went that night out of town. Not long after Brigadier Pepper came to Oxford with some troops and orders to seize several persons named in a list, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Gardiner, was required to assist him in searching for them and such others as the Brigadier should acquaint him. I think he met with but one of the persons in his list, Capt. Halsay, whom he carried away with him about the noon of the day he came in. He behaved himself very civilly the little time he was here, and never let his men go from their arms all the while they were in town, to prevent any disorders that might have happened. By something the Brigadier said to me, I had good grounds to believe that he was advised by some persons here to have taken me up, but he said he would be hanged first or to that effect. After he marched away, in some short time, there were soldiers quartered in Oxford, who were very rude and made everybody uneasy, but at last those who sent them were weary or ashamed of plaguing people who had not done anything to deserve it, and from whom there was no colour of danger, and so removed them.

My intentions being to live quietly and out of public business I stayed as much as I could at Oxford, which I confess grew less agreeable by the death of friends, among whom I must always remember Dr. Adams, Principal of Magdalen Hall, whom I can never enough lament. He died of the gout January 5th, 1715; my concern for him is still so fresh upon me that I don't care to think of him. In the year 1717 some business carried me to London, and while I was there Sir Wm. Whitlock died, who was one of the representatives for the

University, and I was chose in his place by the kindness of my friends, who sent me word of it when it was done. They did me the same honour and in the same manner the next Parliament, which was chose in March, 1722, when there was a struggle for another person, but Mr. Bromley and I had a great majority.

In March, 1723, I lost my poor cousin Cary, in the seventy-sixth year of her age; her death makes me very lonely, for she always, since I remember, used to live with my mother, who was her aunt. I buried her in St. Mary's Church, as she desired, and have put up a small remembrance of her upon the wall near her grave. Some months after poor Sir Wm. Gifford died and left me one of his executors, and I hope Mr. Rowney—who was the other—and I have discharged that trust to the satisfaction of his nephews and nieces, to whom he bequeathed what he had. He lies buried in S. Michael's Church in Oxford, and we got the consent of his heirs to put a monument over him. The 20th of April, 1726, my dear old friend, Mr. Edward Nicholas of Horsely, died at Bath, after a very long and painful illness; he was one of the oldest acquaintances I had, there having been a constant friendship between us for seven or eight and forty years. The 22nd of the same month Dr. Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls', died, who was a great loss to me, and I think, to the College and University. On the 11th of June, 1727, my dearest friend, Mr. Richard Hill of Richmond, died in the 73rd year of his age, after a long weakness of mind and body, occasioned by several paralytic strokes. He was a most friendly valuable man, and had disposed of more money to his relations in his lifetime and a time of life when he was capable of enjoying it than anyone of the age we live in. I had the pleasure of a long intimacy with him, which the present King and Queen were pleased to take notice of when I had the honour to kiss their hands upon their accession to the Crown, and her Majesty particularly expressed the great value she had for him and that she should preserve for his memory. He ordered himself to be buried at Hawkstone in Shropshire, the seat of the family, where the several employments which he had gone through with great reputation are expressed, in an epitaph of his own making, upon a tomb which I persuaded him with much ado to set up for himself last year.

I think there are few so good men left behind.

Among many inconveniences of age, the outliving friends is not the least grievous; it is a taking away of comfort and assistance at a time one most needs them, and at this time of life new friendships are not easily made. This consideration should make one willing to leave a world which is robbed of what made the continuing in it any ways desirable.

The morning of the same day that Mr. Hill died, King George the First died at Osnabruck on his way to Hanover, and his son, King George the Second, was proclaimed at

London on the 15th of that month. The Parliament met the 27th and was prorogued the 17th of July: in the few days they sat they gave the King, for the charge of his civil government, at least 100,000*l.* per annum more than his father had, and settled a jointure upon the Queen of 100,000*l.* a year, which is much more than ever was given to any Queen of England. It is to be hoped that as the King has a larger civil list than any of his predecessors and is said to be a good manager, he will not come for supplies to pay his debts, as his father did, but will keep within bounds. In thirteen years that his father reigned he had above 1,800,000*l.* given him by Parliament, besides his 700,000*l.* a year, and it is said he has left a great debt, above 600,000*l.*: it is melancholy to consider how those vast sums have been disposed of, though too well known.

The 23rd of July, 1727, the Lord Viscount Harcourt was seized with an apoplexy and dead palsy just as he got into Sir Robert Walpole's house at Chelsea, and died the 29th at two in the morning. I attended him to his grave in Stanton Harcourt Church on the 4th of August, as I had his only son some few years ago. My Lord's pall was bore up by the Earls of Clarendon, Abingdon and Lichfield, Sir John D'Oiley, Sir Robert Walter, Sir Jonathan Cope, Sir Robert Jenkinson and myself. I forget who were bearers with me at his son's funeral. My Lord was one of the oldest acquaintances I had in the world. Bishop Fell brought us acquainted in the year 1677, when we were appointed to speak verses in the theatre at the Act of that year, but the Duke of Ormond being to come through Oxford in his way to Ireland, my Lord, then Mr. Harcourt, was one of the four reserved to speak to his Grace, as he did on the 6th of August, 1677, and had invited himself to dine with me that day this present year, 1727, in memory of our fifty years' acquaintance, but it pleased God to order it otherwise, and I have lost a very good friend. His public abilities are well known in both Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall, as well as the Council Table. Life seems to serve for little but the melancholy part of putting down memorandums of the deaths of friends, and those, as Dr. Tillotson very truly says, are some of the evils and calamities of it that require the greatest consideration and a very great degree of patience to support us under them and enable us to bear them decently, for after all the pretences of philosophy and extirpation of passions, nature has formed us as we are, and hath planted in us strong inclinations and affections to our friends, and these affections are as naturally moved upon the loss of them, and pluck every string of our hearts as violently as extreme hunger and thirst do gnaw upon our stomachs, and whoever pretends to have a mighty affection for a thing and yet at the same time does pretend that he can contentedly and without any great sense or signification of pain bear the loss of it, does not talk like a philosopher but like an hypocrite,

and under a grave pretence of being wise, is in truth an ill-natured man. Publius Syrus's thought is pretty—*Homo toties moritur, quoties amittit suos.*

On the 18th of August this year, 1727, Mr. Bromley and I were again elected to represent the University without any opposition. It was a great honour the University did me, but much against my own inclinations, which were to be quiet and not obliged to run up to Parliament, whence no good is to be expected. We are and are like to be under a military government, for there does not seem to be any more prospect of disbanding troops than lessening the Public Debt.

When honest Mr. Rowney and I went together to Lord Harcourt's funeral, I little thought we should have lost him so soon, but it pleased God to take him away the 31st of this month of August in the same manner as Lord Harcourt died.

On the 13th of February, 1731-2, my dear friend and worthy fellow member for the University, Mr. Bromley, died very unexpectedly at his lodgings in New Bond Street. I knew nothing of his illness, but went to call upon him after church in the forenoon, and to my very great surprize was told by his servant at the door that he died at seven a clock that morning. I drove immediately to Lord Clarendon's in St. James' Square to propose my Lord Cornbury's offering himself to the University, which was agreed to and letters wrote accordingly. His Lordship was chose unanimously the 26th and took the oaths at the table in the House the 28th. This Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 17th of April, 1734, and on the 27th I received a letter from Dr. Holmes, Vice-Chancellor, that the day before I was unanimously elected with Lord Cornbury to serve for the University. This was the fifth time I was chose to represent that learned body, and was an honour I was very unwilling to receive, my age and the misfortune of losing my left eye, which continues in a painful and very ill condition, making me unfit to attend my duty in Parliament so constantly as I should, and indeed the pain which this eye gives me and the weakness of the other, which prevents in a great measure the satisfaction and amusement I used to have in reading, makes life very uncomfortable. Pray God prepare and fit me for another.

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